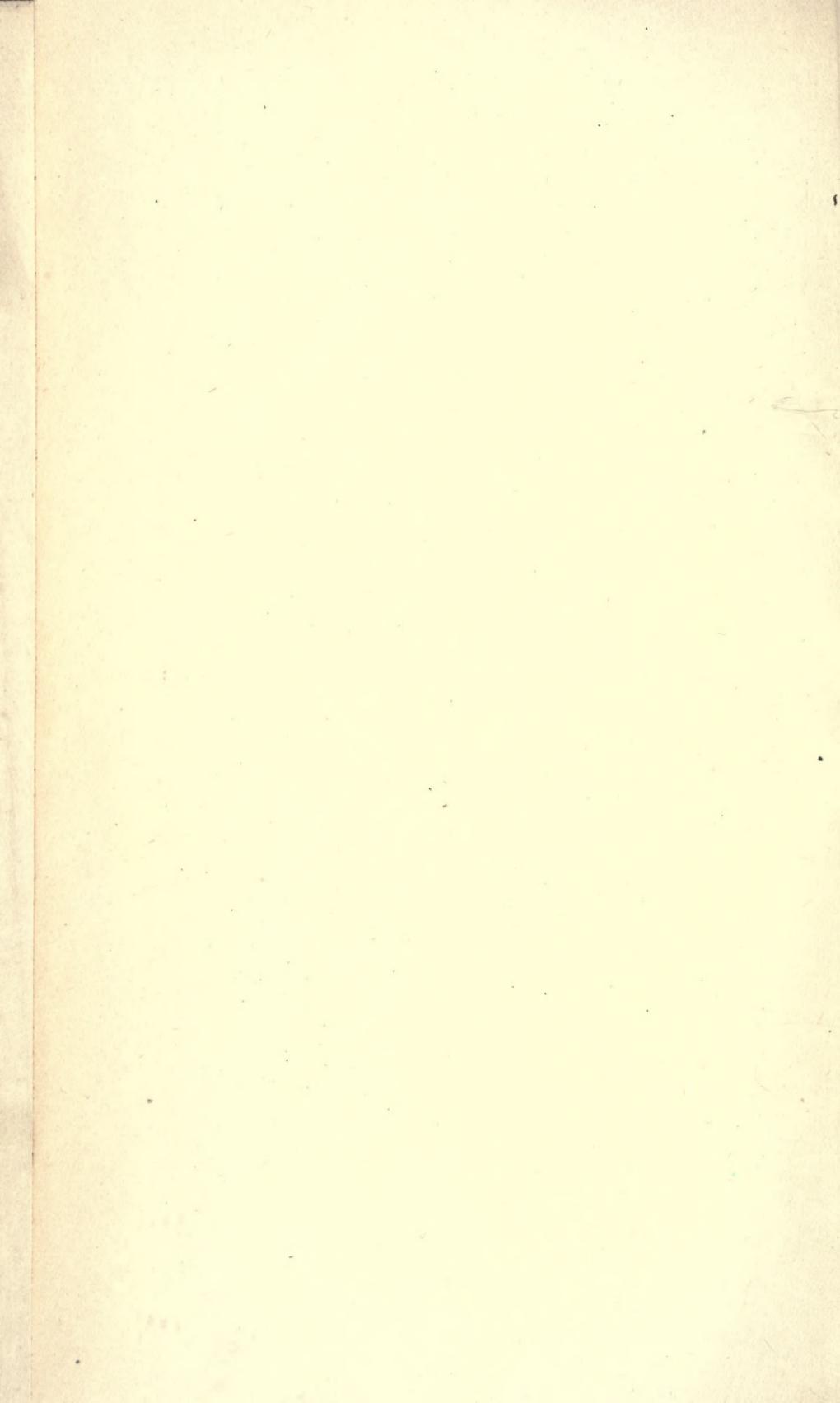
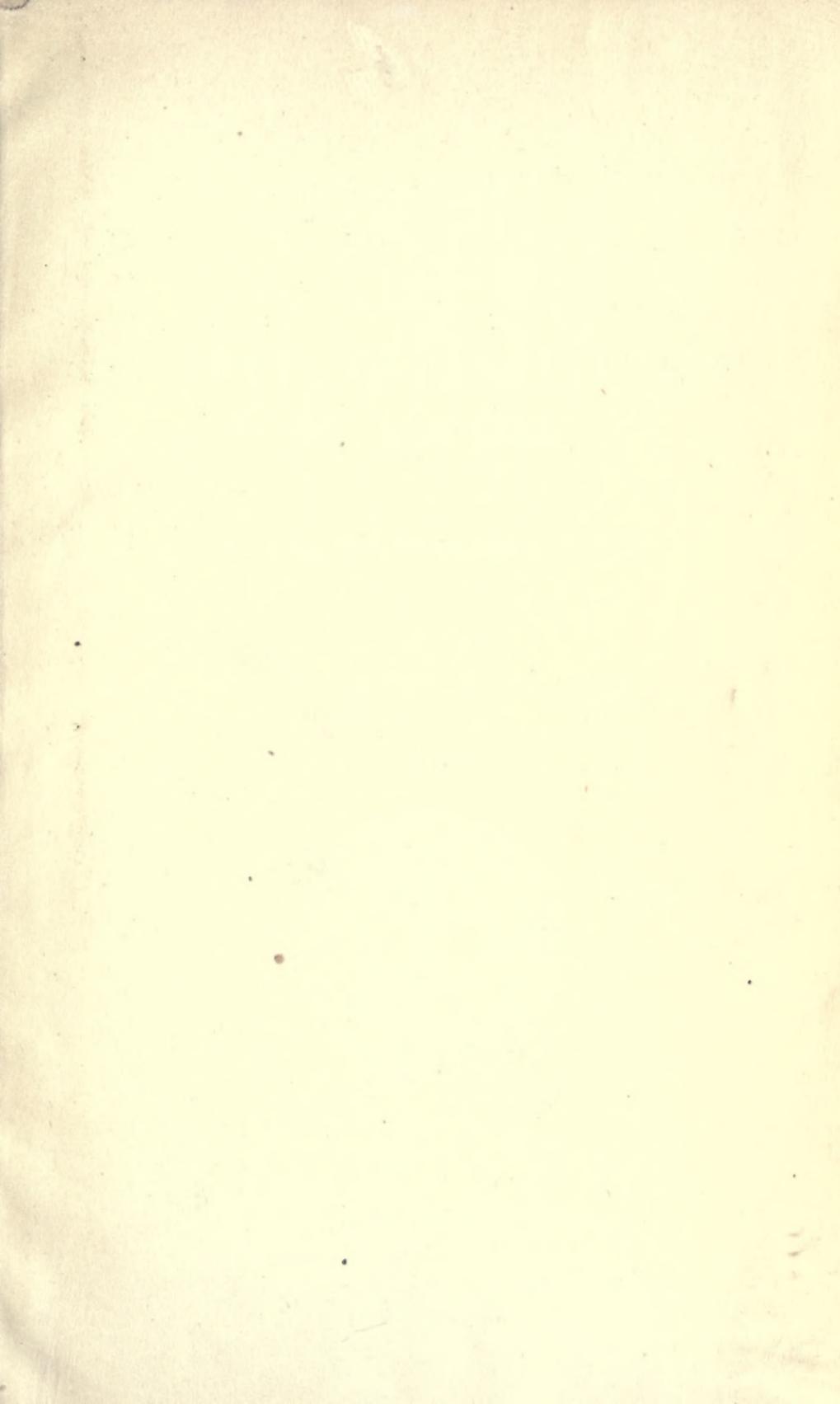
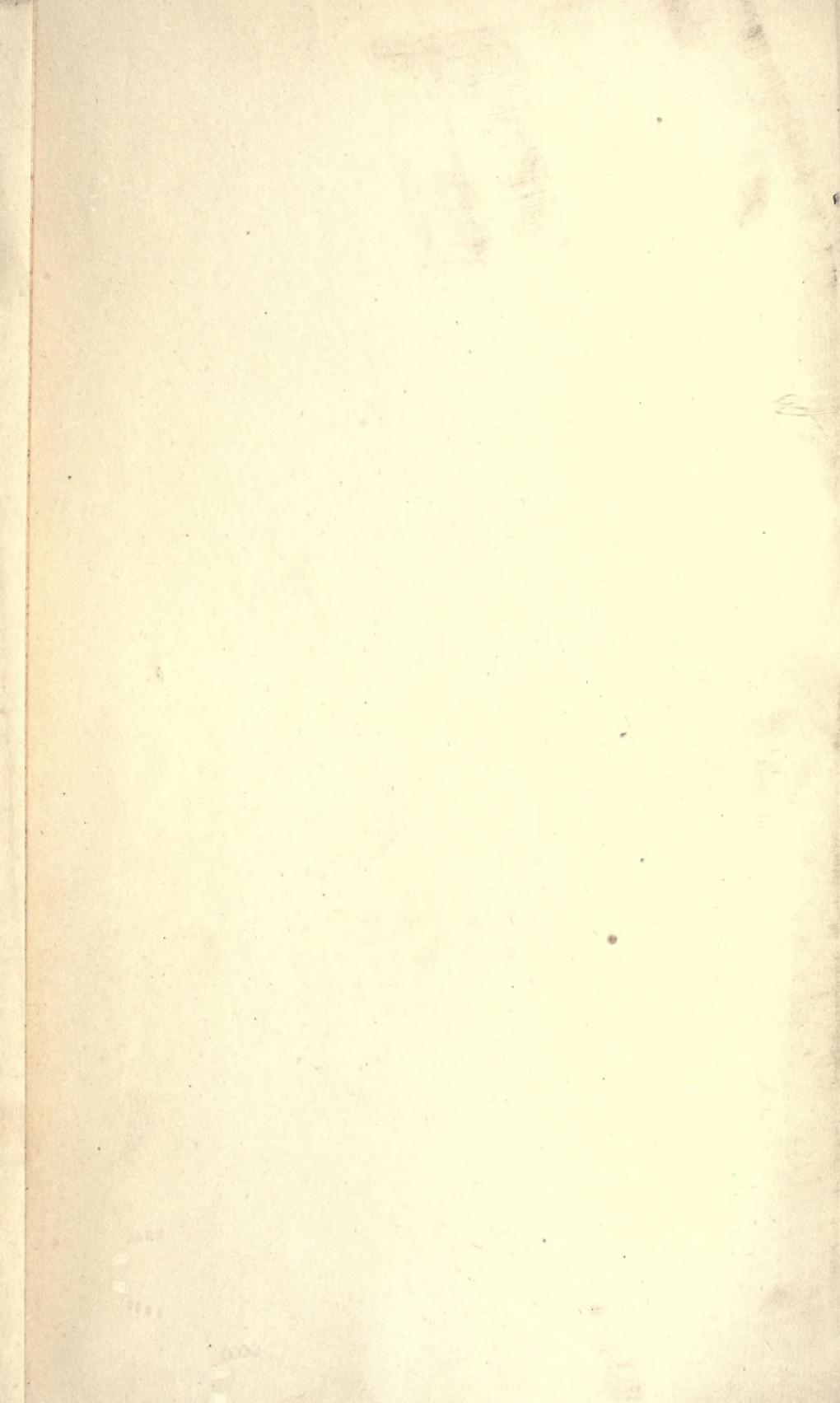


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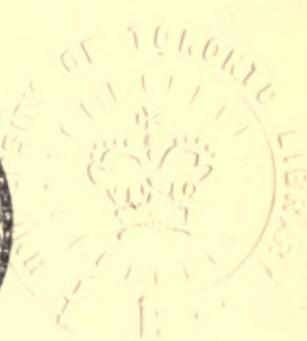
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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

APRIL 24, 1876, TO DECEMBER 12, 1878.

SECOND SERIES, VOL. VII.



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8

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

SESSION 1875—76.—*continued.*

ANNIVERSARY.

Monday, April 24th, 1876.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

Talbot Bury, Esq. and the Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson, D.D. were nominated Scrutators of the Ballot.

At 2:30 p.m. the President proceeded to deliver the following Address:—

In addressing you on this our Anniversary, I am sure I shall not in vain ask for your indulgence while I attempt, however feebly, to follow the example of our late lamented President in recording the chief events connected with the Society during the past year.

Of these events the one which will be present to all our minds is the somewhat unexpected death of Earl Stanhope, who for so many years had occupied this Chair.

Descended from an ancient knightly family having its origin in Durham and Northumberland, but afterwards principally connected with the county of Nottingham, the Stanhopes first attained the peerage in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Sir John Stanhope was by her created Lord Stanhope of Harrington, a title which ended with his son.

The peerage was renewed in the family by King James the First, in the person of Sir Philip Stanhope, who in 1616 was

created Lord Stanhope of Shelford, and in 1628, by King Charles the First, Earl of Chesterfield.

From the parent stem two vigorous branches sprang,—

1. Alexander, only son of the first Earl of Chesterfield by his second wife, was the father of James Stanhope, a distinguished military Commander, who also held high political offices. In 1717 he was created Viscount Stanhope, of Mahon, and Baron Stanhope of Elvaston, and in the following year, Earl Stanhope. He was the direct ancestor of the late Earl.

2. John, eldest son of Sir John Stanhope of Shelford by his second marriage, was ancestor of William Stanhope, eminent as a soldier and politician, who was created, in 1729, Baron Harrington of Harrington, and in 1741-2 Viscount Petersham and Earl of Harrington.

Three distinct titles of Peerage were therefore created and still exist in this distinguished family.

With this brief retrospect I pass to a consideration of the personal character and career of Philip Henry, fifth and late Earl Stanhope.

The eldest son of Philip Henry, fourth Earl, by Catherine Lucy, fourth daughter of Robert, Lord Carrington, he was born at Walmer Castle on the 30th of January, 1805. Educated at Oxford, where he took the usual degrees, Lord Mahon entered Parliament in 1830, as representative of the borough of Wootton Bassett. In the previous year he had given to the world the work with which he preluded to those higher efforts at historical research which have won for him a place in English literature. I refer to his *Life of Belisarius*, published in 1829. Highly characteristic of this distinguished man, throughout his whole career, are the candour with which, in the preface to the second edition of this work (1848), he acknowledges a just—and the courtesy with which he repels an erroneous—criticism at the hand of no less an authority than Von Hammer. It was in connection with this subject that Lord Mahon made, in the year 1832, his first communication to the Society, *On a fabulous Conquest of England by the Greeks*, published in the *Archæologia*, xxv. p. 602. Even at this early age we cannot fail to be struck with that wide range of reading—which not unfrequently enabled him to catch even a Gibbon napping, (see pp. 169, 245, 261, 322, second edition)—and readiness of illustration, which we have so often witnessed when he occupied this Chair. At once original and striking is the comparison of Belisarius with Marlborough (p. 423) “whom he equalled in talents, and closely resembled in his faults of uxoriousness and love of money.”

I must content myself with a hasty sketch of Lord Stanhope's public and political life, in order that I may have more room

to dwell on his literary career, and on his connection with ourselves.

Lord Stanhope was elected for Hertford in 1832, but was unseated for bribery on petition, though he afterwards brought a successful action for perjury against the witnesses in the petition case. Re-elected for Hertford in 1834, he held that seat (though with many contests) till 1852. He was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs under the late Duke of Wellington in 1834-5, and for the India Board under Sir Robert Peel in 1845-6. The Fine Arts Commission in 1834, the Royal Academy Commission in 1863, the Clerical Subscription Commission in 1864, the Irish Church Commission in 1867, the Ritual Commission in 1867-69, the Historical Manuscripts Commission in 1869—a Commission which he is said to have been the first to suggest—comprised, I feel persuaded, no member so assiduous in his attendance as Lord Stanhope, or so anxious, to the best of his ability, to give effect to what he believed to be right, in a manner the least unpalatable to those whom he believed to be in the wrong. To these various Commissions he was nominated by successive governments, and elected by successive parliaments. But the trusteeship of the British Museum and of the Athenæum Club he held, not by election, but *ex officio* as President of this Society. How greatly his loss is deplored by both those Institutions, all who hear me will readily believe. Distant, I trust, may be the day when the connection which has so happily and harmoniously existed between those bodies and this Society, for so many years, shall be inauspiciously severed, without grave cause or certain advantage.

I must not forget to add, that from the year 1863 Lord Stanhope was the President of the Royal Literary Fund, and that ever since its commencement in 1857 he acted as Chairman—as indeed he may be said to have been the Founder—of the National Portrait Gallery. Death, alas! overtook him while engaged in the preliminary arrangements for the International Copyright Commission, of which he was appointed Chairman in 1875—a post for which he was peculiarly fitted, and in which he will not easily be replaced.

Lord Stanhope was not a very frequent speaker in the House of Lords. He never put himself forward for the sake of saying something, he waited till he had something to say. It may perhaps be regretted that in both Houses of Parliament his example is not more generally followed. Accordingly, he more commonly addressed himself to some specific subject to which he had given his attention, rather than to general politics. Without pretending to be an orator, he always (and perhaps for that very reason) spoke with effect, and with that polished diction which

seemed to come naturally to him, whether by speech or pen. That he did not seek the higher political offices to which his rank and talents would have entitled him to aspire, is perhaps to be accounted for not only by his love of Literature, and his devotion especially to Historical studies, but also by the numerous active duties in which, as we have seen, he was all through his life engaged.

And this brings me to the second work in which our late President gave to the world, in 1832, *The History of the War of the Succession in Spain*, which went through four editions. In this undertaking he was much aided by the family papers and correspondence of his ancestor, General—afterwards Earl— Stanhope. But he amply justified the claim he makes in his Preface, “that he never allowed the zeal of the descendant to interfere with the truth of the historian.” Lord Macaulay in his review of this work could not fail to recognise “great diligence in examining authorities, great judgment in weighing testimony, and great impartiality in estimating characters.”

After an interval of four years, viz. in 1836, was published the first of the seven volumes of the *History of England* from the peace of Utrecht (1713) to the peace of Versailles (1783). This work, which was not completed till 1854, has gone through many editions, and constitutes Lord Stanhope’s principal title to a niche in the temple of literary fame. Nor will that title be readily disputed. Histories of more ambitious pretensions and of a more florid style will at once suggest themselves—but in stedfast uprightness of purpose, in the firm desire “to extenuate nothing, nor set down aught in malice,” in shrewdness of observation, in good common sense, in clearness and vivacity of style, and, above all, in reverence for truth—the author of this history will hold his own against all comers and throughout all time.

The limits of this address will not admit of my attempting more than a bare enumeration of Lord Stanhope’s other works. His pen was in truth singularly active, his “Hours of Idleness” singularly few. His life of Condé, written in French, and exhibiting, as I am assured, a wonderful mastery of one of the most idiomatic of all modern languages—his Historical Essays, selected from contributions to the Quarterly Review, which we trust will be followed by posthumous volumes—his two volumes of Miscellanies—his edition of the Chesterfield Letters—his contribution to the Memoirs of Sir Robert Peel—his Life of Pitt—his Reign of Queen Anne—such are the leading productions over which I would gladly linger if time allowed, but the occasion and the place warn me that I must desist, contenting myself with this one remark, that if in any future edition of

Walpole's Catalogue of Noble Authors, brought down to the present time, the name of Philip Henry, fifth Earl Stanhope, should stand among the highest and the best, he will owe it, not to the accidents of his rank and position in society, but to the intrinsic merits of his works.

Lord Stanhope was elected Fellow of this Society on the 21st of January, 1841. We find him on the Council in 1842, a Vice-President in 1843, and in 1846, when Lord Aberdeen resigned the Presidency, which he had held for thirty-four years, Lord Stanhope—or, I should rather say, Lord Mahon, for he did not become Earl Stanhope till 1855—was unanimously elected his successor. Taken in connection with this date the portrait now on the walls of our library—painted as it was in 1845—is of peculiar interest, enabling us, as it does, to connect in fancy the Lord Mahon of former years, whom but few of us can remember, with the Stanhope whose form and features none of us can forget. For indeed the period during which Lord Stanhope presided over this Society may well be called, in the words of his favourite historian, *grande mortalis ævi spatium*; and to form a right estimate of his worth, to appreciate as it deserves the rare ability and consummate tact with which he discharged the duties of this Chair, needs but one qualification, to which I may lay claim without presumption, the qualification of being as a Fellow of this Society by some years the senior of most of those who now hear me. For it was in the early years of his Presidency—if I may be allowed the expression—that he won his spurs; it was then that he so acquitted himself under circumstances of peculiar difficulty as to secure that hold on the confidence, the esteem—might I not say the affection?—of the Society, which he was enabled to retain to the latest hour of his life. Accordingly, it is to these early years that I now for a moment must go back. No one who had not himself been an eye and an ear witness would readily believe that sedate antiquaries could ever have had so much in common with the *genus irritabile ratum*. When I recall the heated discussions, the angry passions, the war of words and of pamphlets, which in bygone days I witnessed at Somerset House, and to which these walls will, I trust, never be called upon to resound, I cannot but feel that it was matter for the deepest congratulation to this Society that in such troublous times it was saved from what is the bane of all societies and of all institutions—a weak and timorous head; that in Lord Mahon it had a pilot who sat unmoved amid the storm, a President with whom justice and policy were convertible terms, a high-born English gentleman who had always the candour and the tact to allow himself to be led—the spirit and the courage to resist being *driven*—to measures

of reform. Steadily as he refused to allow this great Society to be made the arena for the feuds of a faction, or the schemes of a cabal, he was ever ready to induce the Council to yield with grace to the pressure of a minority which he felt to be strong with the strength of honest conviction, which he knew to be actuated neither by personal animosity nor by party aims.

It would be alike foreign to my inclinations and my purpose—it certainly would have been looked upon with signal disfavour by the kindhearted man whom we this day commemorate—if I proceeded to draw more largely and more in detail upon my recollection of what I might almost call the Civil Wars of the Society, upon which, indeed, I should not have touched at all if the leading actors had not long since passed from the scene. But I owe it to the memory of Lord Stanhope to express my own personal conviction, as the result of my own personal experience, that if in those stormy times the powers of a President were sorely tested, they stood the test, and that if you, gentlemen, are happily spared such dissensions *now*, you owe it to the force and firmness of character with which he met them *then*. On the two great questions—the reduction of the subscription, and the revision of the Statutes—which in the early years of his Presidency caused what it is no exaggeration to call such a *fracas* in the Society, he won a reputation for sobriety of demeanour and impartiality of judgment, for courtesy, for candour, for dispassionate love of what was right, for inflexible adherence to what was just, which gradually fostered in our ranks a feeling of security, a conviction that the President would ever be ready to lend a willing ear and a helping hand to every real friend of our interests and wise promoter of our aims. And this expectation was assuredly justified by the result. For nearly thirty years he filled with ease a position which it is by no means easy to fill. He never allowed his interest in the Society to wane, never showed the faintest sign of that apathy with which long tenure of office is sometimes wont to become encrusted. In every crisis he was always at his post. He shrank from no duty. To use a common but forcible expression—his character had plenty of backbone. His moral courage never abandoned him. With the qualities which fit a man to be the head of a large Society, shall we ever again find one so richly endowed?

Lord Stanhope's contributions to the pages of our Transactions were neither many nor important. I have no doubt they would have been more frequent if he had not been deterred by feelings of delicacy from offering papers with which—from his position as President—Directors and Councils might have felt some

awkwardness in dealing with perfect freedom. But if “his hand was in this respect idle, his heart, which is a much better member”—to quote George Herbert—“was ever with us.” Lord Stanhope was proud of the Society, and I venture to think the Society was proud of Lord Stanhope. His manner, indeed, was by some considered somewhat reserved, and, to those who knew him but slightly, might seem cold, but those who were more intimately associated with him, in public or private life, will not need to be told, that beneath this somewhat cold exterior lurked a warm and generous heart, prodigal of affection, staunch in friendship, and always most considerate to those who acted with him. To the Officers of the various societies and institutions with which he was connected, he always gave his unflinching support, and I desire to repeat now, what I have already said from this place, that during the twenty years I sat at the Council table in the Treasurer’s chair, he always displayed, with cheerfulness and alacrity, the utmost readiness to listen to any objections which I may have felt it my duty to urge to his proposals, and to acquiesce in counter proposals from myself, or from other members of the Council.

Lord Stanhope was singularly fortunate in his family relations, and no one who was ever admitted to the social circle at Chevening will have failed to remark the playful ease and refinement, the genuine affection which united all the members of his family.

It is unnecessary for me to remind you how rudely and suddenly that circle was broken by the death of Lady Stanhope, on New Year’s Eve, 1873 :—a lady not more distinguished by her beauty than by her cultivated mind, and by a grace and charm of manner as singular as it was genuine. How deeply the loss was felt by her bereaved husband and family we may easily imagine, and though he sought, and no doubt found, some alleviation in the society of his children and grandchildren, still I cannot but think that the shock he then sustained must be looked upon as a main cause of the failure of his health and of his too early death.

It is gratifying to remember, that on the last occasion on which Lord Stanhope occupied this Chair, one of the most crowded and most brilliant meetings of the Society I ever witnessed was gathered together to discuss a subject in which he had from the first taken the deepest and most active interest. You will not have forgotten the evening when Dr. Schliemann gave the Society an account of his excavations at Troy, and when we had the good fortune to hear Mr. Gladstone descant with his usual eloquence and power on a theme which he has made peculiarly his own. It was in the following autumn we heard with concern and even

alarm that Lord Stanhope was suffering from a severe attack of bronchitis, and at the opening of the Session in November 1875 he sent us, with his usual courtesy, the expression of his regret that continued indisposition prevented him from being here, as was his wont, to bid us welcome after the recess. Some of us, who about that time were on a visit to Chevening, were greatly shocked at the change which had supervened. In the beginning of December he was moved to Bournemouth, and, little more than a week before his death, we received comparatively reassuring accounts of his state from his eldest son. Of a sudden, however, a change for the worse set in, and on Christmas Eve, 1875, our lamented President was taken to his rest, surrounded by the children of whom he was at once the joy and the pride.

No one, Gentlemen, can feel more strongly than I do myself, how scanty and feeble is the tribute which I have endeavoured to offer, on your behalf, to the memory of this distinguished man. I shall not attempt to screen myself by reminding you of the disproportion between my limits and my theme. The imperfection—I do not need to be told—is all my own. It was in the year 1849 that Lord Stanhope for the first time introduced the practice of delivering Addresses at the Anniversary Meeting from this Chair. Whether the kind of Addresses he introduced are altogether what in these days we might expect or wish I do not pause to inquire—but of this I am certain, that with the finished compositions, bearing the stamp of a master mind and a master pen, which he year by year laid before us, I have no pretension to compete. My highest aspiration has been to say what I honestly thought about one whom I looked upon less as our President than our friend—to point out, and by crucial tests to illustrate, generally, those features of character and those qualities of mind, which in my humble judgment rendered him peculiarly fitted for the office of President, and, in particular, that judicial temperament, and singular candour, which always induced him, whether wielding the sceptre or the pen, to hear both sides of a question, and I venture to think that of very few men can it be said, as I am bold to say of him, that every day which has elapsed since his decease, has but widened and deepened the sense of the loss we have sustained.

In addition to the death of our lamented President, the following losses have been sustained by the Society between the 5th of April, 1875, and the 5th of April, 1876 :

Deaths.

Hon. Mr. Justice William Downing Bruce.
Rev. Duncan Campbell, M.A.

- Henry Clark, Esq. M.D.
 William Durrant Cooper, Esq.
 Robert Davies, Esq.
 *William Dickson, Esq.
 Right Hon. Thomas Henry Sutton Sootheron Estcourt,
 D.C.L.
 Spencer Hall, Esq.
 *Daniel Dean Hopkyns, Esq.
 Thomas Jones, Esq. B.A.
 *Rev. John Lindsay, M.A.
 William Fuller Maitland, Esq.
 *John Mee Mathew, Esq.
 Edward Roberts, Esq.
 *Henry Roberts, Esq.
 *Charles Morgan, Lord Tredegar, F.R.S.

Honorary.

- M. l'Abbé Cochet.
 M. Charles Edmond Henri de Coussemaker.
 M. Charles de Rémusat.

Within the same period the following have withdrawn from
 the Society :—

Withdrawals.

- Serope Ayrton, Esq.
 William Romaine Callender, Jun. Esq.
 Rev. Jordan Palmer, M.A.
 Sir Matthew Digby Wyatt, Knt.
 Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A.

The following, on the other hand, have been elected Fellows :—

Elections.

- John Campbell Hamilton, Earl of Aberdeen.
 John Emerich Edward Dalberg, Lord Acton.
 John Eglington Bailey, Esq.
 Charles Barry, Esq.
 Charles Bath, Esq.
 Edgar Philip Loftus Brock, Esq.
 James Ernest Brudenell Bruce, Esq.
 Henry Howard Molyneux, Earl of Carnarvon.
 Reginald Charles Edward, Lord Colchester.
 Edward William Cook, Esq. R.A.
 Frederick William Cossens, Esq.
 Rev. Henry Deane, B.D.
 John Coucher Dent, Esq.

* Fellows who had compounded for their subscriptions.

Talfourd Ely, Esq.
 Arthur John Evans, Esq.
 Cecil George Savile Foljambe, Esq.
 William Edwards Foster, Esq.
 Bartle John Laurie Frere, Esq.
 Henry Hoyle Howorth, Esq.
 Joseph John Jenkins, Esq.
 Edward Lawford, Esq.
 Sir Edmund Anthony Harley Lechmere, Bart.
 Frank Kyffin Lenthal, Esq.
 Edward Mackeson, Esq.
 Thomas Morgan, Esq.
 John Murray, Esq.
 James Neale, Esq.
 Thomas North, Esq.
 Edward Pearson Peterson, Esq.
 Rev. Thomas Lloyd Phillips.
 William Napier Reeve, Esq.
 George Thomas Robinson, Esq.
 Archibald Philip, Earl of Rosebery.
 Joshua Brooking Rowe, Esq.
 James Renat Scott, Esq.
 John Staples, Esq.
 Edward Thomas Stevens, Esq.
 Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, M.P.
 Lieut.-Colonel Charles Edward Watson.
 Lieut.-Colonel Gould Weston.
 Henry Benjamin Wheatley, Esq.
 Joseph Whitaker, Esq.
 Edward Arthur White, Esq.
 John Turtle Wood, Esq.

Honorary.

Johann Reinhold Aspelin.
 Pierre Jean Lerch.
 Siméon Luce.
 Dr. Henry Schliemann.

In adverting to the death of WILLIAM DURRANT COOPER, I speak of a friend of forty years' standing, of one whose many good qualities I warmly appreciated. He was elected a Fellow of the Society on the 11th March, 1841, and died on the 28th December, 1875. He was thus one of the oldest, as he was assuredly one of the worthiest, members of our body. His first contribution to the *Archæologia*—those to our Proceedings are recorded in the subjoined note*—was laid before the Society

* Proc. i. 281, ii. 50, 2 S. iii. 408.

on March 29th, 1855, and was published in the *Archæologia*, xxxvi. pp. 105-119. It is entitled *Further Particulars of Thomas Norton, and of State Proceedings in matters of Religion in the years 1581 and 1582*. In the following year, May 22, 1856, he contributed to vol. xxxvii. pp. 1-22, *Notices of the Plague in England, derived from the Correspondence of John Allix in the years 1664-1669*. On the 18th February, 1858, we find him reading a *Memoir*, entitled *Notices of the Tower of London, temp. Elizabeth, and the Horse Armoury, temp. Charles I.*, printed in the *Archæologia*, xxxvii. pp. 479-491. His most important contribution to the *Archæologia* closes the list. I refer to his *Notes on the Great Seals of England used after the Deposition of Charles the First and before the Restoration in 1660*. *Archæologia*, xxviii. pp. 77-83.

The paucity of Mr. Durrant Cooper's communications to our pages must be attributed not merely to the scanty leisure of an active professional life, but also to the large demands upon his time and pen which were made by the Sussex Archaeological Society, to whose volumes his contributions are at once abundant and valuable.* Of the services however which he rendered to this Society, his contributions to our *Transactions* would give a very inadequate idea. It is in the records of our Committees that we shall find the proof of his zealous attachment to our body. Speaking as an ex-Treasurer, I can bear testimony—which I am sure my successor in that office will endorse—to the thoroughness with which he executed his duties as a member of the Finance Committee, going carefully into every account submitted for examination, doing his utmost to promote the financial prosperity of the Society, a friend to economy as distinct from parsimony, and ever ready with criticisms and suggestions which I felt were always entitled to respect, as they came from a cool head and a warm heart.

SPENCER HALL, Esq. was elected a Fellow on the 13th May, 1858, and died on the 21st August, 1875. Of him, too, it may be said, that his chief services to the Society were not the less real and effective because they did not take the shape of contributions to our *Transactions*, which it will be seen were neither many nor important. (Proc. 2d S. i. 314-346.) But it will readily be conceived, that the advice and assistance of a bibliographer so distinguished as the late Librarian of the Athenæum Club, were of the greatest service on many occasions to our Library Committee, until failing health, and the duties of the

* Not less than forty Papers, in addition to a large number of minor communications, are recorded under Mr. Durrant Cooper's name in Mr. Campkin's admirable Index to the *Sussex Archæological Collections*, vols. i. to xxv.

highly important office which he filled for forty-three years at the Athenæum Club, compelled him to resign the place he had long held on that Committee.

It has, you are aware, been rather the exception than the rule to give on this occasion, and from this Chair, any but the most passing tribute to such of our Honorary Fellows as have passed away from us during the year. Such an exception, however, the Abbé Cochet must assuredly form, when we remember the number, and estimate the value, of his communications to our Transactions. I propose, therefore, to close these Obituary Notices with a brief sketch of the career of that distinguished man, a list of whose papers in our *Archæologia* and Proceedings will be found in the subjoined note.*

The Abbé Cochet was born near Havre in 1812, and educated for the priesthood at the Seminary of Rouen; his talents and remarkable zeal might have commanded a bright career in his profession, but he preferred rather to devote himself to the pursuits of Archæology.

France is most certainly indebted to the Abbé Cochet for the illustration and settlement of the archæology of her Merovingian period, that is, of the centuries between the close of the Roman dominion in Gaul and the advent of Charlemagne. Fortunately, while Cochet was intent on his rich Roman discoveries of Londinières, Douvrend, and Envermeu, our distinguished colleagues Akerman, Roach Smith, and Wylie, with other English antiquaries, were engaged on our own Saxon remains, as was Lindenischmit also at the same time on the Ripuarian graves of Selzen. These simultaneous studies afforded mutual opportunities of comparison, and obtained for all Europe that correct knowledge of Teutonic antiquities we now enjoy.

But the Abbé did not confine his attention to this branch of archaeology alone. His ecclesiastical studies were extensive. In his public capacity of *Inspecteur des Monuments Historiques*,

* The Abbé Cochet's communications to the *Archæologia* are as follows:

Sépultures Chrétiennes de la Période Anglo-Normande trouvées à Bouteilles en 1855, 1856, 1857 (three papers), *Arch. xxxvi.* 258—266, *xxxvii.* 32—38, 399—423. Notes on the Interment of a young Frankish Warrior discovered at Envermeu, *Arch. xxxvii.* 102—106 (translated, with additional notes, by W. M. Wylie, Esq. F.S.A.) Note sur les Fouilles exécutées à la Madeleine de Bernay (Normandie) en Fevrier 1858, *Arch. xxxviii.* 66—76. Explorations des Anciens Cimetières de Roux-Mesnil et d'Etran en 1858, 1859, 1860, *Arch. xxxix.* 117—133. Notice sur une Ancienne Statue de Guillaume le Conquérant, *Arch. xl.* 398—342. His communications to *Proceedings* are recorded in *Proc. iv.* 34, 76, 123, 158, 198, 234; 2nd S. i. 278, iii. 376, 518, iv. 415, v. 160. For most of these memoirs the Society was indebted to the good offices of Mr. Wylie, F.S.A. one of the Abbé Cochet's most constant correspondents, and by whom many of his communications were translated and annotated.

he visited and wrote on the greater portion of the churches of Normandy. We are all well acquainted with his researches in sepulchral usages of the early Mediæval period.

He was elected Honorary Fellow in 1854, and became a great favourite with our Society, which was ever ready to show a just appreciation of his merits by all marks of kindness and attention in its power. This feeling stood him in good stead on the publication of *La Normandie Souterraine*, his first great archaeological work, when his English subscribers outnumbered those of his own land. This work was the pedestal of his celebrity. The first edition obtained the gold medal of the French Institute. The second brought the cross of the Legion of Honour. Many excellent works rapidly followed, and among them that valuable book, *Le Tombeau de Childeric*. He was in truth a most prolific writer.

Though gifted with unusual natural ability, the Abbé was not a man of extensive general reading. To this kind of study his restless nature and perpetual correspondence were fatal. But in him France has lost her best monumental antiquary, and our Society an old and much valued friend. His frequent communications to our *Archæologia* and *Proceedings* best attest the mutual regard which existed between us. In 1867 M. Cochet became Director of the very important Museum of Antiquities of Rouen, which he at once put into an admirable state of classification. We may mention, as a touching instance of "the ruling passion strong in death," that our poor friend in his last illness had himself carried down to his favourite Museum, and took leave of it with tears, knowing full well he should see it no more.

The Abbé Cochet died 1 June, 1875.

Gentlemen, you will have observed from the letter which you received from me a week ago, and which accompanied the balloting lists, that you will presently be called upon to give your vote on an alteration in the Statutes, the practical tendency of which will probably be to limit the duration of the tenure of the office of President. Do not let me be misunderstood. Of course, by our Charter, the President, like the other Officers, is elected annually. As a matter of usage he has hitherto remained in office until he resigned or died. With this usage the proposed alteration will not necessarily interfere. It is a point which the Society will have as heretofore to decide. All that the alteration is intended to effect is this : that, whenever a President shall have been in office for seven consecutive years, his name shall not appear in the list recommended by the Council. But you, Gentlemen, will have just as much right to reinstate his name on

that list, as you have, this and every year, to substitute another name for what you there find inserted. On the desirableness of such an alteration it is no part of my duty to offer any remarks. I should be sorry to say a word, either way, to influence your judgment. It is a matter which had best be left to your unbiased and unfettered determination, and to this with confidence I leave it.

There is nothing in the internal affairs of the Society which calls for particular remark. Our finances, under the good care of the Treasurer, are in sound condition, our numbers are well maintained, and I think I may say the value of our Fellowship is more appreciated. During the past year we have been allowed to add to our list of Royal Fellows a distinguished member of our own Royal Family, and, among the other names which I have read to you as newly elected Fellows, you will recognise many which add dignity and weight to the Society, not merely by the accident of rank, but by the ability and culture which are the best titles to distinction.

Gentlemen :—you do not need to be reminded that if I am here to-day occupying, however unworthily, the Chair, and fulfilling, however inadequately, the duties of President, the honour is not of my own seeking—you owe it to your Council, whose unanimous suffrages placed me where I am. It is due however alike to myself, to the Council, and to you, to inform you that if my name is again submitted for ballot, for this same office of President, it is only because I was invited by the same unanimous vote of the Council. To that invitation I felt it my duty to respond. If I have been guilty of any error in so doing, the remedy—or I should rather say the chastisement—is in your own hands. Should it be your pleasure to put on record by your votes this day, that you consider the confidence of the Council has not been misplaced, I can only say that no effort shall be wanting on my part to do justice to your choice. If, on the other hand, your votes should preponderate in favour of some worthier candidate—and many such might be found—I shall cease indeed to hold the office of President, but it is beyond the power of a ballot-box to lessen the warm attachment which I shall ever entertain for this great Society, of which I have for so many years been a Fellow, and which, to the utmost of my power, I have endeavoured to serve.

The following Resolution was moved by Octavius Morgan, Esq. V.P., seconded by J. P. Collier, Esq., and carried unanimously :—

“ That the best thanks of this meeting be offered to the President for his Address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed.”

Mr. Morgan in moving this Resolution desired to express his hearty concurrence in everything which had fallen from the lips of their President respecting the character of the late Earl Stanhope, and the services which he had rendered to the Society. It gave him great pleasure to hear such an eloquent tribute paid to the memory of that distinguished man. He had only to add the expression of the extreme satisfaction which it gave him to see Mr. Ouvry filling the Presidential Chair. The services which Mr. Ouvry had for so many years rendered as Treasurer would not soon be forgotten, and he had no doubt he would bring the same faithfulness and assiduity to the discharge of those duties which had now devolved upon him by the unanimous vote of the Council last January, and which the same unanimous vote had again invited him to undertake; an invitation which he was persuaded the Society at large, by their vote this day, would with equal unanimity endorse.

The President signified his assent to the request contained in the Resolution.

The Ballots having closed at 3·45 p.m. and the Scrutators having reported that the gentlemen named in the lists had been unanimously elected, the President read from the Chair the following names of those who had been elected as Council and Officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

Frederic Ouvry, Esq. *President.*

Octavius Morgan, Esq. *V.P.*

John Evans, Esq. *F.R.S. V.P.*

William Smith, Esq. *D.C.L. LL.D. V.P.*

Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq. *Treasurer.*

Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq. *Director.*

Ralph Neville-Grenville, Esq. *Auditor.*

William Tipping, Esq. *Auditor.*

Alexander J. B. Beresford Hope, Esq. *M.P.*

Christopher, Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

Ten Members of the New Council.

Frederic William Burton, Esq.

John Doran, Esq. *LL.D.*

Granville W. G. Leveson Gower, Esq. M.A.
 Baron Heath, F.R.S.
 David Mocatta, Esq. *Auditor.*
 Edmund Oldfield, Esq. *Auditor.*
 Thomas Lawrence Kington Oliphant, Esq.
 George Richmond, Esq. R.A. D.C.L.
 George Rolleston, Esq. M.D. F.R.S.
 Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A.
 C. Knight Watson, Esq. M.A. *Secretary.*

The thanks of the Society were voted to the Scrutators for their trouble in examining the balloting lists.

A discussion then took place on the proposed alteration in the Statutes, of which notice was duly given on the 2nd of March last (see p. 495). The proposal was then submitted for Ballot, when the numbers were found to be—

Ayes 32.
 Noes 14.

The alteration in question was therefore declared to be duly carried, so that chapter iv. § 4 of the Statutes will in future stand as follows, the part added in italics being the alteration made in the specified Section :—

“The President and Council shall, previous to the Anniversary Meeting, nominate eleven of the existing Council, and also ten Fellows not being of the existing Council, whom they recommend to the Society for election into the Council for the ensuing year; but, in nominating the proposed Council, the President and Council shall omit in each year the name of the Senior Vice-President from such nomination. The President and Council may, if they think fit, nominate those Fellows of the proposed Council whom they recommend to the Society for election to the offices of President, Treasurer, and Director for the ensuing year; *but as often as any President will, on the next Anniversary, have held that office for seven consecutive years, they shall omit his name from such nomination as the President for the year next ensuing.*”

Thursday, May 4th, 1876.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq. Director, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From H. S. Milman, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. :—

1. Oxford University Commission. Report of Her Majesty's Commissioners

appointed to inquire into the State, Discipline, Studies, and Revenues of the University and Colleges of Oxford : together with the Evidence, and an Appendix. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty. Folio. London, 1852.

2. Correspondence of Colonel N. Hooke, Agent from the Court of France to the Scottish Jacobites, in the years 1703—1707. Edited, from Transcripts in the Bodleian Library, by the Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A. Two vols. Printed for the Roxburghe Club. 4to. London, 1870—1.

3. Le Mystère de Saint Louis, Roi de France, publié pour la première fois d'après un manuscrit de la Bibliothèque Nationale par Francisque Michel. Imprimé pour le Roxburghe Club. 4to. Westminster, 1871.

From the Institution of Civil Engineers :—List of Members. March 25th, 1876. 8vo.

From the Editor, M. J. De Witte, Hon. F.S.A. :—Histoire de la Monnaie Romaine par Théodore Mommsen. Traduite de l'Allemand par le Duc de Blacas. Tomes 3^{me} et 4^{me}. 8vo. Paris, 1873—5.

From the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland :—The Journal. April, 1876. Vol. v. No. 4 [Completing Vol. v.] 8vo. London, 1876.

From Dudley G. Cary Elwes, Esq. F.S.A. :—A History of the Castles, Mansions, and Manors of Western Sussex. By Dudley G. Cary Elwes, F.S.A., assisted by the Rev. Charles J. Robinson M.A. Part I. 4to. London and Lewes, 1876.

From the Trustees of the British Museum :—

1. The Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia. Vol. iv. A Selection from the Miscellaneous Inscriptions of Assyria. By Major-General Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B. F.R.S. assisted by George Smith, Dep. of Antiqu. Brit. Mus. Folio. London, 1875.

2. Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts in the British Museum in the years 1854—1860. Additional MSS. 19,720—24,026. 8vo. London, 1875.

From the Author :—The Mitred Abbey of St. Mary, Evesham. By Mackenzie E. C. Waleott, B.D. F.S.A. (From the Journal of the British Archaeological Association. Vol. xxxii. p. 8.) 8vo. London, 1876.

From the British Archaeological Association :—The Journal. Vol. xxxii. Part 1. March 31. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Author :—The Lady Chapel at St. Albans. Report. Sir George Gilbert Scott, R.A. Architect. 8vo.

From the Honourable Robert C. Winthrop, Hon. F.S.A. :—

1. Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society from September 1875 to January 1876 (inclusive). 8vo. Boston, 1876.

2. Washington, Bowdoin, and Franklin, as portrayed in occasional Addresses. By Robert C. Winthrop. 8vo. Boston, 1876.

From the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society :—

1. The New-England Historical and Genealogical Register. No. 118. Vol. xxx. April. 8vo. Boston, 1876.

2. Centennial Orations commemorative of the opening events of the American Revolution. With other Proceedings. 1874—1875. 8vo. Boston, 1875.

From the Author :—Inscriptiones Britanniae Christianae edidit Aemilius Hübner. Adiectae sunt Tabulae Geographicae duae. Accedit Supplementum Inscriptionum Christianarum Hispaniae. 4to. Berlin and London, 1876.

From the Author :—Rotherham Ancient College and Grammar School, a Paper read before the Rotherham Literary and Scientific Society, on December 20th, 1875, by John Guest, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. Rotherham, 1876.

From the Royal Geographical Society :—Proceedings. Vol. xx. No. 3. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—Sessional Papers 1875-76.
No. 9. 4to. London, 1876.

From the Editor, Robert Dymond, Esq. F.S.A. :—“Things new and old” concerning the parish of Widecombe-in-the-Moor and its neighbourhood. 8vo. Torquay, 1876.

From the Author, C. Stewart, Esq. M.A. :—International Correspondence by means of Numbers; an easy method whereby people of different nations may readily communicate with each other. 8vo. London, 1874.

From the Author :—The Work and Problems of the Victoria Cave Exploration. By R. H. Tiddeman, M.A. F.G.S. [A Paper read before the Geological and Polytechnic Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire, 1875]. 8vo.

From the Author :—Note on a Proposed International Code of Symbols for use on Archaeological Maps. By John Evans, F.R.S. (From the Journal of the Anthropological Institute, vol. v. p. 427). 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Author, Sir G. F. Duckett, Bart. F.S.A. :—

1. [Reprinted from the “Yorkshire Archaeological Journal.”] Harwood Evidences. Redman of Harwood and Levens. 8vo.

2. The Parrs, of Kendal Castle. Read at Appleby, July 28th, 1875. 8vo.

From the Editor, Ll. Jewitt, Esq. F.S.A. :—The Reliquary. No. 64. Vol. xvi. April. 8vo. London and Derby, 1876.

From the Royal United Service Institution :—Journal. Vol. xx. No. 85. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Sussex Archaeological Society :—Sussex Archaeological Collections. General Index to vols. i. to xxv. By Henry Campkin, F.S.A. 8vo. Lewes, 1874.

A vote of Special Thanks was awarded to Dr. Emil Hübler and to H. S. Milman, Esq. for their Donations to the Library.

The nomination of The Right Reverend Christopher Lord Bishop of Lincoln as Vice-President was read.

John Coucher Dent, Esq. was admitted a Fellow.

A letter having been read from Richard Woof, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Worcestershire, to the effect that the Corporation of Worcester had recently carried a resolution, by a majority of two, to pull down and rebuild the Guildhall of that City, notwithstanding the opinion of two eminent architects, a Resolution was passed by the meeting to request the Executive Committee to frame a remonstrance on the subject, and to forward it to the proper quarter.

J. P. EARWAKER, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited and presented a Broadside, published at the period of the Peace of Utrecht. It may be described as follows :—Engraved heading by M. Vander Gucht in three compartments; 1. Figure of Queen Anne seated in regal state; 2. Regalia and episcopal insignia; 3. Elevation of west façade of S. Paul’s Cathedral, supported at the top of the print right and left by the obverse and reverse of a coin of

the realm. The title is engraved at the foot of the centre compartment of the heading thus:—"Her Majesties most Gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday the sixteenth day of July, 1713." This was the Royal Speech delivered at the close of the Parliamentary Session of that remarkable year. The text of the speech commences with an initial capital I in a square of scroll decoration, and is printed in the usual old-faced type of the time, terminating thus:—"London Printed, and sold by John Morphew near Stationers-Hall, 1713."

ROBERT FERGUSON, Esq. M.P., Local Secretary for Cumberland, exhibited a small bronze Statuette of Fortuna, about 4 inches high, found in the bed of the river at Brough, Westmoreland. It was remarkable for the connection between the top of the cornucopia and the head. Also, a leaden model of a fibula from the same place, and a Roman lock found in the neighbourhood of Cartmel.

ROBERT BLAIR, Esq. communicated the following account of some discoveries at South Shields, in a letter to the Secretary, dated South Shields, April 28th, 1876:—

"While labourers were engaged digging for sand in a field about three hundred yards from the south-west corner of the station at the Lawe here, and about the supposed line of the military way—the Wrekendyke—they came upon several skeletons, which, on exposure to the air, crumbled to pieces. The bodies were lying north-east and south-west, and had been placed in cists rudely built of flat pieces of sandstone. No monuments of any description were found with the remains. A fragment, however, of a tombstone was fortunately exhumed in the immediate neighbourhood, which, though much defaced, satisfactorily proves that the burials are of the Roman period. It is unfortunate that the inscription is illegible, as doubtless it would have given a clue to the name of the station, of which there is no record.

Further excavations may perhaps reveal something of greater importance than the broken stone, of which I inclose a rough sketch, and, if so, I shall have pleasure in communicating with you."

MATTHEW BLOXAM, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Bactrian copper Coin of Azas. Obverse, Neptune treading a prostrate figure. Legend—ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΤ AZOT. Reverse, a female figure, surrounded by branches. A coin of very similar type is figured in Prinsep's Indian Antiquities (edited by Thomas), vol. i. pl. xvii. fig. 14, and described in vol. ii. p. 207.

H. S. MILMAN, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an Ivory Case containing six knives placed in a circle, and a fork (two-pronged) in the centre. The case was a piece of smooth turned work, with no evidence of its age other than might be afforded by the hinge and catch of its opening top. The butts of the knives and forks were of seal-shape, and the blades were marked with an arrow. They were five inches long, and may have been used for sweet-meats, but why one fork only should accompany six knives seems difficult of explanation, except on the ground that the use of the fork with the knife was an idea scarcely realized when the case was made, that is to say, about the middle of the seventeenth century, to which period the object was, in the opinion of Mr. Franks, to be attributed.

Mr. Milman also exhibited a Dutch Tobacco Box, of oblong shape, $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch wide, and rounded at the corners; its top and bottom of brass, with figures and inscriptions stamped; its sides of copper, and smooth. The figures and inscriptions represented or related to Frederick the Great and his victory at Rosbach, and the inscriptions were in the Dutch language as used in the middle of the last century, and hence somewhat difficult to construe. That on the top was as follows:

DE GROOTE FREDERIC WINT GELYK TOOND DE DEVISE
HY SLAAT DE REIKS ARMEE EN OCK DEN PRINS SOUBISE
BY ROSBACH IN DE VLUGT SO MOED DEN HOOGMOED BUETEN
DOR HASTENBECK ONTFLAMT EN Vallen tot FREDERICS VUETEN.

Literally,

The great Frederic wins fair proof of his device (*i.e.* great)
He beats the Empire's army and also the Prince Soubise
By Rosbach in the flight so must the pride abate,
Through Hastenbeck inflamed and fall at Frederic's feet.

The second year of the Seven Years' War (1757) had begun adversely to the Prussian arms. A large French army under Marshal d'Estrées had crossed the Rhine and advanced in the direction of Hanover, taking possession of the intermediate states in alliance with Prussia, and driving back an army, chiefly of Hanoverians, Hessians, and Brunswickers hastily collected, of smaller force, and under a less able general—the Duke of Cumberland, of Culloden celebrity. At Hastenbeck, some leagues short of Hanover, the retreating army, on the 26th of July, made a stand, but was defeated and driven further back. Marshal d'Estrées, notwithstanding his victory, was soon after superseded by Court intrigue. One of his generals of division, the Prince of Soubise, had been in much dispute with him. The Prince was in high favour with Madame de Pompa-

dour, who accordingly managed that the command-in-chief should be taken from D'Estrées and given to the Duke de Richelieu. Under Richelieu the French army so hemmed in the remains of the defeated force, as to drive it to capitulate at Kloster Seeven on the 8th of September, and thus gained undisputed possession of Hanover, Hesse, and Brunswick. At the same time the Prussians were hard pressed from the south by the Imperialists, and from the east by the Russians. However, later in the year, the tide of battle turned. An army of 60,000 men, partly French, under the courtier-general, the Prince of Soubise, and partly Imperialist, under the Prince Hildenburghausen, invaded Saxony. Over-confident from their successes in the summer, and handled without prudence or skill, they met the great Frederic and 22,000 Prussians at Rossbach, near Lutzen, on the fifth of November, and were easily and totally defeated in an hour and a half, with severe loss both on the field and in the flight. This victory was welcomed with extraordinary joy and pride not only in the North-German States, but even in Holland, which was not engaged in the war, and Frederic became more than ever the favourite hero of those districts.

The inscriptions on the bottom of the box were these, the meaning of which is somewhat obscure :

VOORST DIEN BARBAS
EN NOHRDER KRONEN WAR
DIGTELT HEER DIEN DENASAT
EENS BY GROOTE HELDENSTELT

VAN AWE HELDENDAAD
IS BOSBACH EEN BEWYS
VOR HET KONIGRYCK
DE VRENGD VOR FREDERIC DE PRYS

On the top is the name Iadkma, apparently of the artist, and probably a Frisian, and the date 1757.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. Director, made the following Communication respecting the Monumental Brasses of the counties of Cheshire, Cornwall, and Cumberland, in illustration of a further present of the portions of his collection from those counties :—

“ Following the alphabetical order of my notes on Monumental Brasses, it may be convenient on the present occasion to consider those from three counties, viz. : Cheshire, Cornwall, and Cumberland, where these monuments are neither numerous or important.

As we advance towards the North the number of Monumental Brasses greatly diminishes, and in the West they diminish somewhat in number, and still more in importance. The material of which the earlier Brasses were made being imported from the Continent, it is natural to find them in greater numbers near the ports of England in direct communication with Flanders : the

distance also from the Metropolis, where it is probable that many Brasses were engraved, would produce some effect:—

CHESHIRE.

The county of Cheshire abounds in families of old descent, but there are in my list only eight entries, of five of which I possess rubbings, and one is lost.

There are no memorials of the fourteenth century, and no Brasses of ecclesiastics. The earliest military brass is at Wilmslow, to Sir Robert del Bothe and his wife, 1460. He was lord of the manors of Bolyn, Throneton, and Dunham, and was slain at the battle of Blore Heath. His wife, Douce Venables, is represented with long hair, and clasping her husband's hand. The canopy over the figures is destroyed; other military Brasses are Hugh Stanley, Esq. 1510, at Over, and Ralf Dellvys and his wife, 1513, at Wybunbury.

The only other Brass which need be referred to is that of Roger Legh and wife, 1506, at Macclesfield. This Brass is remarkable for having on it the representation of the Mass of St. Gregory. Some notices of the Brasses in this county by Mr. J. G. Waller have appeared in the Journal of the British Archaeological Association, v. 257.

The Brasses, of which rubbings are wanted for the collection, are in Chester Cathedral, and at Tarvin, both late in date.

CORNWALL.

I have on my list of Monumental Brasses in this county sixty-five entries, and possess thirty-nine of the brasses.

The series is chiefly of a late date, and of but little interest. The oldest specimen is Thomas Awmarle, rector at Cardenham; the costume of the figure, however, seems rather lay than ecclesiastical. The tonsure scarcely shows; a hood is worn round the neck, a girdle round the waist, and the front of the skirt of his tunic or cassock is fastened with pairs of buttons; on his left side hangs an anelace; the date seems to be about 1400. The next in date is also a priest, John Balsam, rector, at Blisland, 1410. At Mawgan-in-Pyder is a well-executed little figure of a priest in a cope, circa 1420.

Of the remainder of the ecclesiastical figures in this county it is only necessary to mention John Trembras, 1515, at Penkevil St. Michael's, in his Master of Arts dress.

The military series is scarcely more important than the ecclesiastical. There is a good figure at Lanteglos of Thomas de Mohun, circa 1440. In the sixteenth century a considerable number of Brasses seem to have been distributed over Cornwall, executed

much in the same style. They represent gentlemen and ladies of good family in the dress of the period. As a specimen it will be sufficient to mention the brass of Sir John Arundel and his two wives, 1561, at Stratton. These late Brasses are frequently accompanied by long inscriptions in rhyme.

One of the best Brasses of ladies that remain is at East Anthony, and represents Margery Arundell, lady of the manor, and daughter of Sir Warren Archdeacon, 1420. It has a good single canopy.

While on the subject of representations of ladies, I doubt greatly whether the Brass mentioned in Mr. Haines's list, of Joanna Bon, mother of John Kelly, dean, still exists at Tintagel. I searched for the Brass in vain, and the rubbing which I now produce, and which belonged to the late Mr. Haines, is evidently made from a wood block, executed, I suspect, by the late Mr. Charles Spence, who was very skilful in such reproductions.

There is an interesting Brass of Roger Kyngdon and his wife, 1471, at Quethiock, which has been noticed in the Proceedings of the Society, iv. 72. The curiosity of this Brass consists in the costumes of the two of the eleven sons with whom he was endowed. One of them represents a priest in a fur almuce, the other has a crown on his shoulder.

Among the most curious monuments of its kind in the county, though of a late date, may be noticed the well-known inscription at Landulph to Theodore Paleologus, who claimed descent from the Byzantine emperors. The inscription is given in an appendix to Haines's Manual, p. 251.

The two remaining Brasses which have to be noticed are excellent examples of palimpsests. One of them is at Mawgan-in-Pyder. It is a monument to Jane, daughter of Sir John Arundel, 1580, and who is stated to have been in the service of five queens. On the reverse of the figure and inscriptions are to be found the remains of a very beautiful Brass of Flemish workmanship, of which the date is probably about 1375. These fragments are engraved in the Transactions of the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society, vol. iii. p. 16, and in Haines's Manual, pp. xvi. xvii. The other is at Constantine, and is the monument of Richard Geyrveys and wife, 1574. On the back of the square plate, which forms the principal part of the monument, is a portion of a Flemish brass representing a man in armour, circa 1390, and on the back of the plate with the children is part of the border, probably of the same Brass, with a Flemish inscription.

The Constantine Brasses were brought before the notice of the Society by Mr. J. G. Waller, Nov. 15, 1860 (Proc. 2d S. i. 228), who has entered fully into the question of these

monuments. He shows that the Flemish Brasses were probably derived from the numerous churches sacked and destroyed in the time of Alva.

The following is a list of the churches from which specimens are wanted to complete my series: St. Breock, Colan, St. Columb, Crowan, Fowey, St. Just, Landrake, Launceston, Lostwithiel, Madron, St. Mellions, Menheniot, Megavissey, and Mylor. The Brass of Richard Chiverton and wife, 1631, at Quethiock, is also wanting.

CUMBERLAND.

The Monumental Brasses of Cumberland are very few in number, there being only eleven on my list; of these I possess four.

There is but one Brass of the fourteenth century, an inscription to William le Bone at Greystoke.

There are two remarkable ecclesiastical Brasses, both of Bishops of Carlisle, and in the cathedral of that city. One of these is to Richard Bell, who died in 1496. It is a fine memorial, but unfortunately much worn. The Bishop is in rich pontificals under a triple canopy, in the central pediment of which is figured the Trinity. The words of the inscription are divided by figures of monsters and animals, after the fashion of older monuments. Bishop Bell had been previously Prior of Durham. The Brass is engraved in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments.

The other is a quadrangular plate of very late date commemorating Bishop Henry Robinson, who died in 1616. It is full of quaint allegory, and is additionally curious in being a duplicate, a second plate almost identical having been put up at Queen's College, Oxford, of which college Bishop Robinson was provost.

There is a good military Brass at Edenhall to William Stapilton, Lord of Edenhall, and his wife Margaret, daughter and heir of Nicholas de Vipont, 1458. It is engraved in Lysons's *Magna Britannia*. Another military Brass is at Crossthwaite church, the mother church of Keswick, to Sir John Radcliff and his wife. The heads have been restored. An engraving of this brass illustrates a communication to the Society by myself, printed in *Proceedings*, 2d S. ii. 190.

The Brasses wanted for the collection are six at Greystoke, of which one only is a figure."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications, a Special Vote being awarded to the Director for his addition to the Society's collection of rubbings.

Thursday, May 11th, 1876.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Municipal Archæological Commission, Rome—S.P.Q.R. Bullettino. Anno IV. Gennajo—Marzo 1876. Num. 1. 8vo. Rome, 1876.

From A. W. Franks, Esq. F.R.S. Dir. S.A. :—Congrès International des Américanistes. Compte-Rendu de la Première Session, Nancy, 1875. Two vols. 8vo. Nancy and Paris, 1875.

From the Royal Society :—Proceedings. Vol. xxiv. No. 168. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Canadian Institute :—The Canadian Journal of Science, Literature, and History. Vol. xv. Number 1. April. 8vo. Toronto, 1876.

From the Société Jersiaise :—

1. Premier Bulletin Annuel. 4to. 1875.

2. Extente de l'Île de Jersey. 1331. Edouard III. Publication 1^{re}. 4to. St. Hélier, 1876.

From the Royal and State Library, Munich :—Catalogus Codicum Manu Scriptorum Bibliothecae Regiae Monacensis. Tomi iv. Pars 2. Codices Latinos continens. 8vo. Munich, 1876.

From the Institute of Archæological Correspondence :—

1. Monumenti Inediti. Vol. x. Tav. xiii.—xxiv^a. Folio. Rome, 1875.

2. Annali. Volume xlvii. 8vo. Rome, 1875.

3. Bullettino per l'anno 1875. 8vo. Rome, 1875.

4. Repertorio Universale delle Opere dell' Instituto Archeologico dall' Anno 1864—1873. 8vo. Rome, 1875.

From the Author, Dr. Emil Hübner, Hon. F.S.A. :—Additamenta ad Corporis Volumen ii. 8vo. Berlin, 1876.

From Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department :—

The following Proclamations by the Queen, two copies :

(1.) Further Prorogation of Parliament from December 16 to February 5, 1874. Balmoral, November 20, 1873.

(2.) For Dissolving Parliament. Osborne, January 26, 1874.

(3.) In order to the electing and summoning the sixteen Peers of Scotland. Osborne, January 26, 1874.

(4.) Further Prorogation of Parliament from October 23 to December 16. Balmoral, October 20, 1874.

(5.) The same from December 16 to February 5, 1875. Windsor, December 12, 1874.

(6.) The same from October 29 to December 15. Balmoral, October 26, 1875.

(7.) The same from December 15 to February 8, 1876. Windsor, December 10, 1875.

(8.) Addition to the Royal style, of "Empress of India." Windsor, April 28, 1876.

From J. P. Earwaker, Esq. F.S.A. :—

1. To Her Most Gracious Majesty Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland. (Petition. King Glass's Town, Gaboon River, West Africa, April 4th, 1844.) 8vo. Bristol.
2. Anno Nono & Decimo Gulielmi III. Regis. An Act to Settle the Trade to Africa. Folio.
3. Anno Decimo & Undecimo Gulielmi III. Regis. An Act to enlarge the Trade to Russia. Folio. London, printed by Charles Bill, and the Executrix of Thomas Newcomb. 1699.

The following Memorial drawn up by the Council, in the name and on behalf of the Society, in pursuance of a Resolution of the Society, April 6, 1876, and addressed to the Right Honourable the Master of the Rolls, was laid before the Meeting and adopted *nem. con.*, with a request that it be signed on behalf of the Society by the President, and transmitted in their name to the Master of the Rolls.

“To the Right Honourable Sir George Jessell, Master of the Rolls,

The Memorial of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

Your Memorialists have heard, with great regret, that on the occasion of the publication of Mr. Brewer's Introduction to the Fourth Volume of his invaluable ‘Calendar of Letters and Papers, Foreign and Domestic,’—a volume consisting of two parts, and comprising not less than 2,254 pages—your Lordship has issued an Order, dated 4th February, 1866, that ‘the Prefaces of Editions of Calendars, in explanation of the Documents in the Volumes, are not to exceed fifty pages, unless they obtain your written permission to the contrary.’

Your Memorialists cannot but share the general impression of the public, that this Order is aimed, so to speak, at Mr. Brewer's Introduction, and carries with it an amount of implied censure which your Memorialists deeply regret, as they consider the censure undeserved, and the Order injurious to those historical studies which it is one of the objects of the Society of Antiquaries of London to cherish and promote.

Your Memorialists feel persuaded that the promotion of these studies is as dear to your Lordship as to themselves, and they venture, accordingly, to submit to your Lordship's consideration and favourable judgment some of the reasons why they deprecate the Order in question.

First. Your Memorialists believe that these Introductions are a great convenience to the public, as pointing out to the reader the chief contents of the volumes, the new information contained in them, its relation to what is already known, and the correction it affords of ancient errors; all points which he could not

gain for himself without great trouble, and an amount of labour, which he is spared by the Introduction.

Second. They serve as heads of contents and summaries of the subjects contained or elucidated in the volumes, and so become an index of things, as the index proper is an index of names and places.

Third. As these Calendars are chronological—unlike most calendars—and most of the papers are undated, these Introductions, by pointing out the order and connexion of events, supersede the necessity of notes in the body of the text, and justify the arrangement of the papers, which is of necessity determined by internal, in the absence of other, evidence, and is mainly conjectural.

Fourth. They impose upon editors the necessity of carefully going through their own work when it is printed; detecting their own mistakes, and supplying those corrections which are suggested, in all cases, by a final revision; and thus they secure a greater amount of accuracy, the importance of which is obvious.

Fifth. That, from the close study and handling of the documents, every editor of these Calendars is likely to possess more minute information respecting them—their trustworthiness and authenticity—and has better means of supplying the necessary corrections, when they contradict each other, than any ordinary reader or historical student. Such information no careful critic would despise. It is important, therefore, that editors should have an opportunity of saying what they have to say on these heads. Your Memorialists have reason to know that applications are continually made to editors for information concerning the papers in their Calendars.

Sixth. That the limitation of fifty pages to all Calendars alike is in the highest degree unreasonable. Mr. Brewer's are divided into three parts. Each part alone contains more than twice as much matter as any other calendar, and it is only to a volume of three such parts that he writes an introduction.

Seventh. Your Memorialists would further observe that it is not only in bulk that these Calendars form an exception to all other calendars. They alone embrace *all* the materials of the reign to which they apply—Domestic, Foreign, Ecclesiastical, Scotch, Irish, Parliamentary Rolls, Privy Seals, Signed Bills, Patent Rolls, all the Documents printed or unprinted at the Record Office, British Museum, or elsewhere. Every other editor has to calendar only one of these series—Domestic, Foreign, Irish, &c. But Mr. Brewer takes all. They take none but what are in the Rolls House. Mr. Brewer has to embrace all wheresoever found. In the reign of Henry VIII.

papers were not so generally dated as in later reigns, and the work to be done is therefore far more complicated—needs far closer attention—suggests many more difficulties and queries, with which it is the object of his Introductions to deal, and which it is only there he can endeavour to solve.

Eighth. The papers of other reigns have been divided into series, and arranged so that their editors need only to take up bundle after bundle and make the necessary abstracts of the papers they contain. Your Memorialists have no desire to depreciate work which has been admirably done, but they cannot forget that in the reign of Henry VIII. Mr. Brewer had to bring order out of chaos. Everything had to be done *ab ovo*. It was found necessary therefore in the case of these Calendars to adopt a different plan, which it is presumed must have received the sanction of Sir Francis Palgrave and the late Lord Romilly. The consequence is that Mr. Brewer's Calendar is the only Calendar of the series which presents in chronological order *the whole of the materials for the period it embraces*.

Ninth. As the whole plan of the work was approved by Sir Francis Palgrave and Lord Romilly, so also, if your Memorialists are not mistaken in the inference they draw from the omission of the usual injunctions to editors, were Mr. Brewer's Introductions expressly exempted by Lord Romilly from any restrictions. If, as your Memorialists cannot but fear, it is your Lordship's intention to abolish that exemption for the future, they will regard that proceeding with a regret which they are confident will be shared by every historical student at home and abroad.

Tenth. Lastly, it must be remembered that Mr. Brewer's introductions are written in his leisure hours* for no other purpose than to render the Calendars as useful as possible. Consequently, they involve no cost to the nation beyond that of printing and paper, a matter of the utmost insignificance when your Memorialists remember the great value of the Introductions, and of how much research and labour they embody the results.

Your Memorialists have thought it only due to your Lordship to give in some detail the motives which have emboldened them to make this appeal. Amid the more urgent demands which the public makes upon your Lordship's time, it is no matter of surprise that some of the considerations advanced by your Memorialists may not have been present to your Lordship's mind when the Order was issued. They earnestly hope that your Lordship may see fit, on further reflection, to reconsider and rescind it. They feel persuaded not only that it

* See Athenæum, Feb. 12, 1876.

will have given a heavy blow and great discouragement to the learned editor of these Calendars, who more than any living man has illustrated the dark corners, and unravelled the intricacies, of a century at once the most important and the most obscure in the history of modern Europe; but that, if it be persisted in, the Calendars which will hereafter be issued in prosecution of his labours will lose more than half their value, and will lie unused upon the shelves, if he is denied fitting opportunity of guiding the historical student through mysteries which he has been the first to solve, and through mazes of which he has discovered the clue.

And your Memorialists will ever pray."

The following Resolution of the Executive Committee on the subject of the Guildhall at Worcester (see *ante*, p. 18) was also laid before the meeting :—

"The Society of Antiquaries have learned with great regret the recent decision of the Town Council of Worcester to pull down and rebuild the Guildhall of that city. It has been represented to them that the existing structure can be put into thorough repair at a moderate cost. Should this be the fact, the Society trusts that the Town Council will pause before destroying a building which, although not of remote antiquity, is a very favourable specimen of the architecture of the period."

H. S. MILMAN, Esq. exhibited the following objects :—

1. A steel weapon of Indian work $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, which combined an Axe and a Pistol, the handle of the axe forming the barrel of the pistol and the axe itself being its handle.

2. Two Purse-mounts of the fifteenth century, with a ring for suspension in the centre. They were respectively $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches and $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length.

Both of them bore traces of having been richly ornamented with a kind of trelliswork pattern.

Major COOPER COOPER, F.S.A. exhibited four gold Finger Rings, which may be described as follows :—

1. Plain gold Ring, found in a garden at Dorking, Surrey. On the bezel a figure of the B.V.M. standing with her Child in her right arm and a sceptre in the left hand. Fifteenth century.

2. Plain gold Hoop, found at Bedford, with the following posy engraved on the inside : "Hearts content cannot repent." Inside also is the goldsmith's mark G.D.

3. Gold Ring, found at Steventon, Beds., in some garden-ground near the church. Inscribed on the outer surface (which is slightly concave) *en bon teons*; in the letters remains of white enamel. Each word is separated by two leaves.

The inscription 'En bon temps' is equivalent to the more usual 'En bon an.'

4. Gold Roman Ring in which is set an amethyst, with a very rude figure, perhaps Bacchus, holding a two-handled cup.

W. A. ABRAM, Esq., communicated, through J. P. Earwaker, Esq. Local Secretary for Lancashire, the following account of a Roman sculptured Slab found at Ribchester :—

"The discovery of a monumental stone of Romano-British workmanship at Ribchester adds a noteworthy item to the record of remains of the Roman colony disentombed at this important station in the course of ages. The slab was taken out of the bed of the Ribble by Mr. P. Weardon, of Blackburn, on Saturday afternoon, April 8th, 1876. He had previously observed the tapered end of the stone beneath the water, lying embedded in earth some ten or twelve feet from the river's edge. The exact spot at which the relic was recovered is on the Clayton-le-Dale side of the Ribble, nearly opposite Ribchester, but a couple of hundred yards higher up the stream. At Ribchester the bend of the Ribble is on that side, and the force of the current in times of flood has encroached largely upon the bank that was in ancient times part of the area of the Roman fortification. The next reach of the river above curves sharply against a steep clay bank on the south or Blackburn side of the valley, and here, too, so much land has in the lapse of time been carried down by the rushing floods that within human memory the river has shifted its bed in that direction to the extent of more than its own width. The last considerable fall of the bank on Mr. Wearden's farm happened this spring, and about four yards of land then succumbed to the sapping waters. It is very likely that this sculptured stone recently fell into the river along with the portion of the bank in which it was buried several feet below the surface. With the assistance of several men, Mr. Wearden succeeded with difficulty in lifting the slab out of the river and landing it upon the bank. It was then seen to be a complete example of antique stone-carving. The slab remained at the place where it was disclosed two or three days, and was then removed to Blackburn. The writer of this note, accompanied by two friends, proceeded to the river-side at Clayton-le-Dale on Monday, April 10th, and saw the slab there before its removal.

The subject of it, as will be seen from the wood-cut,* is a Roman horseman driving the spear into the body of an enemy recumbent in the lower right-hand corner of the sculpture. Its

* For the loan of this woodcut the Society is indebted to Mr. Abram.



ROMAN SLAB FROM RIBCHESTER.

purpose was, doubtless, that of a sepulchral monument to some commander or officer of the Roman garrison at Ribchester. The dimensions of the slab are 5ft. in height and 2ft. 6in. in width. The stone is fine sandstone, similar to that which is quarried now so extensively for architectural purposes at Longridge. The upper end of the slab is gable-shaped, with a finial ornament, now much battered, at the apex. The sculpture is inclosed within a panel, pointed at the head, hollowed out of the front of the slab, the projected border of the panel being about three inches in width on the surface, excepting the bottom rim, which is double the depth of the sides. The external edges of the stone are not exact in their lines; and both the bottom corners are broken away. The ground of the sculpture is pitted all over with marks of the sculptor's chisel, which has been much like an ordinary modern punch. In describing the figures, it may be observed that the design exhibits a degree of rudeness and rigidity—an absence of the freedom and grace of outline seen in the purest examples of antique sculpture. Neither horse nor rider are carved in exact proportion; the animal is too short, and the head of the horseman is too large for his body. Still there is a certain vigour in the attitude of both figures. The hind feet of the horse are both together, resting upon the floor of the panel; the left fore-leg is straight; and the right well lifted, the hoof touching the head of the prostrate foeman. The horse's head is erect, held in by a thick bridle; the mouth is partly open, teeth set; nostril, eye, and ear well defined; mane rigid and flowing backward; the head-gear of the horse, ornamental trappings crossing the lower part of the neck and hind-quarters, and large square saddle-cloth covering the flank, are each distinct in their presentation. The tail of the horse projects its stump against the left wall of the panel, and a portion of its prolongation is revealed descending vertically in the confined space between the quarter and the inclosing rim of the stone. The rider is seated erectly upon his steed; the backward bend of the leg and downward point of the unstirruped foot are what is commonly shown in Roman equestrian statuary. The warrior's head is bold and massive; the eye full; nose prominent, but partially battered; chin square; ear very clearly cut; hair thick and massed about the head in ridgy curls. He is bareheaded. His attire is a point of interest; the short, close-fitting tunic descends to the middle of the thigh; and the outer garment is a species of mantle, fastened over the breast with a large circular brooch with an inner circular indentation, and pushed backwards in thick folds to leave free the extended arms; the left arm bearing an oval shield; the right hand lifted upwards and grasping a

spear, which descends diagonally and buries its head in the breast of the vanquished adversary. The soldier's cloak is, I conclude, meant to represent the Roman vesture of military distinction, the *paludamentum*, worn in place of the *toga* of the civilian class. The *paludamentum* was a mantle open in the front, that reached down to the knees in graceful folds when the wearer was standing, and hung loosely over the shoulders; it was fastened across the breast by a clasp—the Roman *fibula*. The position of the brooch shifted according to the movements of the wearer. When the arms were not in exercise, it generally lay upon the right shoulder, like the buckle of a Highlander's plaid; but when a soldier was engaged in the attack or defence in warfare the *fibula* was brought to the front, and the mantle it held was pushed back over the shoulders, and hung away behind in the centre of the warrior's back. It is thus that the garment appears in this sculpture; but the hinder parts of it are not revealed. Besides the spear, the horseman is armed with a long dagger, fixed in its sheath on his right side, supported by his girdle. Dagger and sheath together measure 14 inches; the blade would be about 9 inches; and supposing the figure to be about half life-size, and his weapon in proportion, the dagger must have been a formidable weapon, with a blade about 18 inches in length. The hilt of the dagger seems to have a flat semi-circular knob. The remaining figure in the group is that of the impaled enemy, recumbent upon his left arm, with his head beneath the horse's hoof, and his legs doubled, in the lower part of the panel. This figure is armed only with a shield, in shape an irregular oval, which covers the side of his body presented to the observer, but does not shield his breast from the lance of his victorious antagonist. If the proportions of the vanquished in this group fairly represent the size and stature of the foes of the Roman conquerors of Lancashire, they must have been a puny race, as well as naked, ill-armed, and strangers to the military science of which Rome was then acknowledged master. But I imagine the prostrate "native Briton" in this composition may have been made smaller than his proper bulk so as to accommodate himself to the convenience of an artist who had not allowed room in his design for a full-sized aboriginal warrior.

In connection with this discovery I may mention that several somewhat similar pieces of sculpture of the Roman period have been found in this country, on the sites of Roman stations, and have been noted by antiquaries. Here at Ribchester, in fact, a slab of the same character was dug up, probably 300 years ago. Camden, writing in 1607, mentions this relic, which was discovered not very long before his visit to Ribchester. He says:

—“Here was also lately dug up a stone, on which was carved a naked figure on horseback, without saddle or bridle, brandishing a spear in both hands, and insulting over a naked man on the ground holding in his hand something square. Between the horse and the prostrate figure are D. M.; under the figure GAL SARMATA. The rest of the many letters are so decayed as not to be read, nor can I form any conjecture about them.” What became of this stone is nowhere recorded. It differed in several respects from the one now recovered, as the reader will observe. The absence of any inscription upon the slab I have described reduces very materially its historical value and its interest for archæologists. An inscription that told the story of the officer to whose memory the slab was erected as a monument would have been most acceptable; would have substituted fact for conjecture, and might have indicated the date of the work. In the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii. pl. xiv. are represented two sepulchral stones of generally similar character with the present, discovered near Cirencester in 1835 and 1836.* A more nearly identical group of Roman monumental sculpture appears on a slab found near Cheltenham in 1845, which is figured and described in the *Journal of the Archæological Association*, i. 237-238. This monument bears a Latin inscription to Rufus Sita, a horseman of the sixth Thracian cohort, who died aged 40, and to whom the monument was reared by his heirs.” †

WILLIAM CHAPPELL, Esq. F.S.A., called the attention of the Society to three distinctive peculiarities which he had observed in the earliest English Psalters and Books of Antiphons, while engaged in collecting materials for his *History of Music*. The first was, that parts of the service had been sung occasionally in Greek, and that the Greek was written phonetically in English characters. The second, that the hymns and sequences differed from those which had been sung on the continent of Europe, and therefore are not included in Daniel and Mone. The third was, that in the eleventh and twelfth centuries the music of new hymns was written upon four lines and spaces, and yet upon a different system from that which prevailed over Europe at all later dates. It was mainly, however, to the first of these peculiarities that Mr. Chappell directed his remarks, which were illustrated by photographs of pages out of various manuscripts at the British Museum and other public libraries.

Some discussion ensued upon this interesting paper, in which

* See also Akerman, *Archæological Index*, pp. 66, 67, pl. viii. fig. 3.

† Several Roman monuments with equestrian figures have been found at Kirkby Thore, Westmorland, and are preserved at Lowther Castle, one of which represents the Roman soldier spearing his prostrate foe.

Edwin Freshfield, Esq. F.S.A. and Alexander Ellis, Esq. F.S.A. took part.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, May 18th, 1876.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From H. S. Milman, Esq. F.S.A. :—

1. In the House of Lords. Case on behalf of the Right Honourable Edith Maud, Countess of Loudoun (in the Peerage of Scotland), a co-heiress to the Baronies of Botreaux, Hungerford, De Molyns, and Hastings (in the Peerage of England). Folio. Westminster, 1870.
2. In the House of Lords. Case of the Right Honourable Edith Maud, Countess of Loudoun (in the Peerage of Scotland), and Baroness Botreaux, Baroness Hungerford, Baroness de Moleyns, and Baroness Hastings (all in the Peerage of England), the senior co-heiress to the Baronies of Montacute (1299), Monthermer, Montacute (1357), and Montague (all in the Peerage of England). Folio. Westminster, 1873.

From the Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association :—Journal. Supplemental Part, completing Volume iii. 8vo. London, 1875.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—Sessional Papers, 1875-76. No. 10. 4to. London, 1876.

From the Numismatic Society :—The Numismatic Chronicle. Vol. xvi. New Series. No. 61. 8vo. London, 1876.

From A. W. Franks, Esq. M.A. F.R.S. Dir. S.A. :—The Declaration of Robert, Abbot of Woburn, as touching the Accusations of his Adversaries proposed against him, unto the King's Most Honourable Council. 8vo. London, 1863.

From the Honourable Mrs. Albert Way :—L'Art des Emblèmes. Par le P. C. François Menestrier, de la Compagnie de Jesus. 8vo. Lyon, 1662.

From the Author, M. Ferdinand De Lasteyrie, Hon. F.S.A. :—

1. Notice sur une Ancienne Croix Éthiopienne conservée à Florence. 4to. Paris, 1874.
2. Bibliothèque des Merveilles. Histoire de l'Orfèvrerie depuis les temps les plus reculés jusqu'à nos jours. 8vo. Paris, 1875.

From the Editor, J. P. Earwaker, Esq. F.S.A. :—Local Gleanings relating to Lancashire and Cheshire. Part 4. Vol. i. 4to. Manchester, 1876.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland :—Proceedings. Vol. x. Part 2. [Completing the Vol.] and Vol. xi. Part 1. 4to. Edinburgh, 1875.

From the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland :—The Journal. New Series. Vol. viii. Part 2. April. 8vo. London, 1876.

Notice was given, that on Thursday, June 1, 1876, a Ballot would take place for the Election of Fellows, and a list of the Candidates to be submitted for ballot was read.

The Secretary stated he had received a letter from Dr. Schliemann, Hon. F. S. A. dated Troy, 8th May, 1876, in which he requested him to convey to the Society his sincere thanks for the honour they had conferred on him in electing him Honorary Fellow, and the assurance that he would make every effort to show himself worthy of it. These thanks would have been sent long since, had it not been that he desired at the same time to announce the renewal of his excavations at Ilium. It was not, however, till the 5th inst. he had obtained a new firman for two years, and he had now arrived at Troy to erect some sheds, and on the 11th inst. he proposed returning to Athens to procure the necessary machinery. M. Emile Burnouf, late Director of the French School at Athens, was to assist him in these fresh explorations.

H. M. WESTROPP, Esq. exhibited a rough sketch of a Wall Painting, which was found under several coats of whitewash on the wall of the church of St. Radegund at Whitwell, near Ventnor. It represented a subject familiar to the Society from the painting and sculpture, respectively, in the Society's collections—the Martyrdom, or Disembowelling, of St. Erasmus. It was difficult to assign any date to the painting, partly from the rude condition in which it was found, and also because it had evidently been painted over at intervals, and the original design had been disfigured accordingly. In the upper dexter corner was a figure of the First Person of the Trinity with a triple crown.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited and presented a Rubbing of a Brass from Glentham Church, Lincolnshire, in memory of Elizabeth Gournay, second wife of John Gournay, Esq. and daughter of John Andrewes, Esq. who died 20th November, 1452.

Mr. Peacock also communicated a transcript of a letter of Archbishop Warham, which he prefaced by the following remarks :—

“ The following letter from Archbishop Warham to John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln, has not, I believe, been hitherto noticed. I found a transcript of it a few days ago while turning over the leaves of Bishop Longland's Register. The *Tres Conciones* were dedicated to Archbishop Warham. The letter was probably meant to thank the author for that act of courtesy. A copy of the book is preserved in the Archiepiscopal Library at Lambeth.* Though these sermons have come down to us in

* Bohn's Lowndes' Bib.-Manual, sub nom.

Latin only, it is probable that they were preached in the vernacular. Wood speaks of his sermons 'having been all or most preached in the English tongue [and] translated into Latin by Tho. Key, of All-Souls Coll.' *

My lorde, in my mooste harty wise I commend me to your lordeshippe. And right soo I thanke you for your grette love and benevolens towardes me, whiche hath moved you to dedicate vnto me your thre mooste notable and laudable sermons, of whiche the ffirste was made in the presence of the mooste parte of the byshoppes of this Realme when they assembled to gydres for the repressing of the heresy of luther, beginnyng to be sowen abroode in england. The second, when the legates de latere began ther visitacon. The third, when the ffirste fundacon of the college, where the Monastery of seincte ffridiswyde stode, was layd. My lorde, I haue caused them to be redde vnto me enery worde, and haue herd them with good deliberacon, and if my poore judgement and prayses might eny thing avanunce them, whiche were soo vniuersally approved and praysed by the consent of all the herers, I wold not faile to write more att lenghe and more specially what manyfold causes of your comendation I fynde in them bothe concernynge your singuler erudition and speciaill grace and gyfte in preaching and also touching your fervent zeale for reformation to be made aswell of heretyall doctrynes as of mysbehaviours in manners. I assure you, my lord, ye haue deserved to haue therby a perpetuall memory if ye putt them furthe to be redde openly to the profeite of many, whereunto I exhorte and hartely pray you also, that when ye preche moo suche sermons (as ye doo many), that ye will contynually putt them to prynce for the common profeite. And of truthe I thynke veryly if all byshoppes hadde doon ther duetyes as ye haue in settynge forth the christes doctrine and repressing of vice by preaching, and otherwise, the dignytye of the chirche hadd nott bene hadde in suche contempte as itt is nowe, and vertue hadde nott bene soo cold and almost extincte in mennes hertes, and iniquyte hadde nott hadde soo grette boldnes and strengthe as itt hathе nowe, increasing day by day by the grete scismatyke and heretyque luther, whose malice I beseeche almighty god shortly to emende or represse att his pleasur.

Att knoll the xixth
day of June.

yo^r WILLIAM CANTUAR'.

P. O. HUTCHINSON, Esq. Local Secretary for Devonshire, communicated the following account of various Antiquities discovered in that county :—

"I have too long put off communicating to you the account of some discoveries made near Newton Abbot, in Devonshire, but I have done so in order to give myself time to collect all the authentic information I could before I sent it to you. The British and Roman remains to which I allude were met with some years ago, but they have remained quietly in the possession of the owners until last year, when they were seen by one or two scientific persons, who proceeded to make them better known. Thus, Mr. Pengelly, of Torquay, drew the attention of the members of the Devonshire Association to them at the Torrington Meeting in July 1875, as related in the Transactions for that year, to which account is attached a very good plate, giving representations on a small scale; and Mr. Horace B. Woodward of the Geological Survey, stationed at Newton Abbot, in the same year forwarded a notice of them to Mr. Rudler,

* *Athenæ Oxon.* i. 71, edit. 1721.

which appears in the Journal of the Anthropological Institute, vol. v. p. 299. Desirous, however, to obtain all the details I could from the surest sources, I made two separate journeys to Newton, one on the 6th of December, 1875, and the other on the 3rd of January, 1876. Messrs. Watts, Blake, Bearne, and Company, Pipe and Pottery Clay Merchants, of that place, during the process of excavation in the pits in that neighbourhood, had discovered many objects of interest, which, to their credit be it spoken, they had put in glass cases and preserved. They showed me a figure carved in wood, of which more presently, because it is the most curious of all the antiquities met with; a bronze spear-head, specimens of pottery, apparently Roman; the humerus of a human arm; the front or face of a skull, resembling that of the *Bos longifrons*; vertebrae, ribs, and other bones, more or less fragmentary, of the ox, dog, deer, &c. These various objects I now proceed to describe.

WOOD FIGURE.—This wood figure had been previously sent to me temporarily to Sidmouth and returned, for I had felt much curiosity respecting it. I herewith inclose a carefully-made drawing of it, full size, and a photograph on a reduced scale (see woodcut.)

The head is roundish, and the face flat, the hair at the back being drawn to a blunt point at the nape of the neck; the neck is long, out of all proportion, and nearly square in section, with a hole about a quarter of an inch in diameter bored through right and left near the lower end, just over the shoulders; there is no appearance of arms, but conjecture suggests that perhaps such necessary appendages may once have been attached by means of the hole; the body is flat down the chest and the abdomen, but the wood carver has not omitted the hollow of the back behind, and has well developed the glutæi muscles just below; the legs are remarkably short, and the feet very little more than mere knobs. The lack of sufficient projection to form the toes may have resulted from one or more of two or three causes. Either the piece of wood was not thick enough to form feet projecting at right angles to the length of the figure, or the rude flint knives or scrapers were deficient in cutting power to fashion feet, bearing in mind that it was "cross grain;" or lastly, the workman may have been too ignorant a sculptor. The cuts of a knife are discernible on close examination on



WOODEN FIGURE
FROM DEVON.
Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

several parts of the figure; but what the knife may have been made of would depend on the period of time in which it had been carved, and the tribe or nation to which the untutored artist had belonged.

Wishing for something more tangible than a mere vague description, I wrote for full particulars to Messrs. Watts and Co., from whom I learned the following facts: The figure is made of oak, is $13\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, and was found in 1867 in the Zitherixon clay-pit, near the toll-house between Newton and Kingsteignton, about 100 yards north-east of the river Teign, and 200 north-west of the turnpike-gate. It was in a standing posture, 23 feet below the ground, against a large black oak-tree, which was embedded in mud, sand, and gravel, and lying on the deposit of large stones which overlies the clay-bed in this locality. So far as Messrs. Watts are aware, no similar figure has ever been found in Devonshire, or in any other part of England.

The word Zitherixon or Xitherixon is so Hellenic and classical in appearance that it has given cause for some surmise. Mr. Woodward, who had been engaged for some time in his geological researches in the neighbourhood before my visits, informed me that Xitherixon is the name of the field in the tithe-map where the great clay-pit in question was excavated. The word is probably a corruption of some local name or names, perhaps of a very ordinary nature. Mr. Heineken of Sidmouth, observing that the word Rixtail is found on the slopes of Great and Little Haldon, at the distance of about four miles north-east, has suggested them as a possible clue, inasmuch as Nether Rixtail or Hither Rixtail might easily graduate into Zitherixon. The large stones spoken of in my queries to Messrs. Watts and Co. constituted the lower stratum of the sandy and gravelly heap, here amounting to the thickness of twenty-three feet, that overlies the pottery clay, and which must have taken unknown centuries of time to accumulate. The best layers of the pottery clay having been worked out from under this accumulation of alluvium, the pit, which occupied many acres in extent, was abandoned in 1875, and is now full of water. Near the middle, towards its southern end, there is an island, composed of a great heap of gravel, which had been thrown up in the process of excavation. These things appear more clearly in the plan forwarded, made four times larger than the scale of the Ordnance map, and in the coloured drawing of the pond, made from a sketch taken on the 3rd of last January. After the figure had been washed and put by, it began to shrink and crack in drying. To counteract the effects of the atmosphere upon it, therefore, the owners informed me that they suspended it for some time in a barrel of oil; and, I may add, traces of this oil are still to be seen on the surface.

This figure was found at a lower level in the alluvium than some Roman remains presently to be noticed. I inquired whether any similar figure had been met with before in Devonshire, or in other parts of England. My motive was deeper than mere curiosity. I had heard that one other object of like character had been discovered somewhere at some former period of time, and I put this out as a feeler. If these things are so very rare, an investigation into their original uses is a pursuit on new ground. Barbarously fashioned as the idols found amongst the South Sea Islanders, perhaps their uses amongst an equally ignorant and superstitious people may have been somewhat similar. Of the religious practices of the ancient Britons we know little or nothing. The gorgeous ceremonies said to have been enacted within some of the stone circles on our open downs at the festivals of Baal, or in reference to the traditions of Arkite worship, or of serpent worship, by the Druids, as described by some of our old writers, seem now to be held but of small account, but rather to be relegated to the collections of poetic fiction, once flourishing in the imaginations of the writers. The careful researches, however, which in more recent times have been promoted among the tumuli and other resting-places of the dead, have added immensely to our solid and authentic information on some points connected with the early tribes that held possession of this country. We have ample proofs of the weapons, knives, saws, scrapers, clothing, and personal ornaments of the ancient Britons; we know, by the evidence of the cleft skulls, that among some tribes that followed inhumation it was the practice to sacrifice many human lives, and bury the victims in the same mound with the chief; and, where cremation was followed, many indications have come under observation which show plainly enough that rude, boisterous, and savage orgies must have taken place round the funeral pyre. But these religious practices were only burial customs: of their religious observances during life we yet know nothing. If this figure may suggest an analogy in use, as it possesses some analogy in form and appearance, to the idols found amongst the savages of some remote countries, perhaps we may assume that it served to its original possessors the same superstitious uses as the modern idols to their present owners. I have heard that a similar antique was dug up somewhere in England some years ago, as I have remarked above. I repeat this for the purpose of inquiring whether this really were so. If it should be true, I would willingly know where it was found, and when, and what has become of it.

BRONZE SPEAR-HEAD.—About the year 1871 or 1872, a bronze spear-head, of elegant form and Roman type, was dug

up in the same pit, but 40 or 50 yards south of the figure. The exact depth does not seem to have been noted; and no wonder, when the gravel was being turned over by careless workmen. Accounts vary. I have been told depths ranging from 15 to 20 feet, but at all events much less than the level at which the figure was discovered. It is 11 inches long, and the blade is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. It was cast hollow with much skill. The round socket is an inch in diameter. The wooden staff had been inserted and then secured by a pin passing through the socket and the stick. Some portions of decayed wood, which I extracted with my knife, appeared to possess the grain of ash.

POTTERY.—Of the scattered fragments of pottery met with, the most characteristic, of which I send a drawing, is the twisted handle and part of the upper rim of a pitcher in red clay. From its containing specks of mica, it is likely to have been made in the neighbourhood from the loam of the new red sandstone formation.

BONES.—The bones above enumerated were met with in different places, some near the figure, and some near the oak, against which it was leaning. I saw a walking-stick made out of the timber of that tree, sound, and black with age. I wish I had been more particular in inquiring the exact spot where the human arm bone had been dug up.

I have expressed a wish that the owners of these objects will place them, or the best of them, in the county museum at Exeter.

CELT.—On the 26th of March, 1875, Mr. Woodward and his nephew, Mr. H. F. Barnard, were walking through Bradley Vale, near Newton, when the latter picked up a greenstone celt in the bed of the river Lemon. It is $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide. On the 24th of July in the same year Mr. Woodward found another not far from the same place, but of smaller dimensions. It measures $3\frac{3}{8}$ long and $1\frac{3}{4}$ wide. There is probably little doubt that they are genuine; but the friction they have received in the river-bed has obliterated all traces of the tools of the workman who may have made them."

The Rev. A. B. EDEN exhibited a curious collection of Brass objects, which had been secured at Coomassie by his brother, Capt. Eden, and which had formed part of the chattels of a doctor in that place. They could not in any way be called antiquities, but they were interesting as comprising some examples of the use of the fylfot, and as adding one more to the long list of places on the face of the globe where that ornament is met with. The objects themselves were stated to be weights—a theory which is borne out by the pair of scales, in company with

which they were found. In shape they were of the most promiscuous and of the most grotesque kind. Without a more accurate knowledge than we at present possess of Ashantee usages, &c., it would be idle to indulge in wanton speculation as to the significance, if any, of the curious designs met with in these objects, which it would be impossible to describe without the aid of woodcuts or other illustrations. Mr. Eden also exhibited a curious linen cloth, covered with numerals in variously coloured pigments.

W. M. WYLIE, Esq., F.S.A. communicated a "Notice of a Monument at Pallanza, N. Italy, dedicated to the Matronæ; with an attempt to investigate the nature and origin of the cult of the Matronæ, as distinct from that of the Deæ Matres." This paper will be published in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, June 1st, 1876.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Society of Biblical Archaeology:—Transactions. Vol. iv. Part 2. 8vo. London, 1876.

From H. S. Milman, Esq. M.A. F.S.A.:—

1. A New Catalogue of the Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts, Barons, of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with the times of their Creations. Collected by T. W. 8vo. London, 1658.

2. A Catalogue of the Baronets of this Kingdom of England; from the first erection of that Dignity until this time. 8vo. London, 1667.

3. In the House of Lords. Case of Charles Kemeys Kemeys Tynte, of Halswell, in the county of Somerset, and of Kevenmably, in the county of Glamorgan, Esquire, on his claim to the Title and Dignity of Baron Wharton of Wharton. Folio. 1843.

4. A Statistical Vindication of the City of London; or, Fallacies exploded and figures explained. By Benjamin Scott, F.R.A.S. Second Edition. 8vo. London, 1867.

From the Royal Academy of Sciences, Letters, and Fine Arts of Belgium:—

1. Mémoires. Tome xli. 1^{re} et 2^{de} Parties 4to. Brussels, 1875-6.

2. Mémoires Couronnés et Mémoires des Savants Etrangers. Tomes xxxviii. et xxxix. 1^{re} Partie. 4to. Brussels, 1874-6.

3. Mémoires Couronnés. Collection in 8°. Tomes xxiv.—xxvi. 8vo, Brussels, 1875.

4. Bulletins. 2^{me} Série. Tomes xxxvii.—xl. 8vo. Brussels, 1874-5.

5. Annuaire. 1875 et 1876. 8vo. Brussels, 1875-6.

6. Collection de Chroniques Belges inédites, publiée par ordre du Gouvernement, viz. :—

(1) Monuments pour servir à l'Histoire des Provinces de Namur, de Hainaut, et de Luxembourg. Tome iii. édité par Léopold Devillers. 4to. Brussels, 1874.

(2) Table Chronologique des Chartes et Diplômes Imprimés concernant l'Histoire de la Belgique, par Alphonse Wauters. Tome iv. (1226-50.) 4to. Brussels, 1874.

(3) Cartulaire de l'Abbaye de Saint-Trond, publié par Charles Piot. Tome ii. 4to. Brussels, 1874.

(4) Les Bibliothèques de Madrid et de l'Escurial. Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits qui concernent l'Histoire de Belgique. Par M. Gachard. 4to. Brussels, 1875.

(5) Codex Dunensis sive Diplomatum et Chartarum medii aevi amplissima Collectio. Edidit J. B. M. C. Baro Kervyn De Lettenhove. 4to. Brussels, 1875.

(6) La Bibliothèque Nationale à Paris. Notices et Extraits des Manuscrits qui concernent l'Histoire de Belgique. Par M. Gachard. Tome 1^{er}. 4to. Brussels, 1875.

7. Notices Biographiques et Bibliographiques concernant les Membres et les Correspondants, ainsi que les Associés residents. 1874. 8vo. Brussels, 1875.

8. Biographie Nationale. Tome v^{me}. 1^{re} Partie. 8vo. Brussels, 1875.

From the Prince Society :—Constitution and List of Members. 1873, 1874, and 1876. 4to. Boston, 1873-6.

From the Royal Society :—Proceedings. Vol. xxiv. No. 169. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres :—Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Année 1876. Quatrième Série. Tome iv. Bulletin de Janvier—Fevrier—Mars. 8vo. Paris, 1876.

The following letter to the President from the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls, in reply to a Memorial from the Society deprecating a restriction placed by a recent order on the Introductions to the Rolls Series of the Calendars (see *ante*, p. 26), was laid before the Meeting.

“22nd May, 1876.

“SIR,—I am desired by the Master of the Rolls, in acknowledging the receipt of the Memorial of the Society of Antiquaries, to transmit to you, for the information of the Society, a copy of the Instructions to the Editors of Calendars; and to state that the 12th Rule, as regards the Prefaces, was mainly formed with reference to the financial question; and, although the Rule became necessary on account of the length of Mr. Brewer's Introduction (which formed a volume in itself), it was not intended as an implied censure on him, as the Memorialists suggest.

“With reference to the Rule in question, I am to inform you, that, when any Editor desires to exceed the limit of fifty pages

in a Preface or Introduction, the Master of the Rolls will give the most careful consideration to his application.

“ I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,
“ T. DUFFUS HARDY.

“ Frederic Ouvry, Esq.

“ President of the Society of Antiquaries.”

This being an Evening appointed for the Ballot, no papers were read.

Richard Monckton, Lord Houghton, was proposed as a Fellow, and his Election being at once proceeded with in conformity with the Statutes, chap. v. sec. 1, he was duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Ballot opened at 8·45 p.m. and closed at 9·30 p.m., when the following Candidates were declared to be duly elected :—

Joseph Tom Burgess, Esq.
William James Farrer, Esq.
Charles Mathew Clode, Esq.
Thomas Chambers Hine, Esq.
Thomas Henry Wyatt, Esq.
Robert Farre Dalrymple, Esq.

Thursday, June 15th, 1876.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education:—A Descriptive Catalogue of the Fictile Ivories in the South Kensington Museum. With an Account of the Continental Collections of Classical and Mediæval Ivories. By J. O. Westwood, M.A. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland:—The Archaeological Journal. Vol. xxxiii. No. 129. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Author:—Baldur and the Mistletoe, a Yule-tide Tale. By E. T. Stevens, F.S.A. Privately printed. 12mo. Salisbury, 1876.

From John Murray, Esq. F.S.A.:—The Archaeology of Berkshire: an Address delivered to the Archaeological Association at Newbury, September 12, 1859, by the Earl of Carnarvon. 12mo. London, 1876.

From the East India Association:—Their Journal. No. 4. Vol. ix. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—Sessional Papers, 1875-76. No. 13. 4to. London, 1876.

From the Author :—An Archaic Dictionary : Biographical, Historical, and Mythological ; from the Egyptian, Assyrian, and Etruscan Monuments, and Papyri. By W. R. Cooper, F.R.A.S. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Camden Society :—Publications. New Series xvi. A Common-place Book of John Milton, and a Latin Essay and Latin verses presumed to be by Milton. Edited by Alfred J. Horwood. 4to. London, 1876.

From the Royal Geographical Society :—The Journal. Volume 45th. 1875. 8vo. London.

From Edward Peacock, Esq. F.S.A. :—An Account of the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. What the Society establish'd in England by Royal Charter hath done since their Incorporation, June the 16th, 1701. By the Rev. Mr. Stubs. Folio. London, 1704.

The following letter to the Secretary from the Town Clerk of the City of Worcester, in reply to a Resolution of the Society, protesting against the proposed destruction of the Guildhall, was laid before the Meeting. (See *ante*, p. 29).

“ Guildhall, Worcester,
“ 7th June, 1876.

“ DEAR SIR.—I beg to inform you that your letter of the 12th May and the Resolution of the Society of Antiquaries accompanying same were laid before the Council at their Meeting yesterday.

“ You will be pleased to hear that a Resolution was passed, rescinding the Resolution adopted at a previous Meeting, for a new building ; and the following Resolution was afterwards carried unanimously :—

“ ‘ That the plan of Mr. Henry Rowe for repairing and enlarging the present Guildhall (which plan has been already approved of by the Restoration Committee) be carried out under the suggestion and advice of Sir Gilbert Scott, with any modifications he may recommend, and that such Committee be instructed to proceed in the matter without delay.’

“ I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
“ THOS. SOUTHALL, Town Clerk.

“ C. Knight Watson, Esq.”

Joseph Tom Burgess, Esq., Thomas Henry Wyatt, Esq., Robert Farre Dalrymple, Esq., and Edward Arthur White, Esq., were admitted Fellows.

W. M. WYLIE, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited and presented a Lithograph of the mechanism of a curious Crossbow in the Museum at Zurich.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited and presented the following impressions of mediæval seals belonging to Mr. Winn, of Nostel Park :—

1. Circular, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter. Subject: On the breast of an eagle displayed a shield bearing an ox passant.

Legend:—

+ S. officii. carnififici (sic). aquensis.

Possibly from the Renesse-Breidbach Collection No. 317.

Probably the seal of a guild of butchers of Aix-la-Chapelle, an attribution which is favoured by the occurrence of the single-headed Eagle. Aix was a free city of the empire, and appears to have used the coat Or, an eagle displayed sable, which in the Roll C (Archæologia xxxix. 380) and elsewhere is assigned to Le Roy de Almaine. Late fifteenth century.

2. Pointed oval, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Subject: The Adoration of the Magi, under a canopy; beneath is a friar kneeling.

Legend:—

S. p'oris? : fr'm h'emitarū · ord' · sci : augusti · couet col.

The seal is of the fifteenth century. It may be the same as that described in the catalogue of the Renesse-Breidbach Collection No. 249 as belonging to the Austin Hermits of Cologne.

3. Circular, 1 inch in diameter. Subject: a full-faced bust crowned and with long hair.

Legend:—

S : VBSIV : PANNORVM YO.

Not improbably a forged seal of a subsidy on cloth. The legend is blundered. "Sigillum subsidii pannorum yo" seems to be intended, Yo being the abbreviated name of the town to which the seal was appropriated. The final O is perhaps a heart used as a stop, and not a letter.

4. Pointed, oval $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch. Subject: a Latin cross with thin limbs, of which the ends are recurved, cantoned with two stars in chief, two dots in base.

Legend:—

+ S. BERTOLOMEI . SAC'DRDOTIS.

Renesse-Breidbach Collection No. 205.

5. Pointed oval, $1\frac{1}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Subject: a male figure, full faced. Three-quarter length.

Legend:—

S. NIC' . D' . PALWA . CANONOGETIN'.

To be read probably—"Sigillum Nicholai de Palma, Canonici Nogentini." (? St. Cloud.)—Renesse-Breidbach Coll. No. 274.

6. Pointed oval, $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{7}{8}$ inch. Subject: a star-like flower.

Legend:—

+ S. MICPÆL' CISSOR'.

Leaden seal of a thirteenth-century tailor named Michael.

7. Circular, 1 inch in diameter. A merchant's mark.

Legend :—

Sigillum . ian . van . iecull ?

Renesse-Breidbach Coll. No. 186.

8. Shield-shaped, about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long. On a bend two hands couped.

Legend :—

+ S. JOANNIS. MOLTZEN.

9. Pointed oval. Subject : in tracery formed by two parallelograms, interlaced, a lion rampant. In the exterior angles of the framework are eight distinct letters, making the constantly occurring legend—

L E L E . T E L E .

HAROLD DILLON, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited, by permission of its owner, Mr. Thorne, a personal seal of the close of the thirteenth century, believed to have been found in Devonshire, and represented in the accompanying woodcut. The seal consists of an intaglio in red cornelian, representing a lion passant, and evidently of mediæval workmanship, mounted in gold, with a loop at the back, terminating in a trefoil. On the metal is engraved the legend, IO : SVI : CI : EN : VEIE : DE : AMI, "I am here sent by a friend," or "in the place of a friend."



MEDIEVAL GEM
SEAL.—(Full size.)

The most remarkable feature in this seal is the date of the intaglio, as there are few specimens of engraved gems executed in early mediæval times. One, however, of about the same period, but much coarser execution, is figured in Proc. 2d. S. vi. 318. The use of intaglios mounted as personal seals has been fully noticed by Mr. Roach Smith in an interesting paper in the Collectanea Antiqua, iv. 65.

COLONEL GOULD WESTON, F.S.A. exhibited the famous Hunterston Brooch, the property of Robert Hunter of Hunter, Esq. accompanied by the following remarks :—

"Amongst the many objects of antiquarian interest which have provoked animated discussion, and have given rise to conflicting opinions, the Hunterston Runic Brooch may appropriately be classed; and for this reason, as well as for the design and workmanship of this splendid example of ancient art, which our *confrère*, Professor George Stephens, in his Old Northern Runic Monuments, affirms to be "the finest Fibula ever found in Scotland, and the only one known to exist in that country

bearing runes," it has been considered worthy of exhibition this evening.

It is called the "Hunterston Brooch," from having been found in the year 1826 (not in 1830, as has been erroneously stated by some authors) at Hunterston, the estate of my father-in-law, Robert Hunter of Hunter, by two labourers engaged in quarrying. It was buried close to the surface of the ground, nearly at the foot of a precipitous cliff called the Hawking Craig, a spur of Goldberry Head, on the extreme west of Ayrshire, midway between Largs and Ardrossan.

Between the Hawking Craig and the sea is a level strip of land which is said to have been the scene of a sanguinary struggle, immediately preceding the celebrated Battle of Largs, between the Scots and Norsemen, which was fought on the 2nd October, 1263, when King Haco was defeated and driven from the Scottish mainland.

A large cairn, since destroyed to build farm-fences, stood, subsequent to the commencement of the present century, below the Hawking Craig, and some graves, formed of large stones, several coins, and a cinerary urn containing human bones partially calcined, were found near the same spot.

Shortly after the discovery of the brooch it was exhibited at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and from that time to the present the date of its fabrication and the interpretation of its runes have proved a fruitful source of disagreement amongst the learned. The ancient fibula is before you, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to enter into a minute description of it, to enlarge upon its rare merit, or to hazard an opinion whether the Danish antiquaries are correct in assigning to it a Scandinavian origin, dating 133 years prior to the Battle of Largs; to assert with Professor Finn Magnusen that it actually belonged to King Haco, and is an undoubted memorial of his discomfiture; to allege with Professor Wilson that it is the most remarkable relic yet discovered of the Scoto-Scandinavian period; or to affirm with Professor Stephens that it is as old as the eighth or ninth century; that its style and workmanship (commonly called Carlovingian) may be termed Scando-Keltic, or Anglo-Frankish, or Romance-British, and that, although it may well have been of Scottish manufacture, it may have come from afar, and claim another origin.

As to the runes, Mr. T. E. Repp, a native of Iceland, and familiar with runic literature, who was *the first* who described them, read them thus; "Maloritha à dalk this." "Dólk Osfrido." Maloritha possidet hanc fibulam. Fibula Osfridie; whilst our learned *confrère*, Professor Stephens, who is *the last* (as far as my knowledge extends) who has interpreted them, renders

them **MALBRIÐA A TALK ÞŒLR I LARI**—Malbritha owns this Dale (brooch). Thyle (speaker or lawman) in Lar. And again, **TOALK A OLFRITI**—This Dalk (brooch) owns (belongs to) Olfriti.

Those desirous of further information are referred to—

1. Papers by Professor Finn Magnusen, in the Annaler for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie for 1846, pp. 323 and 599.
2. Professor Daniel Wilson's Prehistoric Annals of Scotland (London, 1863), ii. 267—277, with illustrations.
3. A Notice, by Professor P. A. Munch, of Christiana, in Les Mémoires des Antiquaires du Nord for 1845—1849, p. 202.
4. Catalogue of the Museum of the Archaeological Institute at the Edinburgh Meeting, 1856, p. 31.
5. Dr. John Stuart's Sculptured Stones of Scotland, p. 76, and plate 12 of the illustrations.
6. Professor George Stephens, The Old Northern Runic Monuments of Scandinavia and England, vol. ii. pp. 589—599, with very beautiful illustrations at pp. 590 and 591, and plate 13 of Appendix."

The Rev. WILLIAM GREENWELL, F.S.A. exhibited, by permission of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, a portrait of Mary Tudor, and GEORGE SCHARF, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited at the same time a portrait of the Princess Mary and of Mary Queen of Scots. On these three pictures Mr. Scharf laid before the Society the following remarks :—

I. **MARY TUDOR.**—The authentic portraits of Mary, daughter to King Henry VIII. may be broadly divided into three classes, distinguishable by the style of their dress, namely :

1. With French hood, and the dress cut square round the open neck.
2. With a wider hood and close-fitting dress and high-rising open collar, so as to show an inner frill and ornaments round neck.
3. Spanish costume, close fitting, with fur round neck and fur trimmings to the shoulders.

Of the first-class, the portrait exhibited by me this evening is a good example. It formerly belonged to the Brocas family at Beaurepaire, in Hampshire, and represents the princess at the age of twenty-eight years.

The figure is nearly the size of life, half-length, with the hands joined, the face being turned slightly towards the spectator's left. She wears a close-fitting gown and outer sleeves of gold stuff richly patterned with seed-pearls. The sleeves are turned up with a deep rich crimson lining. The white under-sleeves are

patterned like damask, with large cream-coloured puffs, ornamented with fine red dots or stitches of a red colour. Her hood is of a rich crimson colour like the lining of the sleeves, bordered with pearls and jewels, and a black veil hangs down behind. She wears a double necklace of pearls with a large red jewel and pendent pearl at her breast, and a smaller one hanging from the upper row of her necklace. A belt of pearls and jewels encircles her waist. Three jewelled rings are visible on her fingers. The ears are concealed, and the head-dress is fastened under the chin by a narrow white band ; no earrings appear.

On the plain flat background of deep turquoise blue is the following inscription in gilt capitals :—

ANNO DNI	1544
LADI MARI	DOVGHTER TO
THE MOST	VERTVOVS PRINCE
KINGE HENRI	THE EIGHT
THE AGE OF	XXVIII YERES.

The picture is painted on oak panel, and many parts of the dress have been gilded with leaf-gold.

A perfectly similar picture to this, excepting that the figure is turned the reverse way, whilst the inscription remains the same, was engraved by C. Hall on a quarto size in 1778 “from a very curious original in the possession of John Thane.” It is referred to by Sir Frederic Madden in his Introduction to the Privy Purse Expenses of the Princess Mary, 8vo, 1831, p. clix. The writer there shows that the painting may be the same referred to in these accounts, as the year exactly corresponds ; thus

November 1544. “Item, paid to one John that drue hir grace in a table, v.li.”

See also Granger’s Biographical History, vol. i. p. 186, for the same inscription.

Another representation of the Lady Mary, full length, and belonging apparently to the same period, perhaps only one year earlier, is to be seen in the highly interesting picture of King Henry VIII. with his Queen and three children, the property of Her Majesty, preserved at Hampton Court Palace. It is on canvas 12 feet long, having many parts, like the preceding picture, gilded. The Princess stands with her hands clasped, towards the right, wearing a silver brocaded dress and undersleeves of red ; her head-dress is red, with a border of gold and pearls and a black veil falling behind.

At Middleton Park, in Oxfordshire, is a half-length portrait of the Princess Mary in similar costume, standing with her

hands before her, turned slightly towards the left, and a column in the background on that side. Three pearls are pendent from the jewel at her breast.

A portrait with square-cut dress, having the angular head-dress called the English hood, with a black protruding veil, bearing likewise the name of the Princess Mary, occurs among the Holbein drawings in the royal collection. It is engraved by Chamberlain, and has been repeated in Hollar's roundel entitled, "Princeps Maria, Henrici VIII. Regis Angliae Filia." This is more probably Mary, the sister of Henry VIII., Queen of France, which the style of countenance amply supports.

On the coins at the beginning of her reign, Mary appears wearing a square-cut dress, bare-necked, with long hair and a highly ornamented crown. This type continued in use beyond the first year of her reign; but soon after her marriage, when the profile of Philip was also introduced, the costume was changed. The Queen then adopted an open collar, showing an inner frill and jewelled collar, and the head-dress was reduced to a falling cap and veil hanging down behind. This type has been the origin of an engraved profile signed N.N.F. 1568.

The second class, with the open collar, showing an inner frill and neck ornaments, is effectively represented by two pictures before us this evening, the one from Durham Cathedral, exhibited by Canon Greenwell, and the other the fine half-length, by Lucas de Heere, the property of this Society.

The Durham picture is painted on a circular panel showing the bust life-size. The face is turned in three quarters to the left, the eyes fixed on the spectator. Her black close-fitting dress covers the shoulders and rises into a tall collar, which opens, so as to show a white lining richly embroidered with a pattern marked in blue lines. The top edges of this collar are gathered together so as to form plaits, and are in fact the commencement of the ruffs which were so rapidly developed in the course of the next reign.

Closer to the neck, and bending down under the chin, is an inner frill wrought with a similar pattern in blue lines. Round this again are pearls of a considerable size falling in a double row in front. Her cap is black and white, with a jewelled arch at the top, and a black veil hanging down behind. On the front of her dress, where the collar begins to open, is a black stone in a square gold frame, and beneath it is a very large square stone, mounted in an enamelled frame with variously coloured figures, from which a large long pearl is suspended. On the plain dark-brown background to the right of her head

is a cartel or white paper as if attached by a piece of red sealing-wax, and merely inscribed with the words "*Queene Marie.*"

This picture has obviously been taken from the celebrated portrait at Madrid, which may be regarded as the most important of all the known representations of the Queen. It was painted by Sir Antonio More at the time of her marriage with Philip, and sent to Madrid, where it still remains in the public gallery, No. 1446 of the official catalogue by P. Madrazo. It has been well engraved in stipple by Josef Vasquez, 1793. This stands No 75 of Sir Frederic Madden's List.

The picture represents the Queen, life-size, seen to the knees, seated to the left in a square-backed chair, holding a rose in her right hand and a pair of gloves in her left. A column appears behind on the same side. Her face is turned in three-quarters to the left, and the eyes fixed on the spectator. A mole appears on her right cheek, which may also be observed in other representations. Besides the wedding ring, three jewelled rings appear on her left hand. On a disc attached to the long cord from her girdle is a cross like that of Calatrava. A small copy from this picture, belonging to Mr. Charles Winn, was contributed to the Portrait Exhibition at South Kensington in 1866, No. 196 of the catalogue. The turning down of the under collar, next her chin, is the same as in the Durham picture, and the neck ornaments and jewels are precisely the same.

The large engraving by Hogenberg, dated 1555, with the motto "VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA" below, well known to all collectors, is derived from the Madrid picture; but the features and expression of the face have been coarsely exaggerated.

Campe's engraving, published in his Cremona, page 116, is from the same type and far superior; it is turned the reverse way, and this makes the mole appear to be on a different cheek.

For painting this picture Sir Antonio More received a gold chain worth 100*l.* and 100*l.* per annum as painter to their Majesties. Walpole in his Anecdotes considerably exaggerates this statement. The original authority is Van Mander.*

The figure of Queen Mary seated by the side of Henry VIII. with Somers the jester standing behind them, in Lord Spencer's picture at Althorp, is precisely of this type, showing also the turn-over of the inner frill and the pearls and jewels inside the neck, excepting that the fur lining to the sleeves is paler and spotted like ermine, and the hands are joined, showing rings,

* Van Mander, page 173, vol. i. of the Amsterdam edition, 1764, states that More made many copies of this picture and gave them to the nobility, even to Cardinal Granvelle and the Emperor himself. The latter picture may possibly be the small circle now at Vienna, mentioned later in this list, page 54.

but concealing the fingers of her left hand, in contrast to the portrait at Woburn Abbey hereafter to be mentioned. This picture was No. 152 of the Portrait Exhibition at South Kensington in 1866. It has been well engraved in stipple by W. Holl in Dibdin's *Aedes Althorpianaæ*, vol. i. page 244. Other pictures showing the bust only, and derived from the Madrid picture, are at Windsor Castle (here a cushion is introduced in front), at the Marquis of Bute's (a small round panel), and at Knole, in the Brown gallery, the last forming part of a series of historical portraits painted probably by Belcamp.

With these may be advantageously compared the picture hanging in the apartments of the Society, as belonging to the same period, bearing the monogram of Lucas de Heere, and the date 1554. See the description given in my Catalogue Raisonné of the Pictures belonging to the Society, published in the Fine Arts Quarterly Review, 1865, Parts 3, 4, and 6.

The face here is turned in the same direction as in the Madrid picture. The hands are joined. There is a cross upon her neck within the opening of her brown and yellow dress, and the large ornament hanging from her girdle is decorated with enamelled figures of the four Evangelists.

The background is composed of a velvet hanging marked by the squares into which it had been folded.

The cross at the neck appears also in a beautiful miniature, painted in oil-colours upon a gold plate, which formerly belonged to King Charles the First, and is now the property of the Duke of Buccleuch. It will be best described by the following extract from King Charles's Catalogue in the Ashmolean Collection at Oxford.*

"Done by Ant. More. Given to the King by My Lord of Suffolk.

"Queen Mary, done in oil-colours in a black and white head-dressing, and gold and blew woven flowers tissue, and the sleeves lined with fur, holding two red roses in her hand, and in her other hand a pair of gloves, with a carnation curtain behind." Measurement given, "2 inches."

In this portrait the action of the hand holding the flowers differs from that in the Madrid picture, although the general appearance is very similar.

Another portrait, similar in type and valuable as bearing a date, 1556, is the life-size half-length at Woburn Abbey. The dress is the same, but without the cross, and the trimming to the sleeves is a dark rich brown fur. The jewels on the front of the dress are similar, excepting that the upper black one is turned

* Compare Bathoe's edition, p. 41; but the original text is not accurately followed.

diamond-wise. The hands are joined at her waist. The stones of the rings are red and emerald green. No wedding ring is on the third finger of her left hand. On the plain rich blue background is the following inscription in yellow capitals :

MARÌA · REGÌNA ·
ANGLÌA · FRAN
CÌA · ⁊ HÌBERNÌA
ÆTATÌS SVE 42 ·
AÑ DNÌ · 1556.

Similar in character to this is a half-length life-size portrait at Windsor Castle, painted on panel, where the Queen stands in front of a chair with her hands joined, holding a small book and a pair of gloves. Her dress is a yellowish brown. On the border of some tapestry hanging in the background to the left of her figure are the letters M·R·; all the jewels introduced are black.

At Versailles also is a genuine little picture, painted on panel in the style of Janet, derived from the Madrid portrait, seen to below the waist, holding a small book instead of a rose. The gloves in her left hand are brown and yellow. Her undersleeves of a lavender purple. The background is of a plain bronze green. A jewel is on the edge of her open collar. Engraved by Massard. It was No. 3195 of the Versailles Catalogue in 1867.

Another portrait of the same type, measuring about 1 ft. 2 by 1 ft., and bust only, is in the Esterhazy Collection at Budapest.

There is also in the Collection of the Belvedere at Vienna a small circular portrait of precisely the same type, but a bust only. It measures about 7 inches in diameter, and, like the picture of Mary of Austria in the apartments of this Society, is painted on vellum stretched upon panel. This is not improbably the picture which Sir Antonio More presented to the Emperor.

At Penshurst Place, the residence of Lord de Lisle, is a half-length portrait, life-size, bearing date 1546. The figure stands holding a small book with both hands, the face being turned in three-quarters to the spectator's right. The collar is open, with a necklace. The sleeves are puffed with white, and two rings are on the fingers of her left hand. Inscribed—

DNI 1546
Æ XXX.

In the well-known picture at Woburn Abbey, where Mary and Philip are seen together as small full-length figures under their respective canopies of state in a gloomy apartment, the

general appearance of the Queen is very similar to that in the Madrid picture. Her dress is deep-blue velvet, with a gold petticoat, and light grey fur trimming to the sleeves. The picture is important as bearing her latest date, 1558, over the window in the middle. The lining of her collar is painted with great care. There is a rich necklace within it composed of pearls and black jewels mounted in gold. There is also a pattern on the inner collar, which is not bent over, of cross lines with dots between them. Her right hand holds a single rose, but the gloves in her left seem more tightly grasped and are held more upright than in the Madrid picture. Here also a wedding ring is distinctly observable, guarded by a gold ring with a black stone in it. The hangings and fringe of the canopy behind her head are of leaf gold, patterned and shaded with brown, but it is remarkable that all mountings of the jewels and other gold ornaments on the person are represented solely in yellow colour. The picture is much more in the style of Lucas de Heere than of Sir Antonio More; it has been well engraved for the Granger Society by Joseph Brown from a copy taken by G. P. Harding in 1812.

The extremely fine and bold medal of Mary by Jacopo da Trezzo belongs to this class. The date also of 1555 is ascertained for it through the age of Philip being marked on the reverse. Mary is represented in profile to the left. The figure is seen to the waist, in a richly-patterned dress, with an inner collar and a jewelled neckband. See Pinkerton's *Medallic History*, plate 5.

Her profile on the ordinary coins has already been noticed.

On her great seal, where Mary is represented with Philip on horseback, her face being in profile to the right, she wears the open collar. See Collas, pl. xvii. fig. 2. This has been entirely misunderstood by the engraver of Sandford's plate, p. 429.

There should also be noticed a full-length standing figure, called Queen Mary, the size of life, in the Gallery at St. James's Palace, among the series of the Sovereigns, wearing the open collar. The colour of the eyes, a chestnut brown, is quite different from that of all authentic portraits of this Queen. It may, if really an old picture, represent some lady that belonged to the Court at that period.

Before entering upon the last class of portraits, it may not be irrelevant to mention, that, with the exception of the one at Oxford and the engraving in the *Herwologia*, all the portraits of Lady Jane Grey wear a similar high dress with an open collar. See Lord Stamford and Warrington's picture engraved in Lodge, vol. ii. pl. 24; and a similar portrait, but more enriched with pearls and fur trimming, engraved (the reverse way) by R. White in Burnet's *Reformation*, vol. ii. p. 272. A picture of

the same character is described by Pennant as existing at Wrest in Bedfordshire; see page 388 of his Journey from London to Chester.

As the third class of portraits, the one wearing the Spanish costume, is not represented on the walls of these apartments, I shall merely point out the original picture from which a large number of copies, and the most extensively known engravings, in this dress have been taken. It is the property of Mr. Stopford of Drayton Manor, Northamptonshire, and was No. 212 of the Portrait Exhibition at South Kensington in 1866.

The figure, the size of life, seen almost to the knees, stands fronting the spectator, the face being turned slightly to the left. A mole on her cheek is very perceptible. The dress consists of a close-fitting outer garment of black satin trimmed with white fur in lines down the shoulders, with a broad collar of ermine round the neck, above which is a collar of jewels and a small white frill close under the chin and inclosing the cheek. The frilling at the cuffs is more precise and formal in arrangement than in any other portraits. The Queen's eyes are fixed full on the spectator. She wears a head-dress of the usual shape. Her right hand holds a folded paper inscribed on the outside "*The Supplication of Thomas Hungad*," and her left holding her gloves rests on a cushion embroidered with gold and silver, a large tassel being in front of her figure. Above the cushion on the dark background is inscribed MARY 1ST QUEEN OF ENGLAND. The background above consists of a square folded green curtain. The bands of white fur on her dress are enriched at intervals with jewels. She has no less than seven rings on her fingers, two being on the the third finger of the left hand.

The picture is on panel, vigorously painted, and in good preservation.

This picture was engraved the reverse way by Delaram, and the inscription on the paper was altered into "*Suplicatio of Tomas Hongar*." Copies of this engraving are very rare.

The plate was afterwards reduced to an oval, omitting one hand, and published by Holland in the "*Baziliologia*," 1618.

The same type, showing more or less of the figure, will be recognised in the following engravings in popular histories.

In Faithorne's Set of Kings, a small oval.

In Peake's set, a similar oval.

In Sandford's Genealogical History, 1677, small oval, page 473 (turned the reverse way).

In Burnet's History of the Reformation, page 233, vol. ii. engraved by R. White, face three-quarter to the left, showing the hand holding the petition.

A Flemish jetton, dated 1557, exhibits this peculiar dress. It is engraved in Pinkerton's *Medallic History*, plate v. No. 8.

In Park's *Royal and Noble Authors* is an engraving by Bocquet in stipple, a bust with the face in three-quarters to the left, taken from the same type. Vol. i. page 70.

Vertue's engraving in Rapin's *History of England*, folio, 1732, vol. ii. page 27, is perhaps the most extensively known. The figure is seen to the breast, and is turned the same way as the Drayton picture. The square folded curtain hangs behind. But the collar of white ermine is rather different; it is rounder and closer joined in front, and more of the shape of furs worn in modern times by ladies which are known by the name of *boa*.

The engraving for Rapin, according to the inscription, was not taken from the Drayton picture, but from one "in the possession of the Earl of Oxford."

The collection of Lord Oxford included a considerable number of historical portraits, and at the sale, March 12th, 1742, one described as "Mary the First Queen of England" was sold to Mr. Barrett for 2*l.* 5*s.* but it has not since been identified.

The same style of dress, only less elaborate, appears in a valuable portrait of Lady Jane Grey, in the picture gallery of the Bodleian Library at Oxford. It was No. 190 of the 1866 Portrait Exhibition at South Kensington, and has never been engraved.

There are also portraits to be met with, in a similar fur-trimmed black dress, with a blue background, which profess to represent Mary Queen of Scots, and these may be traced to a picture known traditionally as the "Orkney Portrait."*

The same costume occurs in Lucas de Heere's portrait of Frances Brandon, Duchess of Suffolk,† engraved by Vertue.

The small panel picture in a peculiar dress belonging to the Marquis of Exeter and engraved in Lodge's *Portraits*, vol. ii. plate 31, as Queen Mary, is utterly different both in countenance and expression from all other portraits.

Being in black trimmed with fur and the sleeves raised high above the shoulders, it may be most appropriately noticed in this part of the series. The small frill which edges the rising collar on each side of the face, and the elaborate pattern covering the neck and the external collar of jewels, combined with the extreme tightness of the sleeves at the elbow and extending to the wrist, all seem to indicate a period subsequent to the reign of Queen Mary. The dark eyebrows, very severe expression, and searching look do not accord with other portraits of the Queen. It

* See Albert Way's Catalogue of the Museum at Edinburgh in 1856, p. 208.

† See Granger, 1824, vol. i. p. 335.

is said that the date 1544 is on the back of the panel, and we have already seen the appearance of the princess at that period in the Beaurepaire picture. I regret that I cannot share in the high estimation in which this portrait is held by Sir Frederic Madden; see page clviii. of his Introductory Memoir to the Privy Purse Expenses of the Princess.

A picture also at Hampton Court, No. 302, on panel, 1 foot 2½ by 10 inches, attributed to Sir Antonio More, is considered by some to represent Queen Mary, but the evidence in favour of that view is not conclusive.

II. MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.—As there is only one portrait of Mary Queen of Scots before the Society this evening, I shall limit my observations to that picture and the various repetitions and variations known of it.

Mr. Way and M. Labanoff have already shown in the printed catalogues of the exhibitions of the Archaeological Institute at Edinburgh, London, Peterborough, and various works, how almost countless the pictures bearing the name of the illfated Queen have become.

Suffice it to state on the present occasion that the thoroughly authenticated portraits of Mary are very limited in number, but those few may absolutely be relied on and are very consistent. They are as follows:

Drawing by Janet at Ste Geneviève in Paris, as Dauphine.*

Miniature by Janet, with the ring, as Dauphine. In the Royal Library at Windsor. (See also King Charles's Catalogue.) A copy of this in oil, small life-size and well painted, was in the Meyrick Collection. It was exhibited among the Mary portraits at Peterborough during the meeting of the Archaeological Institute in 1861.

Drawing by Janet, in widow's dress (*deuil blanc*).

Painting by Janet, same type, at Hampton Court.

Portrait painted in Sheffield, 1578, many times repeated, and copied, with improvements and changes, by D. Mytens.

The effigy sculptured on her monument.

Memorial picture, with execution in the background, at Windsor Castle, at Cobham Hall, and Blair's College, formerly at Douay.

Bust at Antwerp, a painting traceable to the foregoing memorial picture.

The Morton portrait appears to have been taken at an early period from the Sheffield picture. The costume is the same, but

* There has recently been published for the first time in Lord Ronald Gower's magnificent series of French Portraits at Castle Howard a sketch of Mary Stuart as a child, at the age of seven years, drawn in chalk by an artist of the French school.

with the omission of religious emblems and the substitution of small plain cuffs or bands instead of ruffles at the wrists.

In these portraits there are certain distinctive points which they all possess in common. The most remarkable among them is the colour of the eyes. They are decidedly brown, sometimes of a yellowish hue (hazel), but more frequently of an absolute reddish colour like chestnut, or the paint known to artists as burnt siena. With this, as seen in pictures of Venetian women especially by Paris Bordone, the white of the eye assumes a bluish tint. In all these portraits there is a sharp and almost cunning expression in the eyes. The form of the nostrils is also very peculiar. The lip often has a V-like dip in the centre with a strong depression at the corners, and the lower lip by no means protruding. Her cheek-bones are very high, and there is a singular space—especially observable in the monument—between the eyes and ears. The eyebrows are raised and arched, although not strongly defined, and the forehead is lofty and capacious.

The picture now brought before the Society from Beaurepaire, the seat of the Brocas family in Hampshire, is a half-length, life-sized painting in oil-colours on panel. The Queen is represented standing slightly towards the spectator's left, the face being seen in three-quarters turned in the same direction. The dark brown eyes look piercingly at the spectator. She rests her right hand on a table covered with a plain red cloth, and the left is raised and planted against her side. Behind her may be seen the broad folds of a very dark grey curtain.

On the dark brown space to the left of her figure and above the table is the following inscription in capital letters of a deep yellow tone :

MARIA
D. G.
SCOTIÆ
PIISSIMA REGINA
FRANCIÆ DOTARIA
ANNO
ÆTATIS REGNIQ
36
ANGLICÆ CAPTIVIT
10
S H
1578.

Her long black dress is cut square at the neck, between which and the folds of her ample lace-ruff is a covering of quilted white linen. Her white muslin laced cap is of the form familiarly asso-

ciated with her name, and the hair is dark rich brown, curly, and compactly clustered on each side of the temples. She wears a small ear-ring with a plain round drop hanging from it of black jet. Her ruff is not closely joined in front, and is tied by a fine white thread, the loops of which lie beneath a finely-wrought necklace of black beads, which has in front a device containing a Y-shaped form, like the pallium of the Archbishop of Canterbury, with connecting lines outside; and this may possibly have a sacred signification, as it closely resembles the framework seen on the banner of the Holy Trinity borne at the Battle of Agincourt.* Below this again in the centre is an ornament somewhat resembling a crown, and on each side hanging from the frame-work is the well-known symbol of Mary, composed of two M's interlaced, the one up and the other down: a richly-wrought chain, apparently of black steel, is attached to the front of her dress in a festoon, and hangs low down, passing also round her waist. From her lace ruff hang four long white strings with tassels composed of small white balls attached to them. There are no rings on her fingers. A small crucifix enamelled in colours hangs in front by a black ribbon passing round her neck. This is of a yellow colour, and has a white figure of our Lord upon it. This cross contrasts singularly with another, a much larger one, of gold, which is attached to the dark steel chain on her left side. This is of the Latin form, and has in each limb a gothic letter S. In the centre, surrounded by a motto,

ANGVSTIÆ VNDIQVE,

are three figures, a female between two elders, one of them in a scarlet robe, enamelled in full colours, according to the workmanship of the period. There can be no doubt that these figures represent Susanna and the Elders.

To the cross is attached a rosary consisting of richly-wrought beads, some of gold and others of a dark material patterned with bright red.

Over her shoulders falls a long transparent muslin veil edged with lace, which is bowed, or arched out, with a wire on each side of her head, as frequently seen in portraits of Queen Elizabeth and great ladies of the court at the close of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries.

The picture is harshly painted, and somewhat Chinese in taste and execution, but there is, nevertheless, an unmistakable air of truth about it. The man who painted it was not an inventor; he must have had a reality before him.

* See frontispiece to Sir Harris Nicolas's History of the Battle, 8vo. 1832.

What materially increases the interest of the picture and completely establishes its trustworthiness is, that on the back of the panel, which had been strengthened with blocks of wood in various places, was found the royal brand C.R. surmounted by a royal crown, which was employed to distinguish the royal property at that period, and may still be seen upon most of the principal pictures at Windsor and Hampton Court.

The date, 1578, on the face of the picture clearly establishes the place also where the portrait was taken.

The Queen was at that time in the custody of George Talbot sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, and of his Countess Elizabeth Hardwick, who had previously married Sir William Cavendish ; and their prisoner passed the greater part of this year at the Manor, Sheffield. She however went occasionally to Chatsworth and to Buxton for the sake of the baths.

There are in existence several pictures of this type, and all of them bearing the same inscription and date. They are on panel, and exhibit precisely the same details of dress and peculiarities of countenance. But they are full-length, and represent the Queen standing on a Persian carpet, the pattern of which is drawn without any regard to perspective. The feet are concealed by the long dress. Her left hand hangs down, with the fingers wide-spread, touching the end of her rosary. These portraits so closely resemble the picture before us from Beau-repaire, that it might be supposed this had originally been a full-length and afterwards reduced ; but the position here of the left hand affords evidence to the contrary, since it is raised and pressing against the side of her body.

Mary was naturally in the habit of sending copies of her portraits to her friends and adherents. In January 1575 she wrote from Sheffield, “ Il y a de mes amis en ce pays qui demandent de mes peintures. Je vous prie m'en faire quatre, dont il faudra qu'il en soyent quatre enchassez en or ; et me les envoyez secrètement, et le plus tost que pourrez.” *

On August 31. 1577, Mary's secretary, Nau, wrote from Sheffield to the Archbishop of Glasgow : “ Je pensois faire accompagner la présente d'un portraict de sa Majesté, mais le peintre ne luy a sceu donner sa perfection avant le partement de cette despêche.” Thus it appears that about this time some artist had access to her and was engaged upon her portrait. The draft of Mary's will, written in February 1578, bears date “ du manoir de Sheffield.”

There is in the royal collection at Windsor Castle a small and very much faded miniature of Mary Queen of Scots, evidently

* Albert Way's Edinburgh Catalogue, from Labanoff's Recueil, tome iv. p. 256.

taken from the life, and belonging to this type both in costume and features. It measures $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and is painted on a very thin transparent substance backed by plain white paper. There is no inscription either on the blue background or on the back of the miniature. The lace of the cap and ruff is executed in elaborate detail, and the small crucifix attached to the front of her dress is placed higher than in any of the other representations. The devices of her black necklace are not so clearly defined as in the rest, although the combined letters M with small round pendants are distinctly traceable. The chief difference between this miniature and all the larger portraits of this type is that the eyes do not look towards the spectator, but are turned away to the left. The expression of the face is graver and the cheeks are fuller. But the features, notwithstanding the disadvantage of the colours having so extensively faded, can be clearly traced, and have evidently been studied with extreme care. The eyes are a deep yellowish brown. The white puffing of the quilting on her shoulders below the ruff is thickly coated with an opaque white pigment. The blue background, as seen through her wide-spread gauze veil, assumes an emerald greenish tone. A long white veil is also seen through it, hanging down from the back of her head.

The actual original of these pictures appears to be the Cavendish one, still preserved in Hardwick Hall, and is the property of the Duke of Devonshire. It is the counterpart of the rest, but has on the cross wooden rail of the table in the left-hand corner the name of the artist, a French one, thus—

. P . OVDRY
PINXIT.

Precisely similar pictures, with the same inscription and date, 1578, on the background, are preserved at Hatfield House (probably intercepted by Burghley), Cobham Hall, the seat of the Lennox family, and at Welbeck*, a seat of the Cavendish family. But the name of the artist occurs only on the Hardwick portrait.

The portrait in the hall of the Scottish Corporation, Crane Court, Fleet Street, is similar in all the details, excepting that the white quilting below the ruff has been garnished with pearls forming cross-bars. The dark background above the table is quite plain, and the inscription, which seems to have been effaced, is reproduced in black letters along the front of the modern gilt frame. The picture, evidently an old and slightly improved copy from a harsh original, is on canvas, and was presented to the Corporation in 1747 by Mr. W. Douglas.

* See Albert Way's Catalogue, p. xvii.

The full-length picture, now at Hampton Court and formerly at St. James's Palace, can easily be identified with the painting executed by Daniel Mytens, and mentioned, as follows, in Vander Doort's catalogue of the pictures belonging to King Charles the First, dated 1639, at Whitehall. "In the Bear Gallery—

"No. 18. The picture painted upon the right light upon cloth of Queen Mary of Scotland, being King James the VI.th's mother, at length in a wooden gilded frame. Done by Dan Mytens, 7 f. 4, 4 f. 6."

This quotation is copied in full from the original MS. in the Ashmolean Library at Oxford. Compare 87 of Vertue's printed version, published by Bathoe 1757. In the same catalogue and on the same page are mentioned other pictures painted by Daniel Mytens, after earlier portraits. It seems from its position and size to have been commissioned to match a portrait of King James in a black suit by Van Somer.

There appears one other portrait of "Queen Mary of Scotland King James's mother" in the same catalogue, page 83, and it is described as being "at length, painted upon a board in a black wooden frame. Brought from Scotland." But this picture is no longer to be identified.

In a sidenote volunteered by Vertue, he states, "*I have seen this at Hatfield, and copied it to engrave in the History of England. Vide Rapin, vol. 2.*"

The title to the engraving thus referred to in Rapin, vol. ii. page 60, is however inconsistent. It bears the name of Vertue, "del. et sculp. 1735," and is inscribed, "in the Royal Palace of St. James's, an Antient Painting, 1580."

There is now no full-length portrait of Mary Queen of Scots at St. James's Palace. The picture formerly there has been removed to Hampton Court, and differs, as will be seen, from all the foregoing pictures. For some unknown reason, Mytens had altered the dates and made them two years later. Vertue, whilst adopting the earlier type for his engraving, has grafted the 1580 date upon it. Worthington, in his series of royal portraits 1822, copies Vertue's engraving, and repeats the erroneous description "from a Painting at St. James's 1580."

It is now time to describe the picture by Mytens, which is No. 667 of the Hampton Court Registration Catalogue, and therein attributed to Zuechero.

It is on canvas, the size of life, a full-length standing figure, in exactly the same attitude as in the Sheffield picture, excepting that it is turned the *reverse way*. Her left hand here rests upon the table, and the face is turned in three-quarters to the left, looking at the spectator. The cheeks are full, and the round chin accords

with the miniature at Windsor having a blue ground, already described. The devices of the black necklace are copied with great care, so also are the crucifix and the rosary and the cross with the motto encircling Susanna and the Elders. A veil hangs down behind the wired gauze, and the masses of hair at the side entirely fill up the hollow parts of her lace cap. There is no under-tie of white string to the ruff, and the long white strings hanging down with four tassels are omitted. A small brown prayer-book lies on the red table-cover, and the curtain above it is gathered up into larger folds and ornamented with a rich bold pattern. The picture is painted with much power. The shadows are deep in tone and well massed. The fingers of the hands are compact and remarkably well drawn. At first sight, those who are acquainted with the works of Mytens would pronounce this picture a very good specimen of his manner. Instead of the inscription being placed on the background above the table, a square paper like an unfolded letter is painted below in the right-hand corner, as if fastened with red sealing-wax, a method for recording names very much in vogue at the beginning of the seventeenth century; it is inscribed as follows :

MARIA
D G
SCOTIÆ
PIISSIMA REGINA
FRANCIÆ DOTARIA
ANNO
ÆTATIS REGNIQ
38
[a blank space]
1580.

The full-length portrait exhibited by Mrs. Keith Stewart Mackenzie at the South Kensington collection of portraits in 1866, No. 314 of the catalogue, is very similar to the preceding. It is turned the same way, and is dated 1580. The shadows are well massed and the features and hands cleverly drawn. It is probably the work of Mytens, and is known as the "Brahan" portrait.

One more portrait derived from the Sheffield type, and that like the Mytens one betraying modifications although of an earlier period, remains to be described. It is the property of the Earl of Morton, and preserved at Dalmahoy House, near Edinburgh. The picture is on panel, more than half-length, and the size of life.

Mary stands, as in the Sheffield picture, turned slightly to the left, looking at the spectator. Her right hand is raised touching a pendent pearl attached to a jewel, instead of a crucifix, at her breast. The left hangs down, holding a pocket-handkerchief. The cap and ruff and white cords and tassels are the same. There is no black wrought necklace, and the wired gauze bowed over the shoulders is omitted. Her ear-rings have pearls attached to them. The veil, which descends from her head-dress, is brought forward, and partially covers her black sleeves. Instead of ruffles at the wrists she wears plain white cuffs. There is no crucifix, no cross, and no rosary. The picture is painted in a broad and free manner, bespeaking great proficiency on the part of the master, and probably belonging to the close of the sixteenth century. It may have been intended for her son.

With regard to the tradition that the picture was painted by her order during her imprisonment at Lochleven Castle in 1567-68, and presented by her to her deliverer George Douglas, it may be observed that it is hardly probable that the style of dress would have been so exactly similar, or remained unchanged during ten years till 1578, when the Sheffield picture was certainly painted. Moreover the face in the Morton picture has, if anything, an older appearance. The picture has been well engraved in Lodge's Portraits, vol. iii. plate 50, and very inaccurately given as a frontispiece to Chalmers's Life of Mary Queen of Scots. Some valuable observations with regard to the various portraits of Mary will be found in the introduction to that work.

In conclusion, I will only name a large and very impressive picture at Windsor Castle, in one of the State-rooms, of Mary Queen of Scots robed in black, with a round ruff, holding a crucifix and prayer-book, as she went forth to execution. The figure is full-length, and almost beyond the size of life. In the background is represented the execution, painted with extreme minuteness and very circumstantial details. Three long inscriptions in Latin are on the picture.* Two women, her attendants, kneel in the background to the right, apart from the rest. The painting was seen at Windsor Castle in 1683, and noticed in Dr. Forzoni's account of the Travels of the Marchese Casimiro degl' Albizzi.†

A similar picture in excellent condition is in the dining-room at Cobham Hall; and a third, now at Blair's College, in Scotland, was formerly in the seminary or Scots college at Douai, to which it had been bequeathed in 1620 by Elizabeth Curle. The painting was removed from the English convent at Paris to

* See Mrs. Jameson's Public Galleries, 1842, vol. i. p. 278.

† Albert Way's Catalogue, p. 22.

Blair's in 1830.* These pictures are all on canvas. A portrait of Mary, the head only, copied from this picture, with the addition of an arched crown, is introduced into the upper part of a marble monument in Antwerp Cathedral commemorating Barbara Mowbray and Elizabeth Curle.

In the year 1803, June 6th, a similar memorial picture bearing Latin inscriptions was sold by Messrs. Christie in the collection of Lord Godolphin to Mr. Woodburn for the sum of five guineas.

All attempts to trace what became of this interesting painting have failed. It is elaborately described in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1807, vol. i. p. 535.

The sculpture on the monument of Mary in Westminster Abbey accords completely with these later representations, and affords an interesting study for costume, and especially for the peculiar construction of the ruff and head-dress. The ruff is exactly the same; the four long strings with tassels of small balls hang down in front, as in the Sheffield picture, and as also vaguely shown in the Morton portrait. A square-linked chain here is looped up in front, and seems to replace the dark steel one shown in the pictures. A broad ribbon hanging round her neck corresponds with that in the pictures attached to the crucifix. The object formerly attached to it on the monument has been removed. The tomb was commenced by Cornelius Cure, master-mason to the King in 1606. On 31st August, 1613, William Cure received the sum of 85*l.* 10*s.* in "full payment of 825*l.* 10*s.* for making the tomb for His Majesty's dearest Mother," according to the before-mentioned articles.† The painting of the tomb was executed by James Mauney or Manuty, an artist whose works are not otherwise known to us.

Dr. J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, F.S.A. communicated an account of recent discoveries at Cilurnum, where the Forum had been cleared and excavated by the exertions, and under the direction, of John Clayton, Esq. F.S.A. This paper will be published in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

* Albert Way's Catalogue, p. 23.

† Quoted by Mr. Way from entries in the Pell Records.

Thursday, June 22nd, 1876.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From Edward Peacock, Esq. F.S.A. :—

1. Seventeen Quarto Tracts on Church Affairs in England. London, 1604—1697, viz. :—
 - (1) Two little works defensive of our Redemption. By Hugh Broughton. 1604.
 - (2) The Sermon preached at the Crosse, Feb. 14, 1607. By W. Crashaw. 1608.
 - (3) Heaven and Earth reconcil'd. A Sermon preached at Saint Paules Church in Bedford, October 3, 1612. By Tho. Adams. 1613.
 - (4) An Examination and Confutation of a Lawlesse Pamphlet, intituled, A briefe Answer to a late Treatise of the Sabbath-Day. By Dr. Fr. White, Lord Bishop of Ely. 1637.
 - (5) True Gain ; opened in a Sermon preached at Paul's, Nov. 9, 1656. By Edward Reynolds, D.D. 1657.
 - (6) The substance of two Sermons. Preached in two Honourable Conventions of Parliament, Jan. 27, 1657, and Feb. 4, 1658. By Edward Reynolds, D.D. 1659.
 - (7) The Bishop of Worcester's Letter to a Friend for Vindication of Himself from Mr. Baxter's Calumny. 1662.
 - (8) A Vindication of my Lord Bishop of Worcester's Letter touching Mr. Baxter from the Animadversions of D. E. 1662.
 - (9) Ichabod : or, Five Groans of the Church. Cambridge. 1663.
 - (10) The Plot discover'd : or, a New Discourse between the Devil and the Pope at a late Conference. 1678.
 - (11) The Spirit of Enthusiasm Exorcised. A Sermon. By George Hickes, D.D. 1681.
 - (12) The Humble Address of the Presbyterians, presented to the King. 1687.
 - (13) The Life of St. Mary Magdalene of Pazzi, a Carmelite Nunn. 1687.
 - (14) A Testimonie of Antiquity, showing the Ancient Faith in the Church of England. Translated from the Saxon Tongue. 1687.
 - (15) A Vindication of the Proceedings of His Majesties Ecclesiastical Commissioners, against the Bishop of London, and the Fellows of Magdalene College. 1688.
 - (16) Dr. Sherlock's Two Kings of Brainford brought upon the Stage. 1691.
 - (17) The Best Choice for Religion and Government. 1697.
2. Seventeen Quarto Historical Tracts. London, 1611—1699 :—
 - (1) Anti-Coton, or a Refutation of Cotton's Letter Declaratorie : lately directed to the Queene Regent, for the Apologizing of the Jesuites Doctrine touching the killing of Kings. 1611.
 - (2) The French Herald. Summoning all true Christian Princes to a generall Croisade, for a holy warr against the great Enemy of Christendome, and all his Slaves. Upon the Occasion of the most execrable murther of Henry the Great. 1611.

- (3) A Discourse to the Lords of the Parliament. As touching the Murther committed upon the person of Henrie the Great, King of Fraunce. 1611.
- (4) A True Declaration of the news that came out of the East Indies, with the Pinace called the Hare, which arrived in Texel, in June 1624. 1624.
- (5) A Speech made in the Lower House of Parliament, by Sir Edward Cicell, Colonell. 1624.
- (6) England's Wants : or several Proposals probably beneficial for England. By a true lover of his Country. 2nd Edition. 1668.
- (7) The Informers' Answer to the late Character, vindicating themselves from the Scandalous Truths of that unlucky Pamphlet. 1675.
- (8) A Sermon at the Funeral of St. Edmund-bury Godfrey. Preached on Thursday the last day of October 1678. By William Lloyd, D.D., Dean of Bangor. 1678.
- (9) A Letter from a Jesuit at Paris, to his correspondent in London ; shewing the most effectual way to ruine the Government and Protestant Religion. 1678.
- (10) A Pattern or President for Princes to rule by, and for Subjects to obey.. [Character of Qu. Eliz.]. 1680.
- (11) The King's Supremacy asserted : or a Remonstrance of the King's Right against the pretended Parliament. Third Edition. By Robert Sheringham. 1682.
- (12) A Resolution of Certain Queries concerning Submission to the present Government. By a Divine of the Church of England. 1689.
- (13) A Friendly Debate between Dr. Kingsman and Gratianus Trimmer. By a Minister of the Church of England. 1689.
- (14) An Answer to the Paper delivered by Mr. Ashton at his Execution to Sir Francis Child : together with the Paper itself. 1690.
- (15) An Argument proving the Abrogation of King James from the Throne and the promotion of the Prince of Orange was according to the Constitution. By Samuel Johnson. 1692.
- (16) An Account of the late Great Victory, obtained at Sea, against the French : near the Cape of Barfleur. 1692.
- (17) Reasons for the passing of the Bill for the more effectual suppressing Vice and Immorality, humbly offer'd to both Houses of Parliament. Second edition. 1699.
3. Ordonnancie by de Coninghinne van Enghelandt, om haer ondersaeten in vrede te houden, teghen de Malcontenten ende andere verraeders des voors. Comincrijcks. Otelands den xv. Julij, M.D.LXXX.
4. Bi die Conincginne. Een Verantwoordinge van weghen der Conincghinne van Engelant onlandt gheboden, ende wtgeroepen tegen een Boerken, het welck aldaer Secretelijckis Gedruckt, ende haer Hoocheyt daer mede Belogen hedden, en het lant in oppoet te brengen. Antwerp, 1580.
5. L. Paulini Gothi, Suderkopiensis, Episc. Strengensis, Commonefactio de Angelicis et Pythonicis adparitionibus ; Sigillatim verò, de Praestigiis Kumblais in Nerikia. 4to. Strengnäs, 1630.
6. Toleration disapprov'd and condemn'd. By William Assheton, M.A. 4to. Oxford, 1670.
7. A Short History of Standing Armies in England. 4to. London, 1698.
8. The Compleat Ship-Wright. By Edmund Bushnell, Ship-Wright. 4to. London, 1708.
9. The Proceedings of the Lords and Commons in the year 1628 against Roger Manwaring, Doctor in Divinity [the Sacheverell of those days.] 8vo. London, 1709.
10. Divine Maxims of Government without Whig or Tory : or the true Character of a King and of a Tyrant, of a Faithful Minister and of a Favourite Traitor. By D. Francisco de Quevedo Villegas. 8vo. London, 1715.

11. Remarks on the First Volume of Strype's Life of Archbishop Cranmer. Recently published by the Ecclesiastical History Society. No. 2. Reprinted from the British Magazine. [By S. R. Maitland]. 8vo. London, 1848.

From Augustus W. Franks, Esq. F.R.S. Director :—

1. Journal of the Ethnological Society of London. Papers from Vols. i. and ii. Being all that remains of the first two volumes. 8vo. London, 1844—50.
2. The Journal of the Ethnological Society of London. Published quarterly. Vol. i. No. 4. January. 8vo. London, 1870.

From the Compiler, J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, F.R.S., F.S.A. :—

A Catalogue of the Warehouse Library at No. 11, Tregunter Road, West Brompton, near London. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education. Science and Art Department, South Kensington :—

1. Bethnal Green Branch Museum. Catalogue of a Collection of Oriental Porcelain and Pottery lent for exhibition by A. W. Franks, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1876.
2. The Same. Catalogue of a Collection of Articles of Japanese Art lent for exhibition by W. J. Alt, Esq. 8vo. London, 1876.

From H. S. Milman, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. :—

Catastrophe Magnatum : or, the Fall of Monarchie. A Caveat to Magistrates, deduced from the Eclipse of the Sunne, March 29, 1652. With a probable Conjecture of the Determination of the Effects. By Nich. Culpeper, Gent. Stud. in Astrol. and Phys. 4to. London, 1652.

The Director called the attention of the Fellows to the proposed Prehistoric Congress to be held at Buda-Pest in September next.

W. H. JAMES WEALE, Esq. exhibited rubbings of slabs of Military Knights in the Low Countries, which were thus described by AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq. Director :—

The incised slabs, of which rubbings are exhibited by Mr. Weale, form a remarkable series, and they belong to a class of monuments that has received much less attention than the engraved brasses. They may be described as follows :—

1. Antoine de Bolzec; thirteenth century. Once at St. Nicholas, near Liège, and now in the Liège Museum.

Of rude but vigorous execution. The knight is in complete mail, over which he wears a surcoat ending in a point in front; on the head is a pot helmet with a slit for the eyes. His right hand holds up a spear with ornamental head; his left supports his shield, which is placed near the left knee, and is charged with the arms, Vair, a chevron; behind the shield hangs the sword diagonally. Over the head are the remains of an inscription, ANTONIV 6 feet 8 inches by 2 feet 11 inches.

2. Alars de Cimay; thirteenth century. At Molhain.

A large figure in complete mail, including a shirt of mail coming below the knees; on the head a pot helmet with the eyes showing through a wide slit in front, small holes for breath-

ing before the mouth. In his right hand he holds a sword with the point upwards, with his left he supports in front of his breast a large shield, with the arms, three cinquefoils. The sword-sheath hangs diagonally on the left side; the prick-spurs are well marked. Near the head is inscribed ALARS DE CIMA . . . 8 feet by 3 feet 8 inches.

3. Sir Roger de Niverlée, 1262. At Niverlée, province of Namur.

Fine work. In complete mail with a surcoat over it, in good bold folds; a small aillette on the right shoulder; a pot helmet with a slit through which the eyes are visible, and scattered small slits for breathing; it is surmounted by a formal plant. In his right hand he holds a sword, with the point upwards; with his left he supports over his breast a small shield charged with three fleurs-de-lis; the sword-sheath, which is very short, is on the left side. The feet rest on wyverns with floriated tails. Over the head is a crocketed canopy. Round the margin is inscribed + ANNO DOMINI · M.C.C.LX · SECUND · QUINTO · NONAS · MAII OBIIT GEORGIVS · MILES · DE NEVRELEIES · SIT · TIBI · PROPICIA · [GEORGI] MILES PIA · VIRGO MARIA. In the inscription a line has been struck through the GEORGI and the words PIA VIRGO inserted below. 9 feet 6 inches by 4 feet.

4. Sir Eustace de Hognoul, 1269. At Hognoul, province of Liège.

Much worn. A figure in mail, of which the rings are not shown; the head in the coiffe de maille; a surcoat, very much cut away at the arms, and with the armorial bearings of the knight; on his left shoulder is placed a helmet represented in profile; with his right hand he supports a small banner; his left rests on his shield with the bearing, vair three lions rampant, behind which is the sword placed diagonally; the feet have very small prick-spurs and rest on a dog. Over his head a canopy, with crockets and finials. Marginal inscription: ANNO AB INCARNATONE DOMINI MCCLX. NONO OBIIT · DOMINVS EVSTATIVS · MILES DICTVS · LI · FRANSHOMS · DE · HOLLELIVLE ANIMA EI REQUESCAT I PACE + OBIIT XX QVINTO OCTOBRIS. 8 feet 9 inches by 4 feet 4 inches.

5. Sir Nenkin de Gothem, 1296. At Gothem, province of Luxemburg.

The knight is in mail, over which he wears a long surcoat with full sleeves; the mail gloves hang from the wrists,* the hands being raised on the breast; the eyes closed: on the shoulders are large aillettes charged with the arms, a chief; the sword hangs by a broad belt over the left side, and in front of it is the shield with

* In this peculiarity there is some resemblance to the Septvans brass at Chartham, Kent.

the same arms as before. The feet have rowel-spurs and rest on a dog. Over the head is a slight canopy. Marginal legend : ANNO · DNI · M.CC · NONAGESIMO · SEXTO : XIII · KL · FEBRVARII · OBIIT · DOMIN · NENKINVS · DE · GOTHEIM · MILES · ANIMA · EIVS · PER · MIAM · DEI · REQVIESCAT · IN · PACE · AMEN. 7 feet 8 inches by 2 feet 11 inches.

6. Arnold de Gothem, 1307. At Gothem, province of Luxemburg.

The costume of the figure is like the preceding one, excepting that the head is bare; the ailettes are very large and come in front, exhibiting the bearing, a cinquefoil, which is repeated on the shield; the feet on a dog. The eyes are closed. Over the head a canopy, with circles enclosing trefoils in the angles; within the canopy a hand in benediction issuing from clouds. Marginal legend : ANNO · DNI · M^o · CCC^o · VII · XVII^o · KALEDAS · IVNII · IN · DIE · BI · VITI · M^oRIS · OBIIT · ARNVLDVS · D^oC^s · NENKINVS · ARMIGER · DE · GOTHEHE · ANIMA · EIVS · REQVIESCAT · IN · PACE · AM. 8 feet by 3 feet.

7. Sir Eustace Doyssen, 1320. At Aye, province of Luxemburg.

A small slab of careful workmanship. A figure in a civil dress, the details of which are in raised outline, the remainder having been filled in with coloured mastics. The inner dress has close sleeves with a row of buttons along them; over this is a loose surcoat covered with birds,* apparently parrots. The feet rest on a lion and a dog. On each side of the figure two shields with two lions passant guardant. An elegant canopy, over which have been figures of angels, &c. now injured. Marginal legend : CHI · GIST · YSTASSES · FIS · MON · SANGNOVR · IEHAN · DOYSEN · CHEVALIER · SANGNOVR · DE · GEMEPPE · KI · TREPASSAT · EN · LAN · DE GRASCE · M.CCC · ET · XXIIII · LE · SEZIME · IOVR · DV · MOIS · DAOUT (?). 4 feet 10 inches by 2 feet 4 inches.

8. Gentleman and wife, circa 1330. At Moulbaix, Hainault.

The two figures are under a rich double canopy in the same style of design as the Flemish brasses of the period. The man is in armour of a somewhat elaborate description, resembling the English monumental brasses at Westley Waterless, Cambridgeshire, and Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey. His head is protected by a bascinet attached to a camail or hawberk; the latter is pointed at the lower end; over this is a cyclas, lower behind than in front, and cut out into lobes at the lower end of the skirt and at the arms. The fronts of the legs are protected by greaves of plate and the feet by sollerets. A small shield is hanging on

* *Oiseaux*. Perhaps in allusion to the surname. He claimed descent from William the Conqueror, whence the arms of Normandy.

the left side with the arms, a bend, in sinister chief a lion rampant; behind the shield is the sword. The feet rest on a dog. The lady is not unlike that of the wife of Sir John de Creke at Westley Waterless, but her head rests upon a pillow. The usual place of a marginal legend is occupied by a running scroll. 8 feet 3 inches by 4 feet 4 inches.

C. F. HAYWARD, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a series of drawings and tracings of Mural Paintings on the walls of Copford Church, Essex, as seen in their restored state, and also some photographs and tracings taken before the restoration was effected. From a comparison of the two it is to be feared that this is only one more instance of the evils which almost invariably accompany the attempts of the nineteenth century to reproduce the work of the fourteenth by ill-advised restoration.

From the Notes laid before the meeting by Mr. Hayward, the following extracts will serve to convey some idea of the original scheme of decoration.

Copford Church, though small, consisting only of nave, chancel, south aisle, with wooden turret and spire, is an interesting example of Early Norman work. The paintings under discussion were confined to the apsidal chancel and chancel-arch, the apse being round and domically vaulted, with groins over three windows, and the arch semicircular, rather out of shape.*

It appears that previous to the repairs executed at the church by Mr. Slater, the late partner of Mr. R. H. Carpenter, in the summer of 1871, there were no indications even of any paintings, but the whole was whitewashed. The chancel-walls and apse of early modern date, plastered outside, were found very roughly built and with a great deal of Roman brickwork, similar to many other buildings in Colchester or Camulodunum.

After the fissures and cracks in the walls had been very carefully repaired, and all whitewash removed, the photographs which Mr. Carpenter has kindly lent me for exhibition this evening were taken. Mr. Carpenter adds, that "there is no doubt the paintings are of two dates," the earliest being the diapers and other patterns, and some portions of the scheme, which could be traced here and there, under what is probably fourteenth-century work.

This seems most probable from a comparison of the drawings with each other, although now seen in their "restored" state. The artist who was employed to do this work in 1872 (Mr.

* In Wright's History of Essex mention is made of paintings having been discovered in Copford church 200 years ago, but, as the description does not tally with these, it is probable that they will be found in the nave of the church.

Daniel Bell) made careful tracings of every part, and copied the colour found exactly as it then was.

Referring to careful notes made also by Mr. Bell in 1872, before commencing to touch the paintings, "I find"—he says,—“they are much damaged. The scheme consists of a majesty in the centre of the groin with a vesica surrounding the figure of our Lord, who is represented as holding a book in his left hand, the right giving the benediction. He is surrounded by four angels in the spandrels, two of which are almost in dancing attitudes; one angel holds an open, another a closed, book, referring to the Old and New Testaments—these two are in the eastern spandrels; behind them are the remains, more or less perfect, of many towers, signifying the New Jerusalem.

“Over the north and south windows are angels with wide distended wings, and over the east window are two more angels. On the internal splay of the east window there remained the mailed feet of an angel, and the feet of another treading on a serpent—the former probably St. Michael. The walls between the windows have figures, with very slight indications of canopies over them. There is one figure on each side between the chancel-arch and adjoining window, and four between each of these and east window; one can be identified with certainty, viz. St. Peter, on the north side next to east window.

“The colours are exactly as on the tracings, and the ground is left for the faces and hands. The under vestment of our Lord is white shaded with blue, and his outer vestment a dull red lined with yellow. Below the cills of windows there is no trace of painting left.

“In the soffit of the chancel-arch there remained indications of the signs of the Zodiac, more or less damaged, but three were in a good state, viz. Leo, Cancer, and Virgo, who is represented with a nimbus as the mother of our Lord.”

J. T. WOOD, Esq. F.S.A., laid before the Society an interesting communication on the sacred boundary of the Temple of Artemis at Ephesus, as illustrated by inscriptions which had been discovered by him in the excavations on that spot. Mr. Wood stated that his only object on the present occasion was to elicit some information respecting the extent of the sanctuaries of other temples. Some discussion ensued on the meaning of certain words in the inscriptions, in which Professor Paley, Professor Bunnell Lewis, F.S.A. and the Secretary took part. Mr. Wood said that he proposed on a future occasion to bring the subject in a more complete form before the Society.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, June 29th, 1876.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Author, Dr. Antonio Henriques Leal :—

1. Pantheon Maranhense. *Ensaio Biographicos dos Maranhenses illustres ja Fallecidos.* 4 vols. Lisbon, 1873-75.
2. Apontamentos para a Historia dos Jesuitas no Brasil. 2 vols. 8vo. Maranhaõ, 1874.
3. Sciencias e Lettras. *Locubracões.* 8vo. Maranhaõ, 1874.

From the Author :—[From the Papers of the Manchester Literary Club. Vol. xi. 1876.] On the Cipher of Pepys's "Diary." By John Eglington Bailey, F.S.A. 8vo. Manchester, 1876.

From the Author :—A Guide to the Royal Architectural Museum, 18, Tufton Street, Dean's Yard, Westminster. By Sir G. G. Scott, R.A. 8vo. London, 1876.

From Henry Wagner, Esq. F.S.A.:—

1. *De Arte Medendi apud Priscos Musices Ope atque Carminum, Epistola ad Antonium Relhan, M.D. Editio altera et auctior (Auctore Henrico Michell).* 8vo. London, 1783.
2. Memoir of the Rev. George Wagner, M.A. late Incumbent of St. Stephen's Church, Brighton. By John Nassau Simpkinson, M.A. Third Edition. 8vo. Cambridge and London, 1862.
3. *Rugby School Register. From 1675 to 1867 inclusive. With Alphabetical Index.* 8vo. Rugby and London, 1867.

From the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club:—Proceedings. Vol. vii. No. 3. 8vo. Alnwick, 1876.

From H. S. Milman, Esq. F.S.A.:—[Privately Printed.] The Family of Dalmahoy of Dalmahoy, Ratho, county of Edinburgh. [By Thomas Falconer, Judge of the County Courts of Glamorganshire.] 8vo.

From the Author, J. Tom Burgess, Esq. F.S.A.:—

1. The Last Battle of the Roses. * A Paper on the Battle of Bosworth Field. 4to. Leamington, 1872.
2. A Few Notes on the Fortifications of Warwick, with Transcriptions of the Documents relating thereto and an Account of the existing Remains. 8vo. Leamington, 1875.
3. Historic Warwickshire : its Legendary Lore, Traditional Stories, and Romantic Episodes. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Author:—On the Ancient Camps of Gloucestershire. By G. F. Playne, F.G.S. Read at Chepstow, May, 1875. 8vo. Gloucester.

From Edward Peacock, Esq. F.S.A.:—*Mercure Historique.* 1702 (March and July—December); 1703 (January, March, and May—November); 1704, 1705 (January—June and September—December); 1710, 1711, 1712 (January—November); 1713—1720, 1722 (January—April and July—December); and 1723 (January, February, April, June—October and December.) 17 vols. 12mo. The Hague, 1702—1723.

A Vote of Special Thanks was awarded to Mr. Peacock for his Donation to the Library.

GEORGE LAMBERT, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited and presented an impression in plaster of the Seal of King William IV. for the Court of King's Bench.

HENRY WILLETT, Esq. F.G.S. exhibited and presented Proof Impressions of Colonial Seals of the last two reigns.

Miss FFARINGTON, of Worden, Lancashire, exhibited and presented impressions of eight Seals, of which the matrices are preserved in her family. They may be thus described :—

1. Circular Seal about 1 inch in diameter, with the device of a conventional four-petaled flower.

* S : WILL'I : D€ · M€LES

From a white metal matrix, flat, with a marginal appendage at the base. Thirteenth century.

2. Seal of Sir William de Faryngton, knighted 1 Edw. III. Circular, about 1 inch in diameter. Subject: In a foliated circle, a shield bearing a chevron between three leopard's heads erased. A small cinquefoil on either side of the shield.

Legend :

* SIGILLV WILL'I : D€ : FARYNGTON

From a silver matrix with conical handle terminating in a trefoil. Impressions exist in the family archives, the first occurring in 4 Edw. III.

3. A Seal, apparently a copy of No. 2. It differs only in the legend, which reads—

* SIGILL'M WILL'M D€ FARYNGTON.

4. Circular, 1 inch in diameter. A Shield, quarterly 1 and 4, ffaryngton; a chevron between three leopard's faces. 2 and 3, three cinquefoils pierced. According to MS. Cotton. Claudius C. III. fo. 1215, cited by Papworth, Ordinary of British Armorial, Sir Henry Farington, knighted 25 Henry VIII. bore Gules, three cinquefoils pierced argent, quartering, Argent, a chevron gules between three leopard's faces sable.

5. Oval, 1½ inch long. A Shield as No. 4, ensigned with an esquire's helmet with lambrequins, bearing on a wreath the crest of a dragon sans wings, tail bowed, ducally gorged and entwined with a chain.

This and the previous seal are of silver with ivory handles, and may be referred to the Elizabethan period.

6. Impressions from three facets of a small steel Seal, probably engraved about 1730 for George Ffarington, of Shawe Hall, Esq.

1. The quartered coat of Ffarington, with motto, "Domat omnia virtus."

2. Same arms with addition of the arms of Bradshaw of Pennington (three mullets of six points in bend between two bendlets), whose heiress Mr. George Ffarington married.

3. Ffarington. Crest as before.

7. Oval, 1 inch long, shield of arms of Bradshaw, as before, quartering a chevron. Crest: Upon a wreath on a mantled Esquire's helmet a stag statant under a tree. Steel matrix. Engraved for John Bradshaw of Pennington, esquire, father of the heiress just mentioned.

8. Impression from a silver Privy Seal of Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, of oval shape, and about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in length. A scrolled shield, behind which is the archiepiscopal crozier in pale, bears the coat of the priory, afterwards adopted for the Deanery of Christchurch, Canterbury, namely, a cross charged with the letters Xi, impaling the Archbishop's arms; on a chevron between three keys erect, as many estoiles. The initials M P are in the sides of the field.

In Proc. 2d S. vi. 164, the fact is noticed that Parker, and Grindall after him, sometimes used the priory (or deanery) coat instead of the pall, the proper arms of the see. Further research on the subject brings to light the fact that Cranmer on his second seal, in use in 1534, placed both coats together—the see impaling the deanery; and that Cardinal Pole used them separately, the deanery on the dexter, the see on the sinister, side of the achievement of his family arms on his principal seal.

JOHN BRENT, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a small gold Ring-Brooch, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter, found in a garden near Canterbury. At the top of the brooch had been a stone, of which the setting still remains: the bottom runs off into a pair of hands, pointing downwards. The acus never had any catch, but was used to perforate a portion of the linen passed through the ring. Around the ring occur the following letters, VLI. LVI. LIV. LIV., the meaning of which has not been ascertained, but which may be connected with the common inscription IE SVI CI EN LIV D'AMI. The spaces between the letters are ornamented with dots. The front of the acus is ornamented with a wavy pattern. Date, *circa* 1400.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, communicated, in a letter to the Secretary, some further particulars respecting an elegant Manuscript Volume belonging to J. Archer Houlton, Esq., exhibited by him to the Society December 3rd, 1868 (Proc. 2d S. iv. 171), when John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. made some remarks upon it.

Mr. Franks stated that Mr. Bruce's lamented death had prevented the completion of an intended memoir on the manuscript, and that, Mr. Houlton having been kind enough to transmit it once more to the Society, he had examined it with care, and found in it a curious poem, which seems to have escaped Mr. Bruce's notice, and also believed that he had discovered an explanation of the cyphers on the remarkable binding.

These remarks will appear in the *Archæologia*, to supplement the notes by Mr. Bruce.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. V.P. exhibited a long-necked rowel-spur, found last May in Parliament Street, eighteen feet below the ground, in the blue clay. The date of it was about 1460.

The Rev. F. G. LEE, D.C.L. F.S.A. exhibited, by permission of Henry Bode, Esq., of Wessington House, near Aylesbury, a Standing Cup and Cover, turned in wood, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and with engraved ornaments. This cup he described as follows:—

"The shape of this cup is often found in gold and silver plate of the early part of the seventeenth century, and is graceful and good. Round the edge of the cover, on which arabesque scroll-work is very superficially cut, runs the following inscription:—

✠ Blessed Is the Man that feareth the LORD And Delighteth in his Lawe exercising himselfe In It Both Day and Night Seeking him With his Whole heart. And Considereth the Poor and Needy.

A bold inscription in Roman capital letters runs round the outer portion of the upper part of the bowl:—

✠ BE NOT DECEIVED GOD IS NOT MOCKED
WHATSOEVER A MAN SOWETH THAT SHAL
HE REAPE DO WELL THEREFOR.

Just above in very small letters the following stands:—

✠ TAKE heed that your harts be not ouercome with surfiting And drunckenes and Cares of this Life and Be Ware Least that Suden Day come upon you unawarse for as a Snare shall it come on all them that DWELL on the face of Whole earth Watch ye therefore at all times Praying that ye may escape all these things.

The engraving on the outside of the cup is divided into four portions. On one the arms of France and England quarterly, with the Garter and with supporters—the Lion and a Dragon; on the opposite part are the arms of Scotland with the letters I and R^r. On the other two divisions are respectively repre-

sented an ostrich with a horse-shoe in its beak, and a hart lodged, with a crowned eagle behind. These four divisions are marked off by kinds of pillars of scroll-work, on the top of each of which stand the following inscriptions :—

1. Be thou faithfule Unto the Death
2. And I Will Give thee A Crowne of Lyf
3. Blessed are the Dead Which Dy for the LORD
4. They rest from their labour and their workes followeth.

On the convex part of the foot are eight circles containing engravings of—1, a Rose ; 2, a Swan ; 3, a Conventional Flower ; 4, a Parrot ; 5, a Rose ; 6, a Fex ; 7, a second Conventional Flower ; and 8, a Griffin ; while on the lowest part of the foot runs the following inscription :—

¶ GIUE AL DILLIGENCE TOO MAKE YOVR CALLING AND ELECTION SVRE.”

A cup which in its details very closely resembles that exhibited by Dr. Lee is described by Mr. Albert Way in Proceedings, vol. i. p. 15.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. Director, exhibited a somewhat similar large standing-cup of wood, but without a cover: height $11\frac{1}{4}$ in.; diameter of bowl, $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. The bowl and foot have designs slightly engraved; on the former four pilasters, dividing the surface into four panels: on one of them the royal arms, viz. 1 and 4, France and England quarterly; 2, Scotland; 3, Ireland. Over them a crown, and below the date, 1689. In the panels on each side the supporters the lion and unicorn with the initials I. R. In the remaining panel is the Royal badge, the hart lodged, and over it an eagle crowned. On the foot fleurs-de-lis and single roses.

J. T. BURGESS, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a collection of Fibulæ from Warwickshire, which may be thus described :—

1. A copper-gilt cruciform Fibula, $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length. It was found in December last at Longbridge, near Warwick, in the same grave as the silver armlet and the gold bracteate now in the British Museum.
2. A saucer-shaped Fibula, $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches in diameter, found in an adjoining grave to No. 1. One of a pair.
3. A circular Fibula, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, composed of open work with a plated back inclosed in a circle. Found at Longbridge.
4. Saucer-shaped Fibula, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, resembling one figured in Akerman's Pagan Saxondom, pl. 19, 3. Found at Longbridge. Two of these were found.

5 and 6. Two saucer-shaped Fibulae, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, found in next grave to No. 1. An hexagonal ornament in the centre of each. Found at Longbridge.

7. A cruciform Fibula, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. Found at Longbridge. Compare Akerman, pl. 18, 3.

8. Fragment of a square-headed Fibula, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length. Found at Longbridge. Compare Akerman, pl. 18, 7.

9. A small penannular Brooch, with acus 1 inch in diameter. Found at Longbridge.

10. An Acus of a Brooch 3 inches long. Found at Longbridge.

11. Three Bronze Rings, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $1\frac{7}{8}$, and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch in diameter respectively. All from Longbridge.

12. A cruciform Fibula, 5 inches long, the property of M. H. Bloxam, Esq., F.S.A. Found at Princethorp, about four miles east of Offchurch.

13. A rectangular-headed Fibula, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Found near the same place as No. 12. Compare Akerman, pl. 20, 1. The property of the Dowager Countess of Aylesford.

14. Flat ring-shaped Brooch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Found at Longbridge.

In addition to these, Mr. Burgess exhibited the fine Fibula from Ragley belonging to the Marquis of Hertford, and figured in the *Archæologia*, vol. xliv. pl. xviii.

Admiral T. A. B. SPRATT, C.B. F.S.A. exhibited a marble statuette of Venus, found at Gnossus in Crete shortly before it came into his possession, now twenty years ago, of which he gave the following account:—

“ When brought to me, the head was separate, having been found some 150 or 200 yards distant from the figure itself, if I was rightly informed regarding it, the fracture not being a recent one certainly; and therefore it indicates that it might have been so broken and scattered during the Iconoclastic rage; the left arm not having been recovered with the head, which was broken off close to the shoulder, and no doubt rested upon the top of the pedestal.

In front of the pedestal there is a ship’s rudder, and the pedestal is draped, and rounded at the top into a sort of capital to give it lightness. When I received it both the figure and head were encrusted with a coating of brown calespar, varying in thickness, such as is now seen on the pedestal, and almost as hard as the Parian marble of which the figure is composed. This incrustation it had imbibed from the soil and rubbish in which it had so long laid, the soil of Crete being in some parts

strongly impregnated with lime. The height of the statuette is about $23\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

The site of Gnossus has long been a sort of quarry for the town of Candia (now Megala Kastron), from which it is situated three or four miles inland. The Venetians, no doubt, largely resorted to it, in building the fine buildings and fortifications of this city. There are few fragments to be seen above ground at Gnossus at present in consequence, and it was whilst excavating there in search of stone, by a local mason or builder, for the repair of some building in Megala Kastron, that this relic and its head were discovered. Some other fragments of sculpture were found by the same man at different times, most of which came into my possession, but they were all of Roman or very inferior art."

Admiral Spratt here referred the meeting to a chapter which he had devoted to this statuette in his "Travels and Researches in Crete," where he gives his impressions of the date and style of this work of art, and where the reader will find it figured. A *résumé* of this chapter he proceeded to lay before the Meeting, which it is unnecessary here to reproduce from a work so well and so widely known.

Dr. J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, F.S.A. laid before the Society an account of some interesting Excavations at South Shields, which he illustrated by a plan, and which he accompanied by an exhibition of some of the objects found, which were kindly brought to London by Robert Blair, Esq. who obtained permission from the authorities to remove them from the museum for that purpose. These objects comprised some interesting specimens of Roman Enamel, which will be figured along with other remains to illustrate Dr. Bruce's Paper in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

The Meetings were then adjourned to November 30th, 1876.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

SESSION 1876—77.

Thursday, November 30th, 1876.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

On the proposal of the President, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold was elected a Royal Fellow of the Society.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

- From the Hungarian Academy of Sciences at Budapest :—
1. Magyarországi Régészeti Emlékek, Kiadja a Magyar Tudományos Akadémianak Archaeologai Bizottsága III. Kötet.—1 Rész. Folio. Budapest, 1874.
2. Archaeologiai Közlemények, a Hazai Müemlékek Ismeretének Elömozdítására IX. Kötet, II. Füzet. Folio. Budapest, 1874.
3. A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Evkönyvei. Vol. xiv. Darab. 2—6. 4to. Budapest, 1873—5.
4. A Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Ertesítöje. (7th year, Nos. 8—14; 8th year, Nos. 1—17; 9th year, Nos. 1—12.) 8vo. Budapest, 1873—5.
5. Név-es Tárgymutató. (Title and Index.) A Magy. Tud. Ertesítö-jének. (1 to 8.) 1867—74. 8vo. Budapest, 1875.
6. Név- és Tárgymutató a Török-Magyarkori Allam-ok . . manytár. 1—7 Köteteihez. 8vo. Budapest, 1875.
7. Tegyzéke A Magy. Tud. Akadémia által kiadott Könyveknek. 1875 (Junius havában). 8vo. Budapest, 1875.
8. Erétekezések a Történeti Tudományok Köréböl. (Vol. ii., Part 10; Vol. iii., 10 Parts; Vol. iv., 6 Parts; Vol. v., 1st Part.) 8vo. Budapest, 1873—5.
9. Archivum Rákócziánum. II. Rákóczi Ferencz Levéltára. (Vol. ii. 1st Part. War and Peace; Vol. ii. 2nd Part. Diplomatia; Vol. iv. 1st Part. War and Peace.) 8vo. Budapest, 1873—5.
10. Török-Magyarkori Történelmi Emlékek Okmánytára. (Vol. ix.) 8vo. Budapest, 1873.
11. Hazai es Külföldi Folyóiratok Magyar Tudományos Repertóriuma. (Vol. i.) Történelem es annak Segédtudományai. 8vo. Budapest, 1874.
12. Magyar Történelmi Tár. Vols. xix.—xxi. 8vo. Budapest, 1874—5.

13. *Monumenta Hungariæ Historica*.—Magyar Történelmi Emlékek.
(1) *Diplomataria*. Vols. xviii.—xxii. (First Part) and Vols. xxiii. and xxiv. 8vo. Budapest, 1873-5.
- (2) *Scriptores*. Vol. xxii. (Second Part) and Vols. xxvi., xxvii., and xxxii. 8vo. Budapest, 1875.
14. *Magyar Tudom. Akadémiai Almanach*. 1874, 1875. 8vo. Budapest, 1874-5.

From Harvard College :—

1. *Fiftieth Annual Report of the President of Harvard College*. 1874-5. 8vo. Cambridge, U.S. 1876.
2. *Harvard College. Treasurer's Statement*. 1875. 8vo.

From R. Woof, Esq. F.S.A. :—

1. Two cuttings from the *Worcestershire Advertiser*, June 10, 1876, relating to the Restoration of the Guildhall of the City of Worcester.
2. *Report of the Chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England*. 1876. 8vo. London, 1876.
3. *The History of Eagle, in the county of Lincoln*. By Thomas Hugo, M.A. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—*Archæologia Cambrensis*. Vol. 5, Fourth Series [*not previously presented*], and Vol. 7, Fourth Series, Nos. 26 and 27. 8vo. London, 1874-6.

From the Author :—*Stonehenge and its Barrows*, by William Long, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. (From the *Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine*, Vol. xvi.) Sm. 4to. Devizes, 1876.

From the Editor, the Rev. E. L. Cutts:—*The Church Builder*. Nos. 59 and 60. July and October. 8vo. London, 1876.

From G. Scharf, Esq., F.S.A.:—*National Portrait Gallery. 19th Annual Report of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury*. Folio. London, 1876.

From the Author:—Through Bosnia and Herzegóvina on foot during the Insurrection, August and September, 1875. By Arthur J. Evans, B.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the British Archaeological Association:—

1. *The Journal of the British Archaeological Association. General Index to Volumes i. to xxx*. By Walter de Gray Birch. 8vo. London, 1875.
2. *The Journal*. Vol. 32. Parts ii. and iii. June and September. 8vo. London, 1876.

From W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., F.S.A.:—*Pedigree of the Families of Maurice, Owen, &c., showing the descent of the Estates in England and Wales of John Ralph, Lord Harlech*. Privately printed. 4to. London, 1876.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—

1. *Sessional Papers 1875-76*. Nos. 12, 14, and 15; and 1876-77. No. 1. 4to. London, 1876.
2. *List of the Members*. 4to. London, 1876.

From the Author:—*Notes on the Abbey Buildings of Westminster*. By J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A. (From *Archæological Journal*, Vol. xxxiii. p. 15). 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland:—*The Journal*, Vol. vi. Nos. i. and ii. July and October. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Royal Geographical Society:—*Proceedings*. Vol. xx. Nos. 4-6 [completing the vol.] 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Chetham Society:—*Publications, viz., Vol. xvii. Ancient Parish of Prestbury, in Cheshire*. By Frank Renaud, M.D. Vol. xviii. *Visitation of Lancashire, 1533, of Thomas Benalt, Clarenceux*. Edited by William Langton. Part i. Both 4to. Manchester, 1876.

From the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg:—

1. Tableau Général méthodique et alphabétique des Matières contenues dans les Publications de l'Académie. 1re Partie. Publications en Langues Etrangères. 8vo. St. Petersburg, 1872.
2. Bulletin. Tome xx. Nos. 3 and 4 [Completing the vol.] and Tome xxi. 4to. St. Petersburg, 1875-6.

From the Author:—Macbeth, Earl Siward and Dundee. A contribution to Scottish History from the Rune-Finds of Scandinavia. By Prof. George Stephens, F.S.A. 4to. London and Copenhagen, 1876.

From the Author:—The Monastery of the Grey Friars at Salisbury; and the Orientation of Interments. By Edward T. Stevens, F.S.A. 12mo. Salisbury, 1873.

From the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society:—Historical and Genealogical Register. July and October. Nos. 119 and 120, Vol. xxx. 8vo. Boston, 1876.

From the Canadian Institute:—The Canadian Journal of Science, Literature, and History. New Series, Vol. xv. Nos. ii. and iii. July and October. 8vo. Toronto, 1876.

From the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society:—The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Magazine. Nos. 46 and 47. Vol. xvi. June. 8vo. Devizes, 1876.

From Major Cooper Cooper, F.S.A.:—Das Saalburg-Museum. Catalog, 1870-1875. Von Georg Keller. 12mo. Homburg, 1876.

From the National Society of Antiquaries of France:—Mémoires. Tome xxxvi. (4me Sér. t. vi.) 8vo. Paris, 1875.

From the Royal Society:—Proceedings. Vol. xxiv. No. 170 [completing the vol.] and Vol. xxv. Nos. 171-174. 8vo. London, 1876.

From Weston S. Walford, Esq. F.S.A.:—

1. The Monumental Effigies of the Temple Church, with an Account of their Restoration in the year 1842. By Edward Richardson. Folio. London, 1843.
2. The Ancient Stone and Leaden Coffins, Encaustic Tiles, &c., recently discovered in the Temple Church. By Edward Richardson. Folio. London, 1845.
3. The Monumental Effigies and Tombs in Elford Church, Staffordshire; with a Memoir and Pedigree of the Lords of Elford. By Edward Richardson. Folio. London, 1852.
4. Notitia Anglicana. Shewing the Atchievements of all the English Nobility compleat, &c. By Andrew Johnston. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1724.
5. Episcopus Puerorum in die Innocentium. Or, a Discovery of an Ancient Custom in the Church of Sarum, making an Anniversary Bishop among the Choristers. 4to. London, 1683.
6. Examples of Ornamental Art in Glass and Enamel, selected from the Collections of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, &c. Edited by J. B. Waring. With an Essay by A. W. Franks, M.A. Dir. Soc. Ant. Folio. London, 1858. [From the Art Treasures of the Manchester Exhibition, with additional Illustrations].

From the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland:—The Journal. Vol. iii. Fourth Series. No. 24. October. 8vo. Dublin, 1875.

From the Author:—J. César: ses Itinéraires en Belgique d'après les Chemins Anciens et les Monuments. Par Peigné Delacourt. 8vo. Péronne, 1876.

From the Author:—The Ecclesiastical History of Old Plymouth; and the Parish, Vicars, and Church of St. Andrew. By J. Brooking Rowe, F.S.A. (Part iv. completing the work). Sm. 4to. Plymouth, 1876.

From the Author:—Parish's Portfolio of Antiquities. No. I. Colchester. By Josiah Parish. [20 lithographs in a portfolio.] 8vo. Colchester, 1876.

- From the French Society of Archaeology for the Conservation of Monuments :—
 Congrès Archéologique de France. XLI^e Session. Séances Générales tenues à Agen et à Toulouse en 1874. 8vo. Paris and Tours, 1875.
- From the Trustees of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology :—2nd, 3rd, and 4th Annual Reports [not previously presented]. 8vo. Boston, 1869—71.
- From the Municipal Archaeological Commission, Rome :—S. P. Q. R. Bullettino Anno IV. Aprile—Settembre, 1876. Num. 2 and 3. 8vo. Rome, 1876.
- From the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres (Institute of France) :—Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'année 1876. Quatrième Série, Tome IV. Bulletin d'Avril—September (2 Nos.) 8vo. Paris, 1876.
- From the Society for Useful Investigation, Trèves :—Das Plateau von Ferschweiler bei Echternach. Von Dr. Carl Bone. (Herausgegeben von der Gesellschaft für Nützliche Forschungen). 4to. Treves, 1876.
- From the East India Association :—Journal. No. 5, Volume IX. and No. I. Volume X. 8vo. London, 1876.
- From the Royal United Service Institution :—Journal. Vol. xix. No. 84 and Appendix, and Vol. xx. Nos. 86 and 87. 8vo. London, 1876.
- From J. P. Earwaker, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. :—
 1. Local Gleanings relating to Lancashire and Cheshire. Parts v. and vi. Vol. i. 4to. Manchester, 1876.
 2. [For private circulation.] Extracts from a Lancashire Diary, 1663—1678, in the possession of John Leyland, Esq. 8vo. Manchester, 1876.
 3. A Collection of twelve modern Broadsides, comprising Orders for a Form of Prayer, Local Notices, and Political Sheets. 1820—66.
- From the Editor, Ll. Jewitt, Esq. F.S.A. :—The Reliquary. Nos. 65 and 66. Vol. xvii. 8vo. London and Derby, 1876.
- From the Municipality of the City of Tours :—Catalogue Descriptif et Raisonné des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque de Tours. Par A. Dorange. 4to. Tours, 1875.
- From the Local Committee of the Salisbury Meeting of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, through E. T. Stevens, Esq. F.S.A. :—
 1. Jottings on some of the objects of interest in the "Stonehenge Excursion," Thursday, August 24, 1876. By E. T. Stevens, F.S.A. Sm. 8vo. Salisbury, 1876.
 2. Jottings on some of the objects of interest in "The Moot" Excursion; Friday, August 25, 1876. By E. T. Stevens, F.S.A. Sm. 8vo. Salisbury, 1876.
 3. Notes on Amesbury Church and Abbey, by W. C. Kemm. Sm. 8vo. Salisbury, 1876. All three printed for the Local Committee.
- From the Author :—American Independence. Did the Colonists desire it? Letters of John Jay and John Adams. Letters and Documents of other Actors in the American Revolution. Compiled by Jeremiah Colbourn. 8vo. Boston, 1876.
- From the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland :—The Archaeological Journal. Volume xxxiii. No. 130. 8vo. London, 1876.
- From the Author :—Roman Sepulchral Monument found at Colchester. By the Rev. B. Lodge, M.A. 8vo. Colchester, 1876.
- From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—An Account of the Primitive Tribes and Monuments of the Nilagiris. By the late James Wilkinson Breeks. Edited by his widow. India Museum. 4to. London, 1873.
- From the Numismatic Society of London :—The Numismatic Chronicle. New Series. Vol. xvi. Part 2. 8vo. London, 1876.
- From the Author :—Memorials of Windsor and the Vale of Thames. By William Marratt. 8vo. Staines, 1876.

- From the Manx Society :—Publications. Vol. xxiv. *Bibliotheca Monensis*. New edition. Vol. xxv. Blundell's History of the Isle of Man. Vol. i. 8vo. Douglas, 1876.
- From W. E. Foster, Esq. F.S.A. :—Inscriptions on the Bells of the Fen and Marshland Churches in Lincoln, Norfolk, and Cambridgeshire. By J. R. Jerram. 8vo. Holbeach, 1873.
- From the Author :—*Petit Album de l'Age du Bronze de la Grande Bretagne*. Par John Evans, F.R.S. V.P.S.A. 8vo. London, 1876. [Prepared for the Buda-Pest Pre-historic Congress.]
- From the Author :—The Ancient Burial Ground at Kintbury. Letter to the Editor of the Reading Mercury. By T. Rupert Jones. Newspaper slip. September 16th, 1876.
- From the Author :—Nippon and its Antiquities. An Essay on the Ethnology, Mythology, and Religions of the Japanese. By W. C. Borlase, M.A. F.S.A. 8vo. Plymouth, 1876.
- From the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Hon. F.S.A. :—
 1. Oration delivered before the City Council and Citizens of Boston on the one-hundredth Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence. By Hon. R. C. Winthrop. 8vo. Boston, 1876.
 2. Peabody Education Fund. Proceedings of the Trustees at their Annual Meeting, 3 Aug. 1876. 8vo. Cambridge, U.S. 1876.
- From the Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association :—Report of the Excursion to Halifax, Shibden Hall, and Elland, 30th Aug. 1876. 8vo. Halifax, 1876.
- From the Author :—Oxford, in reference to Laws and Lawyers. By J. M. Davenport, F.S.A. 8vo. Oxford, 1876.
- From the Historical Society for Lower Saxony :—Zeitschrift. Jahrgang 1874—75. 8vo. Hanover, 1875.
- From the Author :—Monografia ed Iconografia della Terramara di Gorzano. Pel Dott. Prof. Francesco Coppi. Volume Terzo. 4to. Modena and Bologna, 1876.
- From the Compiler, Thomasin Elizabeth Sharpe :—A Royal Descent; with other Pedigrees and Memorials. 4to. London, 1875.
- From the Author :—Northampton Architectural Society. Roman Discoveries at Irchester. By Rev. R. S. Baker, M.A. 8vo. Lincoln, 1876.
- From the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—Proceedings. Vol. xxi. 8vo. Taunton, 1876.
- From the Author :—The Benedictine Abbey of St. Mary, Pershore. By MacKenzie E. C. Walcott, B.D. F.S.A. (From the Journal of the Brit. Archaeol. Assoc. Vol. xxxii. p. 330.) 8vo. London, 1876.
- From the Essex Institute (U.S.A.):—
 1. Historical Collections. Volume xiii. Part 2, April. 8vo. Salem, 1876.
 2. Bulletin. Volume vii. 1875. 8vo. Salem, 1876.
- From the Royal Irish Academy :—
 1. Transactions. Volume xxvi. Science, i.—v. 4to. Dublin, 1876.
 2. Proceedings, Ser. ii. Vol. i. No. 11 (Polite Literature and Antiquities); and Ser. ii. Vol. ii. Nos. 4—6. (Science.) 8vo. Dublin, 1875-6.
 3. List of the Council and Officers, and Members. 31st of July, 1876. 8vo. Dublin, 1876.
- From the London Institution :—Journal, a Programme and Record of Proceedings. Nos. 22 to 28. 8vo. London, 1873-6.
- From the Society of Emulation (Seine-Inférieure). Bulletin. Années 1875-6. 2 vols. 8vo. Rouen, 1875-6.
- From the Royal Institution of Cornwall :—Journal. No. xviii. September. 8vo. Truro, 1876.

- From the Scientific Club :—List of Members and Rules. May, 1876. 12mo. London.
- From the Yorkshire Philosophical Society :—Annual Report for MDCCCLXXV. 8vo. York, 1876.
- From the Authors :—Keramic Art of Japan. By G. Ashdown Audsley and James L. Bowes. Part Fourth. Folio. Liverpool and London, 1875.
- From the Architectural and Archaeological Society for the County of Buckingham :—Records of Buckinghamshire. No. 7. Vol. iv. 8vo. Aylesbury, 1876.
- From H.M.'s Secretary of State for the Home Department :—By the Queen. A Proclamation declaring the Parliament be further prorogued to Tuesday the 12th of Dec. 1876. Given at Balmoral, Oct. 23rd, 1876. 40th year of reign. Folio Broadsheet. (2 copies.)
- From the Author :—A Glossary of Liturgical and Ecclesiastical Terms. Compiled and arranged by the Rev. F. G. Lee, D.C.L. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1877.
- From the Author :—The Ancient Men of the Great Lakes. By Henry Gillman. 8vo. Salem, Mass. 1875.
- From the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester :—
 1. Memoirs. Third Series. 5th Volume. 8vo. London, 1876.
 2. Proceedings. Vol. xv. Session 1875-6. 8vo. Manchester, 1876.
 3. Catalogue of the Books in the Library. Francis Nicholson, Hon. Librarian. 8vo. Manchester, 1875.
- From C. Knight Watson, Esq. M.A. F. and Sec. S.A.:—Kent's Cavern : its testimony to the Antiquity of Man. By William Pengelly, F.R.S. F.G.S. 12mo. London and Glasgow, 1876.
- From J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. :—
 1. Illustrations of the Life of Shakespeare in a discursive series of Essays on a variety of subjects connected with the personal and literary history of the Great Dramatist. Part the First. Folio. London, 1874.
 2. Romeo and Juliet. Parallel Texts of the First Two Quartos, (Q 1) 1597—Q2, 1599. Edited by P. A. Daniel. Published for the New Shakspere Society. 4to. London, 1874.
 3. Notes on Shakespeare, and Memorials of the Urban Club. By John Jeremiah. [Subscriber's copy.] 8vo. London, 1876.
 4. The Poems of William Barksted, one of the Servants of His Majesty's Revels. Edited by the Rev. A. B. Grosart. Fifty copies only. Sm. 4to. Manchester, 1876.
 5. The Curtaine-Drawer of the World, etc. (1612) by W. Parkes. Edited by the Rev. A. B. Grosart. Fifty copies only. Sm. 4to. Manchester, 1876.
 6. Publications of the Spenser Society. Issue No. 20. The Worthines of Wales, by Thomas Churchyard. Reprinted from the original edition of 1587. Sm. 4to. Manchester, 1876.
 7. Choyce Drollery: Songs & Sonnets. Being a Collection of divers Excellent Pieces of Poetry, of several eminent authors. From the Edition of 1656. To which are added the extra songs of Merry Drollery, 1661, and an Antidote against Melancholy, 1661. Edited by J. Woodfall Ebsworth, M.A. 8vo. Boston, Lincolnshire, 1876
- From S. Dutton Walker, Esq. F.S.A. Loc. Sec. S.A. for Nottinghamshire :—Richard's Tower: an Idyll of Nottingham Castle, and other Poems, by S. Collinson. 8vo. London and Nottingham, 1876.
- From the Royal Society of Literature :—Transactions. Second Series. Vol. xi. Part 2. 8vo. London, 1876.
- From the Author, Rev. Padre R. Garrucci, Hon. F.S.A. :—
 1. Rivista della Stampa Italiana. (Estratto dalla Civiltà Cattolica, quaderno 632, Serie ix. vol. xii. pag. 198 e segg.) 8vo. Prato, 1876.

2. *Archeologia. Il Battesimo e la Cresima come espressi dall' arte cristiana nell' epoca classica.* [Extract from the same, p. 209.] 8vo. Prato, 1876.

From the Author:—*Notes upon Norden and his Map of London, 1593.* By Henry B. Wheatley, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A. F.S.A.:—

1. *Britannia, sive Florentissimum Regnum Angliae, Scotiae, Hiberniae, et Insularum adiacentium ex intima antiquitate Chorographica descriptio: nunc postremo recognita, plurimis locis magna accessione adiecta, & Chartis Chorographicis illustrata.* Gvilielmo Camdeno Authore. Londini, impensis Georgii Bishop & Joannis Norton. M.DC.VII. [Folio.]

2. A Sermon preached in commemoration of Humphrey Chetham. By the Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A. F.S.A. Published by Request. 8vo. London and Manchester, 1873.

3. The late Rev. Thomas Corser. Re-printed from the Manchester Courier of Monday, August 28th, 1876. 8vo.

From the Author:—*Memoirs on Remains of Ancient Dwellings, in Holyhead Island, called Cyttiau'r Gwyddelod, explored in 1862, 1868, 1876.* By the Hon. W. O. Stanley, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Camden Society:—*Publications. New Series xvii. The Historical Collections of a Citizen of London in the Fifteenth Century.* Edited by James Gairdner. 4to. London, 1876.

From the Netherlands Museum of Antiquities:—*Aegyptische Monumenten.* 27 Aflevering van de iii^e Afdeeling. Folio. Leyden, 1876.

From the Belgian Government, through His Majesty's Minister at Brussels:—*Bulletin des Commissions Royales d'Art et d'Archéologie.* Quinzième Année. 1-6. 8vo. Brussels, 1876.

From the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for Promoting Useful Knowledge:—*Proceedings.* Vol. xvi. No. 97. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1876.

From the Author, James Renat Scott, Esq. F.S.A.:—

1. *Memorials of the Family of Scott, of Scot's-Hall, in the county of Kent. With an Appendix of Illustrative Documents.* 4to. London, 1876.

2. *Charters of Monks Horton Priory. Receipts and Expenditure of Sir John Scott, temp. Edward IV. (in 1463 and 1466). The Scott Monuments in Brabourne Church.* [All reprinted from "Archæologia Cantiana," vol. x.] 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Author:—*The Perillustration of Great Yarmouth, with Gorleston and Southtown:* by Charles John Palmer. 3 vols. 4to. Great Yarmouth, 1872-5.

From Augustus W. Franks, Esq. M.A., F.R.S. Dir. S.A.:—

Histoire du Roy Louis le Grand par les Medailles, Emblèmes, Devises, Jettons, Inscriptions, Armoiries, et autres Monumens Publics. Recueillis, et Expliqués par le Pere Claude-François Menestrier de la Compagnie de Jesus. Folio. Paris, 1691. [With this volume is bound up:—*Histoire de Guillaume III. Roy d'Angleterre,* Par Medailles, Inscriptions, Arcs de Triomphe, & autres monumens Publics, recueillis par N. Chevalier. Folio. Amsterdam, 1692.] The binding shows that this volume belonged to the well-known Comtesse de Verrue, who was a great collector of books.

A vote of Special Thanks was awarded to the Rev. F. R. Raines, F.S.A., and to J. R. Scott, Esq. F.S.A., for their respective donations to the library. The copy of Camden's Britannia presented by Mr. Raines completes the series in the Society's Library of the editions of that work published in the lifetime of the author. (See Proc. 2d S. iv. 154.)

JAMES FOWLER, Esq. F.S.A., communicated a Memoir on the Decay of Glass, with remarks, incidentally, on its Composition and Texture. In connection with this Paper—which will be published in the Archæologia—Mr. Fowler exhibited 130 specimens of ancient glass in various stages of decay and of different origin; and JOHN HENDERSON, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited some fragments of glass with fine iridescence found in Southern Italy in the vineyards near the Lago d'Agnano, believed to have been the window-glass of Roman villas.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this Communication.

Thursday, December 7th, 1876.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following letter from R. H. Collins, Esq. dated Boyton Manor, Codford, December 2, 1876, was read:—

Sir,—I am desired by H.R.H. Prince Leopold to thank you for your communication of yesterday's date, and to request that you will express to the President and Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries the gratification his Royal Highness feels at having been elected a Fellow of the Society.

I remain faithfully yours,

C. Knight Watson, Esq.

R. H. COLLINS.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From A. W. Franks, Esq. F.R.S. Dir.S.A. :—

1. The History and Description of Guildford, the County-town of Surrey. 8vo. Guildford, 1777.
2. An Historical Account of Ludlow Castle. Compiled from original manuscripts, &c. By W. Hodges. 8vo. Ludlow, 1794.
3. An Historical and Topographical Account of Leominster and its vicinity. By John Price. 8vo. Ludlow, 1795.
4. A Description of Duncombe Park and Rivalx Abbey, &c. attempted. 8vo. Kirbymoorside, 1812.
5. The Town and Castle of Framlingham, in Suffolk, described; with an Account of Dennington, Earlsbam, and Parham. 12mo. Ipswich, 1820.
6. The New Harrogate Guide. Third Edition, with additions. 12mo. Harrogate, 1824.
7. A Description of Malvern, including a Guide to the drives, rides, walks, and excursions. Second Edition. [By Mary Southall.] 8vo. Malvern, 1825.
8. The Strangers' Guide to the Banks of the Wye. Third Edition. By M. Willett. 18mo. Bristol, 1831.

9. Rockingham Castle ; its Antiquity and History. Drawn from the National Records. [By Charles Henry Hartshorne.] Printed for private distribution. 8vo. Oxford, 1852.
10. Appendicia et Pertinentiae ; or, Parochial Fragments relating to the parish of West Tarring, and the chapelries of Heene and Durrington, in the county of Sussex. By John Wood Warter, B.D. 8vo. London, 1853.
11. Six Views in Ipswich, published by J. Haddock, Ancient House, Ipswich. Small oblong. 1851.
12. Descriptive Handbook of Ipswich, the River Orwell, Harwich, Dovercourt, and Felixstow. Sm. 8vo. Ipswich, 1864.
13. A Series of Fifty-six Etchings, consisting of Architectural Sketches, civil and ecclesiastical, in France, the Netherlands, Germany, and Italy. Engraved by the late John Coney, from his own drawings taken on the spot. Published by B. B. King. 8vo. London.

From the Massachusetts Historical Society :—

Proceedings. 1875-1876. 8vo. Boston, 1876.

From the Author, S. A. Green, Esq. M.D. :—An Historical Address, Bi-Centennial and Centennial, delivered July 4, 1876, at Groton, Massachusetts, by request of the Citizens. Editions first and second. 8vo. Groton, 1876.

From the Author :—Association Française pour l'Avancement des Sciences. Congrès de Nantes, 1875. Les Associations de Prévoyance de l'Angleterre. Par E. W. Brabrook, F.S.A. 8vo. Paris.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State, Home Department :—By the Queen. A Proclamation in Order to the Electing a Peer of Scotland. Given at Windsor, 28th November, 1876. Fortieth year of Reign. Broadsheet folio.

From H. Wagner, Esq. F.S.A. :—Poetical Remains of Edward Churton, M.A. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool :—Proceedings during the Sixty-fifth Session, 1875-76. No. xxx. 8vo. London and Liverpool, 1876.

From H.M.'s Warden of the Standards :—Reports on the Proceedings and Business of the Standard Weights and Measures Department of the Board of Trade. First to Tenth. 1866-76. 8vo. London, 1867-76.

From the Rev. James Beck, M.A. Loc. Sec. S. A. Sussex :—Undersøgelse angaaende den Ældre Jernalder paa Bornholm. Af E. Vedel. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1873.

From R. S. Ferguson, Esq. M.A. :—

1. Carlisle Castle, historical and descriptive, by R. S. Ferguson, M.A. 8vo. Kendal, 1875.
2. On the Remains of Ancient Glass and Woodwork at St. Anthony's Chapel, Cartmell Fell. By the Rev. T. Lees, M.A. and Richard S. Ferguson. 8vo. Kendal, 1876.
3. On the Sculptured Capitals in Carlisle Cathedral. By James Fowler, F.S.A. 8vo.
4. The East Window, Carlisle Cathedral : Its Ancient Stained Glass. By R. S. Ferguson, M.A. 8vo. Kendal, 1876.
5. The Parish Registers of St. Mary's and St. Cuthbert's Churches, Carlisle. By R. S. Ferguson, M.A. 8vo. Kendal, 1876.

From the Numismatic Society :—The Numismatic Chronicle, 1876. Part III. New series. No. 63. 8vo. London and Paris, 1876.

William James Farrer, Esq. was admitted Fellow.

Major COOPER COOPER, F.S.A. in a letter to the Secretary,

communicated the following remarks, in illustration and rectification of a Paper published, and of an implement figured, in Proc. 2d S. vi. 184, in connection with some remains discovered on his own property in Bedfordshire :—

“ Last year, or the year before, I exhibited at one of the Society’s meetings an iron implement and other articles, which were found at Foxborough Hill, Toddington, Beds. and a Paper written by our Local Secretary, James Wyatt, Esq., was read at the time. The iron implement was figured in the Proceedings, and was supposed by some authorities to have been a plough coulter, but with this explanation I was never satisfied on account of the weakness of the socket.

It is true our find consisted of Anglo-Saxon remains, and the only traces of the Roman period were some small fragments of Samian ware. I herewith send you a tracing of an iron implement now in the Museum at Homburg, and also a rough sketch of an altar, a description of which you will find in the accompanying Catalogue No. 212. These were found in excavating at the Roman station at Saalburg, a few miles north of Homburg, the Arctaunon of Ptolemy, on the Taunus mountain.

If you will refer to the figure I have mentioned in the Proceedings, you will at once see the resemblance there is in shape and size to the knife exhibited by me; and I think this is a better explanation than the coulter theory. I may mention that there is in the Museum a plough coulter about 18 inches long, of solid square iron, forged like a knife at one end,—in fact, just like the coulter in use at the present day.

Should you think these remarks of sufficient interest, perhaps you will lay them before the Society. I do not remember seeing an altar with the implements of sacrifice carved upon it before, nor have I seen any similar knives.”

C. KNIGHT WATSON, Esq. Secretary, remarked, that an altar found at Tynemouth, on one side of which was represented a similar knife, was in the Museum of the Society. It is figured in the Lapidarium Septentrionale, published by the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, No. 1. Compare, in the same publication, Nos. 24, 250, 302, 376.

EVERARD GREEN, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited the Rubbing of a Brass let into the wall on the north side of the chancel of the parish church of SS. Mary and Eanswith, Folkestone, Kent, in memory of Joan Harvey, the mother of William Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood. The inscription is as follows :—

A.D. 1605. Nov. 8th DYED in y^e 50 yeere of her age
 Joan wife of Tho. Harvey Mother of 7 Soñes & 2 Daughters.
 A godly harmles Woman : A chast loveing Wife :
 A charitable quiet Neighbour : A cõfortable frendly Matrō :
 A pvident diligent Huswyfe : A careful tēder Harted Mother :
 Deere to her Husband : Reverensed by her Children :
 Beloved of her neighbours : Elected of GOD :
 Whose Soule Rest in Heaven : Her Body in this Grave :
 To her a happy Advantag^e : to Hers an Unhappy Loss.

William Harvey, son of this "godly harmles woman," was born at Folkestone, April 2, 1578. His mother was a daughter of John Halke of the same county. Hasted, in his History of Kent (vol. iii. p. 381), gives an account of her seven sons, but nothing seems to be known of her two daughters.

J. C. ROBINSON, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a curious mould for making a four-sided candle which he had obtained at Dorchester, and had had a candle made from it.

The mould was 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. The candle was 17 $\frac{5}{8}$ long and 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ inch square at its widest part, and $\frac{7}{8}$ inch at the narrowest. The four sides nearest the base, and to the height of 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, bore the devices of a harp, rose, shamrock, thistle, and fleur-de-lis, all crowned. On the side last named some previous possessor, as it would seem, had engraved his initials, L. G. and the words C E R N E A . . which have been read for Cerne Abbas, near Dorchester, where, as we have seen, it was obtained.

Mr. Robinson also exhibited a piece of wood of rectangular irregular shape, measuring on its four sides, respectively, 6, 11, 5, and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which he had procured at Nuremberg, and which bore moulds on both sides for figures in the shape of Agnus Deis. To the ordinary circular Agnus Dei moulds (one of which was described in Proceedings, 2d S. vi. 20) these moulds bore no resemblance. It seems more probable the board had been used for Paschal or other cakes.

E. P. SHIRLEY, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Warwickshire, exhibited a pen-and-ink sketch of a bronze socketed looped Celt, which had recently been found, much corroded, on Ettington Heath Farm. Extreme length, 4 inches ; breadth, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Celts of this type, Mr. Shirley observed, are of common occurrence in Ireland, but are rarely met with in the midland parts of England.

JOHN BRENT, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Kent, exhibited

a fragment of a twisted Gold Torc found near Canterbury, and a penannular ring found in the county of Meath, Ireland. These two specimens had some resemblance to figures 600 and 586, respectively, at pp. 71 and 33 of Wilde's Catalogue of the Antiquities of Gold in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, 8vo. Dublin, 1862.

Mr. Brent also exhibited a Silver Coin of Alexander the Great, which was stated to have been found near Canterbury. It was of the usual type. The head with the sitting Zeus, and the legend ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ on the reverse.

The Rev. JAMES BECK, Local Secretary for Sussex, exhibited a collection of Stone Celts from the Danish island of Bornholm, where they had been found by peasants when ploughing. Mr. Beck remarked that antiquities were exceedingly difficult to procure in Bornholm, as that island had the good fortune to possess a most active archaeologist in its Amtmann, Baron Vedel, who took care to secure all he could for the Museum at Copenhagen. The objects exhibited by Mr. Beck may be thus described :—

1. Two halves of broken pierced axes, one of them remarkable as having slight depressions on two faces, probably for holding the object tighter, so as to use the stone as a hammer or knapper, a secondary use. The depressions can scarcely be the commencement of a pierced hole, as the axe when made would be useless from its small size.
2. A Gouge and four polished Celts of flint of the usual types.
3. An unfinished Celt formed by chipping only, and brought to a sharp edge along the sides ; a flint scraper-like implement.

E. H. WILLETT, Esq. Local Secretary for Sussex, exhibited drawings of Antiquities found in that county, on which he communicated the following notes in a letter to the Secretary :—

“ 1. Roman Remains at Portslade.—Last autumn the workmen engaged in digging brick-earth in the low-lying quaternary fields at Portslade came upon some Roman graves at a depth of twenty inches from the surface.

I was unable to be present during the actual exhumation of any of the objects of interest, and so have to depend upon the account given by the labourers of their relative position ; but through the courtesy of the landowner (the Rev. W. Hall), into whose possession the antiquities have very rightly passed, and who kindly placed them at my disposal for examination, I have been able to make the catalogue and sketches which accompany this report.

The graves were about three feet long by eighteen inches wide, and were formed, as usual, by layers of flints, on which was placed a cinerary urn, accompanied by two or three smaller vessels : the sides of the graves were also flints.

The character of the fictile vessels varies considerably. The large sepulchral urns and several of the smaller pieces are of a coarse, half-baked clay, and probably of local manufacture ; though with these were Samian pateræ and specimens of the wares of Caistor and the Upchurch marshes.

No coins occurred to mark the date of the interments, nor was any metal work found with the exception of a little harp-shaped fibula of bronze, attached to which is a chain of Trichinopoly pattern, which occurred among the bones of one of the larger urns, and a few loose iron nails.

I annex a tracing from the Ordnance map showing—

1. The site of the find in relation to the coast line and the present mouth of the harbour.
2. The probable direction of the via which connected Portus Adurni with Ermyn Street at Bromley in Kent ; the course taken by this road through the weald is traced at S. John's Common, and I hope, at another time, to fix its position across the downs more accurately than I can at present.

The following is a list of the Roman pottery found at Portslade :—

Caistor Ware.

1. A small urn, of a delicate fawn-coloured pottery, with figures of a dog and a stag in relief, covered with a thin black coating of lustre. Height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Samian Ware.

2. A patera, ornamented on its rounded edge with conventional ivy-leaf. Diameter, 7 in.
3. Another, of the ordinary type, with illegible potter's mark. Height, 7 in.
4. Another, similar. Height, 2 in.; diameter, 4 in.
5. Another, without the signs of impressed stamp. Height, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Upchurch Ware.

6. A jug, or oenochoe, with a circular mouth ; texture fine and hard, of a blackish colour. Height, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.
7. Remains of a small wide-mouthed urn ; texture fine and fairly hard, of a black colour.
8. Small globular urn, with expanding lip ; texture fine and soft, colour grey.
9. A small barrel-shaped pot, with handle, of a soft and fine clay ; colour grey. Height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Local Ware.

- 10-14. Five urns and fragments of several others, containing burnt bones. The colour of two was of a fawn-colour and of three of a light grey ; texture various, some argillaceous, others gritty. One of them is $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. high and $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter.
- 15, 16. Two flat circular dishes. Diameter of one 7 in.; the other had a lip.
17. A small urn, of an argillaceous texture and very coarse.

2. Roman Remains at Preston, near Brighton.—Building operations at this place have revealed another graveyard.

Workmen engaged in digging foundations for new houses came upon some holes in the Coombe Rock and superimposed earth full of flints; and skeletons and pottery have been discovered in some of these, and also a coin—first brass—of Lucilla.

As the excavations are still very imperfect, I delay a detailed report.

3. Bronze Celts at Eastbourne.—Seven bronze Celts of the usual Palstave type were found together, at a place called Cowden, near Eastbourne, by a Mr. Albert Vidler, in whose possession they now remain. They are much oxydized by exposure to sea-air and water, as they were taken out of a portion of the cliff between Eastbourne and Hastings that has been gradually encroached upon by the sea."

HENRY JOHNSON, Esq. M.D. Local Secretary for Shropshire, gave the following account of some Excavations at Shrewsbury, and exhibited some of the objects found :—

" For forty or more years there has been in this town a very useless and unsightly building, at the top of Pride Hill, intended for a butter market; but the erection of a new general market-hall has rendered the former building unnecessary, and it has been purchased and pulled down by order of Government, and extensive excavations have been made on the site for the purpose of erecting a new post-office.

In 1403 the Earls of Worcester and Douglas and other rebels taken in the battle of Shrewsbury were beheaded at the High Cross, then standing in the middle of the street near this place. In the time of Queen Elizabeth it was not occupied by any building, as is evident from the map of Shrewsbury made by order of Cecil, Lord Burghley, and authenticated by his signature, a lithographic copy of which is now before me. Excavations were commenced in this spot at the end of last year, and were carried to the depth of ten or twelve feet. Whatever of interest was found in the excavations was taken care of, and very courteously sent to me for our Museum of Natural History and Antiquities, by the superintendent of the works, Mr. Thomas Denston. Of the various articles found I am now to give a description, and some of them I hope to be able to lay before the Society of Antiquaries.

1. Glass. Four glass bottles have been brought to me. They are all unbroken, but the surface is generally rough and rendered less transparent by long contact with the soil.

This is particularly the case with one which has contained *ink*. From this all the fluid had escaped; but I found a number of black solid particles, which on analysis yielded traces of iron and tannic or gallic acid, the ordinary components of ink. One of the bottles was a large greenish wine-bottle, as I should call it, and resembled others which I found under the oak floor of the dining-room in the house which I occupy, and which bear the date of 1553. The glass is very thick and the workmanship very rude.

2. We have a good many pieces of oak charcoal, chiefly in small pieces, ; some of the sound pieces still retain the bark. Also many pieces of dark black wood, oak, of which we have made a stand to hold this collection of antiquities. This wood is found in long square billets, not sawn, but, as I think, split with an axe or a wedge.

3. Fragments of pottery have been brought to me in great variety and number, and one entire bottle of coarse red pottery.

We have a great many pieces of coarse dark or black earthenware, very like the Roman Upchurch pottery, but by no means so well manufactured. Some have belonged to a very large vessel, and look as if they had been exposed to a smoky flame. Others are ornamented by a wavy line scored upon the soft clay with a sharp point. Others have a wavy or serpentine line drawn perpendicularly. One exhibits a more elaborate pattern. Another is covered with a greenish glaze, and impressed with a round tool making a depression, which is surrounded by two concentric circles. Again, we have specimens of a dirty red unglazed pottery marked only with wavy lines. There are, I venture to say, a hundred fragments of pottery such as I have now described. Out of all these fragments, in one instance only, have we been able to put the pieces together, so as to recover the form and size of the original vessel.

4. Tiles. The tiles are very numerous and of a red colour, and some are glazed. Others are ornamented with figures impressed upon them. One has a fish, another a stag, and another the four feet of an animal like a griffin.

5. Bones and horns. The short crooked horns of the wild ox have been found. Also several tusks of the wild boar (*Sus scrofa*). The antlers of the red deer (*Cervus elephas*) and of the fallow deer (*Cervus dama*). But the most interesting discovery is that of the horns and skull of the roebuck (*Cervus capreolus*). I mention this because it has been doubted if the roebuck was indigenous to Britain.

6. There are two curious fragments of a sandal or leather shoe, of which I inclose a sketch by my friend Mr. S. Wood,

F.S.A. who thinks these and some of the pieces of pottery are Romano-British.

7. Coins. Of these only three could be made out. One, I am informed by Mr. Wood, is a counter or so-called abbey token. Another is a farthing of James the First, and the third is of lead, and bears a rude figure of a cow or ox, with its tail erect, as if fleeing from the bites of insects.

Such are the dry facts afforded by the discovery of these antique remains. Can we draw any conclusions from them? Two circumstances have struck me very forcibly:—

1st. The difference in the results of excavations here from those carried on at Wroxeter, five miles from hence.

Here, some weeks of daily excavation have produced only three coins, not one of which, probably, is Roman.

2ndly. That no Samian ware has been found here during all the time that the excavations have been going on, and carried to a considerable depth. Whereas at Wroxeter one could never dig a square yard of soil without finding a fragment of the beautiful Samian ware.

The other observation which I have to make is, that I am not aware that any trace of Roman occupation has been discovered in the course of these Shrewsbury excavations.

All this confirms our history of ancient Shrewsbury, that it was founded as early as the fifth century by the Britons in a place where the natural strength of the ground would defend them from the Saxons, after they had destroyed the Roman Uriconium.

The British city was called Pengwern, which means *a hill covered with alders*. The river Severn flows all round the hill, on which the modern town stands, except about 300 yards on the north side. It therefore afforded a safe defence to the Britons from their enemies, the Saxons, for some time. But, after having driven the Britons into Wales, the Saxons took possession of the town and called it Scrobbesbyrig, a translation of Pengwern, the ancient name of the original town, in their own language, and the capital of Powys-Land."

Professor CHURCH, Local Secretary for Gloucestershire, exhibited three circular Silver Plaques with heraldic devices, the property of A. Booth, Esq. of Gloucester, accompanied by the following notes:—

"The three silver plaques shown were obtained at a recent sale in Gloucester; they belong to A. Booth, Esq. of that city, who has kindly permitted me to exhibit them this evening.

Mr. J. D. T. Niblett, of Highfield Court, Gloucester, has described the three plaques thus: "No. 1. Diameter, $1\frac{8}{10}$ in. The

arms of Sir Thomas Bell, knight, of the city of Gloucester, who died 26 May, 1566; Argent, on a chevron, between three hawk's bells gules, two bars gemells of the first, on a chief of the second a hawk's lure between two martlets of the field. Above the shield is the date 1563, and outside, in a circle, THOMAS. BEL. MILES. DEDIT. CIVITATI GLOC. This circle and the ground outside the shield are pareel gilt." A plain narrow band of

No. 1.



Enamelled Heraldic Plaque from Gloucester.

Full size.

rather dull green enamel surrounds the inscription, while the gules of the shield is represented by a dull red enamel. This Sir Thomas Bell was a rich merchant of Gloucester, of which city he was thrice mayor. He represented it in Parliament, having been thrice elected member. He was buried in St. Mary de Crypt church, 1566, at the ripe age of eighty.

The second plaque bears the arms of the City of Gloucester as granted by Christopher Barker in 1538; the breadth of this plaque, which is circular and slightly convex like the others, is $1\frac{3}{10}$ in. The coat is surrounded by an ornamental border having a translucent green enamel of the same hue as the field, except where four pairs of volutes or curls are left and parcel-gilt. There are traces of red enamel in the cap of maintenance, and of a hilt of a sword shown in the middle of the field, the scabbard being of dark blue enamel. The arms are very complex, having many tinctures, and being crowded with numerous objects. Parts of this shield are gilt.

The third plaque is the largest, having a diameter of $2\frac{1}{8}$ in.: it bears traces of black, green, red, and blue enamel, and in general character shows a close resemblance to No. 2. The arms are: Gules, on a chevron argent three escallops sable between as many roses of the second, all within a bordure

engrailed ermine, impaling those of the city of Gloucester, as on plaque No. 2.

No. 3.



Enamelled Heraldic Plaque from Gloucester.
Full size.

The first coat has not been identified, but on a monument in the Vicar's chancel, Haresfield church, commemorating Blanche Oviatt, widow of Peter Oviatt, vicar, who married secondly D. Gardner, are the very similar arms carved in freestone and without tinctures or metal being given:—On a chevron, between three cinquefoils, as many escallop shells. These arms are like those on plaque No. 3, barring the bordure. But the substitution of roses for cinquefoils must not be forgotten. Still the roughness of the material and the probable ignorance of the mason may have been the cause of this difference. The Haresfield arms are not those of Oviatt or Gardner so far as Mr. Niblett can ascertain: perhaps they belonged to Blanche Oviatt's own family, the name of which is unknown.* The arms on the plaque No. 3 may be those of a Gloucester mayor or alderman of the period.

These plaques have probably been the central ornaments of large dishes or salvers."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

* In Papworth's Ordinary the coat, Argent, on a chevron between three cinquefoils azure as many escallops of the first, is ascribed to Hawkins, and Azure, on a chevron or between three roses argent as many escallops sable, to Templeman of Dorchester.

Thursday, December 14th, 1876.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

Notice was given of the Ballot for the Election of Fellows on January 11th, 1877, and a list was read of the Candidates to be balloted for.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors.—

From W. H. Cooke, Esq. Q.C. F.S.A.:—Election Poll Books, viz. 1857. Bath, Gloucester, Norwich. 1859. Gloucester. 1860. Boston. 1862. Gloucester. 1865. Chester, Derby, Derbyshire (South), Dorchester, Dover, Durham (North), Grantham, Harwich, Leeds, Leicester, Lincoln City, Lymington, Maldon, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Newport Isle of Wight, Norwich, Oldham, Shropshire (South), Totnes, Warwick, Yarmouth (Great), York West Riding (Southern Division).

From W. S. Walford, Esq. F.S.A.:—Catalogues des Connestables, Chancelliers, Grands Maistres, Admiraulx, Mareschaulx, et Prevostz de France. Par Jehan le Feron. Folio. Paris, 1555.

From E. Hailstone, Esq. F.S.A.:—Comic Almanacs for 1877, illustrating Yorkshire dialects, viz. :

1. Bairns Folks.
2. Yorkshireman.
3. Illuminated Clock.
4. Saunterer's Satchel.
5. Back at Mooin.
6. Front o'th' Sun.
7. Nidderdill.
8. Bill at Hoylus Ends, and 9. T' Leeds Loiners.

From the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland:—The Journal. Vol. iv. Fourth Series. Nos. 25 and 26. 8vo. Dublin, 1876.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association:—Archæologia Cambrensis. Fourth Series. No. 28. October. Vol. 7. 8vo. London, 1876.

From Henry Wagner, Esq. M.A. F.S.A.:—Saint Clement, Pope and Martyr, and his Basilica in Rome. By Joseph Mullooly, O. P. Second Edition. 8vo. Rome, 1873.

From A. W. Franks, Esq. F.R.S. Dir.S.A.:—Synonima Britonis Omnibus Studiosis multum utilia. 8vo. Paris, 1510.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—Sessional Papers, 1876-7, No. 2. 4to. London, 1876.

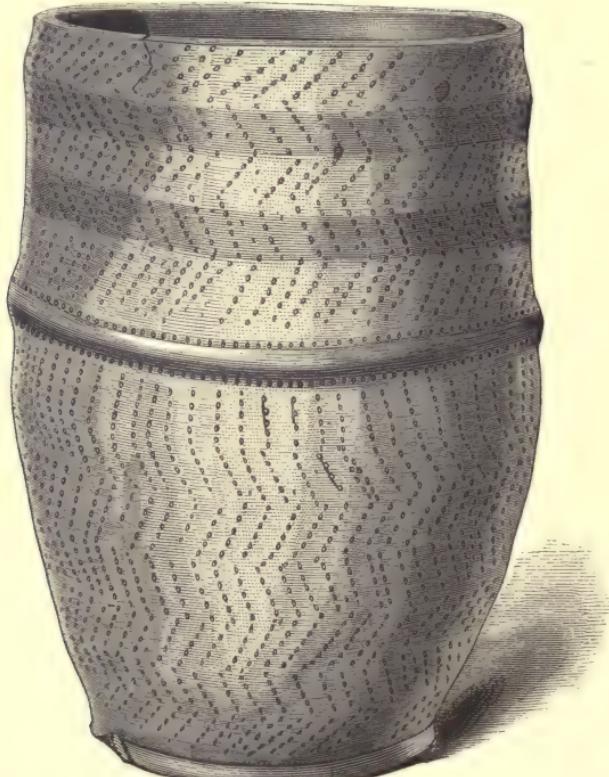
From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department:—By the Queen. Proclamation declaring that Parliament be further Prorogued to February 8th, 1877. Given at Windsor, 9th December, 1876. Fortieth year of Reign. Broadsheet. (2 copies.)

From the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society:—Transactions. Vols. i. and ii. 8vo. Kendal, 1874—76.

From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries:—

1. Tillæg til Arbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie, Aargang 1874. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1875.
2. Aarbøger. 1875 (i.—iv.) og 1876 (i. ii). 8vo. Copenhagen, 1875-6.
3. Antiquités Russes d'après les Monuments Historiques des Islandais et les Anciens Scandinaves, éditées par la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord. 2 vols. Folio. Copenhagen, 1850-2.

The Rev. W. D. MACRAY, F.S.A. exhibited a British Urn recently dug up at Hardwick, Oxon, and of which a woodcut is annexed. The circumstances of the find were as follows:—A labouring man was digging for gravel in a field which belongs to the glebe of Mr. Macray's parish at Hardwick, a parish from time immemorial united to that of Ducklington, and distant from it $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. He broke it with the blow of his pickaxe which brought it to light, and had he not so broken it, he said “he would have turned it into a flower pot by knocking the bottom out.” The field is about 2 miles from Standlake, where a British village was found some years ago.* Some fragments of bone were found near the urn, which the digger supposed to be human, and which were accordingly reinterred. The shape towards the top of the urn and the dotted pattern exhibit marked peculiarities.



British Urn from Hardwick, Oxon.
Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

H. M. WESTROPP, Esq. exhibited a portion of a curious

* Proc. iv. 92.

Romano-British Urn found, with several fragments of pottery, in a kitchen midden on Girl's Cliff, near Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight, and covered with what might be described as a kind of coralline seaweed. The resemblance was so striking as to suggest, at first, the notion that it might have been impressed by long contact with some kind of algae; but on closer inspection it was found that the design was due to artificial not natural causes or accidents; for the surface of the urn was divided by vertical belts or ribs, and these belts bore no trace of the pattern in question. The urn was 5 inches broad and $3\frac{1}{2}$ high.

Miss FFARINGTON of Worden exhibited two Recognizances under the Statute of Acton-Burnell (De Mercatoribus) taken at Preston, 25 Henry VIII. with seals attached. On these and other examples of an interesting class of documents and of seals it was announced that C. S. Perceval, Esq. LL.D. Treasurer, would read a paper at the Ordinary Meeting of January 18, 1877.

E. PEACOCK, Esq. F.S.A. read an elaborate Memoir on the Life and Letters of Colonel Rainborowe, killed at Doncaster, October 29th, 1648. This paper will be published in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, January 11th, 1877.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A. F.S.A.:—Calendar of the Clarendon State Papers, preserved in the Bodleian Library. Vol. iii. 1655—1657. Edited by the Rev. W. Dunn Macray, M.A. F.S.A. under the direction of the Rev. H. O. Coxe, M.A. 8vo. Oxford, 1876.

From the Author:—Warrawarra, the Carib Chief. A Tale of 1770. By Henry H. Breen, F.S.A. Two Volumes. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland:—The Earls of Cromartie, their kindred, country, and correspondence. By William Fraser. Two volumes. 4to. Edinburgh, 1876.

From the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education:—Science and Art Department, South Kensington Museum. A Descriptive Catalogue of the Bronzes of European origin in the South Kensington Museum. With an Introductory Notice by C. Drury E. Fortnum, F.S.A. Large paper. 8vo. London, 1876.

- From the Editor:—The Athenæum. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1876.
- From the Editor, George Godwin, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.:—The Builder. Vol. xxxiv. Folio. London, 1876.
- From the Proprietor, J. S. Virtue, Esq.:—The Art Journal. Vol. xv. (New Series). 4to. London, 1876.
- From the Editor, J. Doran, Esq. LL.D. F.S.A.:—Notes and Queries. Vols. v. and vi. Fifth Series. 4to. London, 1876.
- From the Society of Arts:—Their Journal. 8vo. London, 1876.
- From the Photographic Society:—The Photographic Journal. 8vo. London, 1875.
- From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—Sessional Papers, 1875-76, No. 11, and 1876-77, No. 3. 4to. London, 1876-7.
- From the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society:—The New-England Historical and Genealogical Register. No. cxxi. Vol. xxxi. January. 8vo. Boston, 1877.
- From the Royal Society:—Proceedings. Vol. xxv. No. 175. 8vo. London, 1876.
- From the Editor, the Rev. E. L. Cutts, D.D.:—The Church Builder. No. 61. January. 8vo. London, 1877.
- From the Compiler, Granville Leveson-Gower, Esq. F.S.A.:—Genealogical Memoranda relating to the Family of Gresham. Part iii. Not published. 4to. London, 1876.
- From the Council of the Art Union of London:—Fortieth Annual Report, with List of Members. 8vo. London, 1876.
- From the Author:—Dipsomania. With suggestions for the prevention and repression of intemperance. By E. E. Antrobus, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1876.
- From the Author:—Saint Peter's and Saint Paul's. Notes on the Decoration of a few Churches in Italy, including Saint Peter's on the Vatican at Rome, with suggestions for proceeding with the Completion of Saint Paul's. In a Letter to the Very Rev. R. W. Church, D.C.L. Dean of Saint Paul's. By Edmund Oldfield, M.A. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1876.
- From the Author:—A Primæval British Metropolis. With some notes on the ancient Topography of the South-Western Peninsula of Britain. By Thomas Kerslake. 8vo. Bristol, 1877.
- From W. Adlam, Esq. F.S.A.:—Vivisection. Being short comments on certain parts of the evidence given before the Royal Commission. By George Macilwain, F.R.C.S. 8vo. London, 1877.
- From the Author:—The Aqueducts of ancient Rome, traced from their sources to their mouths, chiefly by the work of Frontinus; verified by a Survey of the Ground. By J. H. Parker, C.B. F.S.A. 8vo. Oxford and London, 1876.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, exhibited and presented a collection of letters, bound in a volume, between Schnebbelie and Gough, who were formerly the draughtsman and director, respectively, of the Society, for which Special Thanks were voted to the President.

This being an evening appointed for the Ballot, no papers were read.

The Ballot opened at 8·45 p.m. and closed at 9·30 p.m., when the following Candidates were declared to be duly elected:—

William Ayshford Sanford, Esq.*
 Rev. Arthur Roland Maddison.
 Benjamin Ward Richardson, Esq. M.D.
 Henry Richard Tedder, Esq.
 William Oxenham Hewlett, Esq.
 James Ebenezer Saunders, Esq.
 George Bullen, Esq.
 Ernest Henry Willett, Esq.
 Alexander Wood, Esq.
 James Hobson Aveling, Esq. M.D.

Thursday, January 18th, 1877.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From E. W. Ashbee, Esq. F.S.A. :—

1. Mr. Ashbee's Occasional Fac-Simile Reprints (Limited to 100 Copies of each).
 xxvii. "The Sea-Man's Triumph." Original 1592.
 xxviii. "The Last Will and Testament of Charing Crosse." Original 1646.
 xxix. "Grete Wonders Foretold." Original 1647.
 xxx. "Historia Histrionica." Original 1699.
 All small 4to. London, 1872.
2. Dramatic Fac-Similes. The Interlude of "Thersytes," printed by John Tisdale. Small 4to. London.
3. Fac-Simile Reproductions. "Kemp's Nine Daies Wonder." London, 1600.
 "Tarlton's Jests." London 1638.
 Both small 4to. London.

From the Society of Arts and Sciences at Batavia :—

1. Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde. xxiii. aft. 2, 3,
 4. 8vo. Batavia, 1875-6.
2. Notulen xiii. 1875, No. 3, 4. xiv. 1876, No. 1. 8vo. Batavia, 1876.
3. Kawi Oorkonden van Dr. A. B. Cohen Stuart, I met platen en omslag.
 8vo. and folio. Leyden, 1875.

From the Author :—

Gray's Inn, Notes illustrative of its History and Antiquities. Compiled by W. R. Douthwaite. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Author :—

Mediaeval Church and Altar Decorations in Rome, and Mosaic Pictures in Chronological Order. By J. H. Parker, C.B. F.S.A. 8vo. Oxford and London, 1876.

From J. W. Carillon, Esq. F.S.A. :—

Publications of the English Dialect Society, viz. :—

11. On the survival of Early English Words in our present Dialects. By Rev. R. Morris, M.A. LL.D.

* Election since void. (Statutes, chap. v. § 2.)

12. Original Glossaries. II. Cleveland Words (Supplementary). III. An Alphabet of Kenticisms. IV. Surrey Provincialisms. V. Oxfordshire Words. VI. South-Warwickshire Words. Edited by the Rev. W. Skeat, M.A.
13. Original Glossaries, and Glossaries with fresh additions. IV. A Glossary of Words used in the neighbourhood of Whitby. By F. K. Robinson. Part 2.
14. The same. V. A Glossary of Words pertaining to the Dialect of Mid-Yorkshire ; with others peculiar to Lower Nidderdale. To which is prefixed an outline Grammar of the Mid-Yorkshire Dialect. By C. Clough Robinson. All 8vo. London, 1876.

From the British Archaeological Association :—

The Journal. Vol. xxxii. Part iv. [Completing the vol.] 8vo. London, 1876.

From J. P. Earwaker, Esq. F.S.A. :—

Local Gleanings relating to Lancashire and Cheshire. Part 7. Vol. i. [Completing the vol.] 4to. Manchester, 1876.

From the Canadian Institute :—

The Canadian Journal of Science, Literature, and History. New Series. Vol. xv. No. 4. 8vo. Toronto, 1877.

From A. W. Franks, Esq. F.R.S. Director S.A. :—

Bibliothèque Gauloise. Vaux-de-Vire d'Olivier Basselin et de Jean le Houx. Edition par P. L. Jacob. 12mo. Paris, 1858.

Henry Richard Tedder, Esq., and James Ebenezer Saunders, Esq., were admitted Fellows.

H. S. MILMAN, Esq. exhibited two Iron Cross-Bow Bolts, one $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, the other $3\frac{1}{4}$, which were found in the wall of the White Tower during the repair of the wall of the first floor, in December 1876, and after the removal of an old wood lining which covered the wall.

The Rev. F. G. LEE, F.S.A. exhibited a Ring, found at Timsbury, Hants, belonging to the Hon. Ralph Dutton, of Timsbury Manor. It was a gold ring of the fifteenth century. A modern amethyst has been inserted in the bezel. On both shoulders was the sacred monogram ihc.

HENRY WAGNER, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited Rubbings of a Brass, and of an Inscription on a marble monument, both of them erected in memory of members of the family of Catesby, in Hardmead church, Bucks. The present vicar of Hardmead, the Rev. B. G. Goodrich, found the brass loose in the vestry broken into three pieces. The stone in the chancel having disappeared, he caused it to be inserted in a stone, and built into the wall of the north aisle. The brass is to the memory of Francis Catesby, who died on the 21st August, 1556. A copy of the inscription is given in Lipscomb's Bucks, iv. p. 183. This Francis Catesby appears to have been the youngest son of Anthony Catesby, who

in 1534 founded Whiston church, Northants, in which there is a monument, tracing their descent to Sir John Catesby of Colingworth, who died 1485 (Bridges' Northampton, p. 390). The Hardmead line is continued in the Bucks Visitation of 1634, being there entered as "Cawsbe." Francis Catesby married Mary, daughter of Richard Wake of Hartwell,* and had issue Thomas Catesby of Hardmead (*Stemmata Chicheiana*, Nos. 494, 500), who married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Broke of Great Oakley, Northants, by whom he had issue another Francis of Hardmead, who forms the subject of the inscription on the marble monument, of which a rubbing was exhibited by Mr. Wagner. The marble monument is composed of a recumbent male figure, and three kneeling, one male and two female; books all round form a border. The Catesby arms above, surmounted by a scroll. With it is the inscription referred to, consisting of ten lines in Latin, the grammar, metre, and sense of which are very obscure. The person commemorated in the marble monument is the grandson of the Catesby recorded in the brass.

THE SOCIETY OF PAST OVERSEERS of the Church of St. Margaret and Saint John the Evangelist, Westminster, exhibited a very curious piece of plate, which had grown into its present shape by successive additions from a very small beginning. Originally a common horn tobacco-box, purchased for fourpence at Horn Fair by Mr. Henry Monck, one of the overseers of St. Margaret, it was by him given to his colleagues, and was passed round at the meetings of the parish club. At his death in 1713 it was honoured with a silver rim, bearing an inscription to his memory. From that moment it acquired a history. It was handed down to successive overseers, from whom it received, before they gave up the custody, successive additions. To the rim was added, in 1726, a silver side-casing and bottom. In 1740 a handsome embossed border of ornaments was placed upon the lid, within the rim it had first received. Subsequently the bottom was covered with an ornamental emblem of charity, attributed to Hogarth, who in 1746 designed and executed on the inside of the lid a portrait of the Duke of Cumberland, in commemoration of the victory of Culloden.

The last addition to the lid was an interwoven scroll, dated 1765. This scroll incloses a plate in the centre, bearing the arms of the city of Westminster, and inscribed: "This box to be delivered to every succeeding sett of overseers on penalty of five guineas." The humble horn tobacco-box had now become of

* The Visitation of 1634 makes "Francis Cawsbe" marry Mary, d. of *John Wake*, of Saxby Forest.

great value and bulk. It was ornamented within and without to repletion, and there was no longer room for any additions. But each senior overseer, with one or two exceptions, showed a desire to emulate the example of his predecessors, and so it became necessary to manufacture a new outer case for it. This was then ornamented ; and, when there was no longer room for additions, a new case was added, which was in turn ornamented, until at the present day the original trumpery horn tobacco-box reposes in six massive and embellished cases, each case fitting one in the other, so that the whole is of greater bulk and worth than any other tobacco-box in the kingdom—probably in the world. The cases are overlaid with plates of silver, presented according to the society's rules by successive overseers. These plates are embossed or engraved with different emblematical devices and representations, chiefly of memorable historical occurrences, together with portraits of several eminent persons, and each plate bears a suitable inscription. Among the memorials are—A view of the fireworks in St. James's Park in celebration of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1749 ; a portrait of John Wilkes, who was churchwarden in the parish in 1759 ; a representation of Admiral Keppel's engagement off Ushant, and another of his acquittal after trial by court-martial ; inscriptions relating to the taking of the St. Eustatia by Rodney ; the restoration of the health of George III. in 1789, and of the illumination upon that event ; a view of the Battle of the Nile ; records of the union with Ireland, and the peace of 1802 ; a representation of the repulse of the French China fleet under Admiral Linois, 1804 ; another of the Battle of Trafalgar, and death of Nelson, 1805 ; portraits of Nelson, Duncan, Howe, and Vincent ; portraits of Pitt and Fox, upon their death in 1806 ; a view of an engagement between the St. Fiorenzo and La Piedmontaise, 1808 ; a record of the Jubilee in 1809 ; portrait of George IV. as Prince Regent, 1811, and notices of the visit of the foreign sovereigns ; views of the battle of Waterloo, 1815, and the bombardment of Algiers, 1816 ; portraits of the Princess Charlotte, upon her death, 1817 ; and of Queen Charlotte, upon her death, 1818 ; an interior view of the House of Lords, upon the trial of Queen Caroline, 1821 ; a representation of the Coronation of George IV., and another commemorative of his visit to Scotland in 1822, &c. There are also several plates in commemoration of local circumstances relating to the parishes. Of course the ornaments on the various cases are of a most varied character, the gem of the whole being the Duke of Cumberland by Hogarth. The ceremonies which are annually gone through as the noted tobacco-box is passed from the retiring overseer to the succeeding one, testify to the earnest solicitude

for its preservation. After a sumptuous dinner, at the general meeting held by the society, when the new overseer has been appointed, the transfer takes place. At this, as at all meetings, the senior churchwarden of St. Margaret's presides. When the usual loyal and patriotic toasts have been proposed, he formally demands the restoration of the box, with its appurtenances, from the senior overseer superseded that day. When this demand has been complied with, the box is carefully examined by the secretary, who reports whether it is in as good a state as when it was last delivered, whether any and what ornament has been added, and whether it contains the proper quantity of tobacco—for it is always presented full of tobacco, and must be returned in the same condition. If the report is satisfactory, the box is placed before the chairman, and he proposes a toast : "The late Overseers of the poor, with thanks to them for the care of the box and the additional ornaments." He then inquires of the new senior overseer whether he is willing to accept the tobacco-box and cases upon the usual conditions. Upon his assenting, the chairman presents the box to him with the following charge :—"This box and the several cases are the property of the Past Overseers' Society, and delivered into your custody and care, upon condition that they are produced at all parochial entertainments which you should be invited to, or have a right to attend, and shall contain three pipes of tobacco at least, under the penalty of six bottles of wine. And also upon condition that you shall restore the box, with the several cases belonging to it, to the society, in as good a state as the same now are, with some additional ornament, at the next meeting thereof after you shall go out of office, or sooner, if demanded, under the penalty of two hundred guineas." Immediately after the delivery of this charge, the chairman proposes the toast, "The New Overseers," wishing them health to go through the office. This toast concludes the ceremony. Owing to the continued increase in weight and bulk, from successive additions of cases and ornamental plates to the box, it has become inconvenient for the overseer entrusted with its possession to produce the whole on every occasion, according to the original regulations. He is therefore required to produce at the monthly meetings the original box, with only one case, but it must be produced with all its cases at the annual dinner, or when the overseers are invited to dine with the churchwardens. It is a curious and authentic monument of the society from its first institution, and serves to keep in memory those who have long since passed to their rest.

C. S. PERCEVAL, Esq. LL.D. Treasurer, communicated the following remarks on the Seals under the Statute Merchant in

connection with the two Recognizances under that statute, exhibited on December 14th, 1876, by Miss Ffarington.*

The seals for recognizances under the Statute of Acton Burnell de Mercatoribus (9 Edw. I.) and the Statutum Mercatorum, (13 Edw. I.) are interesting as memorials of an early and extensive encroachment on the policy of the feudal system, as it existed in England. Up to the time of the Statute of Acton Burnell, there was, so far as we know, no method by which freeholds could be rendered available in execution to satisfy judgment obtained in mere personal actions. But in 1281 "The Statute concerning Merchants," called, from the place where Parliament met, the Statute of Acton Burnell, after reciting that merchants complained of the delays of the law in recovering their debts, by reason of which many merchants, as it was alleged, had been induced to withdraw from the realm, ordained the following mode of securing a readier payment of such debts. A merchant who wished to be sure of his debt was to bring his debtor before the mayor of London, York, or Bristol, as the case might be, there to acknowledge his debt, and the day of payment. This acknowledgment or recognizance was to be entered on a roll by a clerk associated with the mayor, but appointed by the King. The clerk, moreover, was to make a bond, to be sealed with the seal of the debtor, and with the King's seal, provided for the purpose, and to be kept by the mayor. On default of payment by the day assigned the mayor was empowered forthwith to cause the chattels and devisable burgages of the debtor to be sold to the amount of the debt by the appraisement of honest men, and the proceeds handed to the creditor, or if no purchaser could be found the goods themselves were to be delivered to him. As to the sale of the devisable burgages, the King's seal was to be set to the conveyance for a proof of the sale. Some further provisions were made, which, however, need not here be specified.†

It will be observed that under this statute the remedy against the land was not carried very far, as it applied merely to such burgage tenements of the debtor as, under the customs of the city or borough where they lay, might form the subject of devise by his last will. It was not until the reign of Henry VIII. that any general power of preventing the descent of land to the heir by testamentary disposition was formally introduced into our code, and no doubt in a first experiment of legislation, such as the Statute of Acton Burnell, the rights of the heir were regarded with too much tenderness to admit of direct invasion.

The notion, however, of making the land answerable for personal debts, thus once introduced, must speedily have found

* *Ante*, p. 101.

† See Reeves's English Law (2nd edition, 1787), ii. 158, or the Statute itself.

favour, for among that series of enactments of the thirteenth year of King Edward I. which marks an epoch in our juridical history, the principle, once admitted, was extended to ordinary debts, and not merely those due to foreign and other merchants, to which alone it had hitherto applied. It was enacted by the Statute of Westminster the Second (13 Edw. I. 1285) that where a debt was recovered, or damages adjudged, in the King's Court, the plaintiff should have his election either to have a writ of *fieri facias*, to levy the debt from the debtor's goods and the issues of his lands, or else that the sheriff should deliver to him all the chattels of the debtor and half his land, to hold until the debt or damage were satisfied.

The remedy of the merchant, whose preference over other creditors was thus lost, was in the same year enlarged by the Statutum Mercatorum (13 Edw. I. stat. 3).

By this Act the recognizance might be taken before the Mayor of London, or before some chief warden of a city or good town, where the King should appoint, and before the King's clerk.

The seal of the writing obligatory was to have two parts, the greater of which was to remain with the mayor or chief warden, the other with the clerk. The penalties of the statute were to be plainly read before the debtor, lest he should afterwards say that he was put to other penalty than that to which he had bound himself. The defaulting debtor was at once to be imprisoned; an opportunity of selling his goods and lands and paying the debt was given him; but, if within half a year he did not arrange with his creditor, all his goods and lands were to be delivered to the creditor, who was to hold the latter until such time as the debt was wholly satisfied, the debtor continuing in prison; and, if he died before satisfaction, the tenure of the creditor "by Statute Merchant" remained good against the heir. All the debtor's lands, it will be observed, and not merely his devisable burgages, were thus made liable to his debt. The statute also provides that a seal should be provided to serve for fairs, to be sent down under the King's seal by the hands of a sworn clerk. Two merchants of London, to be elected by the community of merchants at such fairs, to take the recognizances.

The recognizance itself came to be called shortly a "Statute Merchant."

The machinery thus provided by the statutes seems very soon to have found favour as a means of extending credit even where the parties contracting were not in fact merchants; for the Ordinances made in the 9th year of King Edward II. to which further reference will presently be made, recite alleged grievances arising from proceedings under colour of the Statute of Merchants, and proceed to ordain, among other things, that the

statute is not to hold except between merchant and merchant, and in respect of bargains made between them, and the effect of it was again restricted to the devisable burgages.

Whether these Ordinances, which were made under letters patent of the King, obtained by pressure, ever became law, seems at least doubtful. They were repealed altogether in the eighth year of the subsequent reign.* It is at all events certain that these recognizances were in subsequent times commonly entered into by persons not merchants, and came to be regarded, and were in use to a comparatively recent date, as a kind of assurance binding the cognizor's land of whatever freehold tenure.

The two original Recognizances (temp. Henry VIII.) exhibited by Miss Ffarington are a good example of this. Each recognizance is in a sum of 300*l.*, purporting to be due to the cognizee for merchandize sold by him to the cognizor, and, like an ordinary bond, is accompanied by a defeasance, whereby it is agreed that the recognizance shall be void on the performance of certain covenants entered into by the cognizor on the occasion of a sale of lands to the cognizee. Neither of the parties were in fact merchants, and the averment of debt on a mercantile bargain is merely introduced in order to bring the parties within the provisions of the statute.

These instruments are as follows:—

(1.) Endorsed, A Statute wherein Petter Anderton standeth bownden to Henry Ffaryngton esquier in the sume of ccc.li.

"Noverint universi per presentes me Petrum Anderton filium et heredem apparentem Oliveri Anderton' de Anderton in Comitatu Lancastrie Armigeri teneri et firmiter obligari Henrico Ffaryngton' de Ffaryngton' in Comitatu predicto Armiger in trecentis libris Sterlingorum pro marcandicis (*sic*) ab eo emptis, Solvend' in festo Pentecostes proximè futuro. Et nisi fecero, volo et concedo quod Currant super me heredes et executores meos pena et districtio factæ in Statuto pro Mercatoribus apud Acton' Burnell edito et proviso et postmodùm apud Westmonasterium recitato. In cuius rei testimonium sigillum meum, una cum sigillo Majoris Ville de Preston' in Amoundernes in Comitatu prædicto, pro hujusmodi recognicionibus ordinato presentibus sunt appensa. Dat' quinto die Maij Anno regni Regis Henrici Octavo post conquestum Anglie vicesimo quinto.

The condition of this Statute obligatory is such that if thabovewunden Petur Anderton' on his partie well and truly holdes keepes and performs and also accomplisheth and fulfylth all and every articles clausles covenauandes grauntes barganes and condycions comprised mencioned and specified in a pare of

* Rot. Parl. i. 286.

Indentures betwixt thabove named Henry ffaryngton' esquier on the one partie and thabove bounden Petur Anderton' on the other partie made, whereof the date is the day of the date hereof, If the said Petur Anderton' truly accomplish the premisses without fraude deceit or collusion, That then this present Statute obligatory be void and of no value and else stande it in full strenght' virtue and effect.

(Signed) " PE'RIS AND'TON."

Two seals attached to slips cut from the foot of the instrument:

1. Capital I.
2. The seal of the Statute Merchant at Preston, with counter-seal of a lion rampant of about the date of the instrument.

(2.) A similar Statute entered into by Oliver Anderton. It is unnecessary to transcribe it, the form being identical with that just given. It may be thus abstracted ;—

" Statute Merchant under seals of Oliver Anderton of Anderton co. Lanc. and of Mayor of Preston for such recognizances, whereby Oliver binds himself to the payment to Henry ffaryngton, Esq. of the sum of 300*l.*, payable at Whitsunday then next. Dated May 5, 25 Hen. VIII.

Seal of Oliver Anderton, defaced.

Seal of Statute Merchant at Preston, as before.

Condition of the obligation (subscribed) : That Oliver Anderton is to perform covenants, &c. contained in certain indentures of even date between him of the one part and Henry ffaryngton of the other part.

One part of the indentures referred to is annexed to the recognizance, and bears the defaced seal of Oliver Anderton. It contains covenants for the further assurance to H. ffaryngton and his assigns of lands in Leylond and Weredon, co. Lanc. If Henry and his bastard son Roger died without leaving issue of their body, the remainder in the premises to be to Oliver and his heirs. Nothing to be done in prejudice to Oliver's free rents in Weredon, with homages, services, wards, and reliefs. For all which covenants Henry had paid Oliver 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, as the latter acknowledges. Covenant to enter into the Statute Merchant: recognizance for 300*l.* to be void, and on request to be delivered up cancelled on the performance of the covenant for further assurance."

Successive alterations of the law affecting execution on judgment debts have long rendered obsolete these and other similar recognizances. It is, however, within my own recollection that the common forms of covenant against incumbrances inserted in tolerably modern conveyances extended to " Statutes Merchant,

and of the Staple, and recognizances in the nature of a Statute Staple."

We will now pass to the consideration of the seals provided for the Statute Merchant. It will be remembered that the seal was to be "of two parts," the King's seal and the Clerk's seal. They were of course used as seal and counter-seal. Several, probably the great majority, of the King's seals are extant, and in the possession of the Corporations of the cities and towns to which they were sent. We have in the Way Collection a set of seventeen casts, now exhibited.

Mr. J. G. Nichols in his paper, noticed presently, had seen an impression of the seal for Northampton. I have a note that the seal for Derby is also extant. Newcastle-on-Tyne would appear to have also had a seal in Edward II.'s time. An entry on the Patent Roll of the fifteenth year of King Edward III. notices a seal for the Statute Merchant to be kept at Lostwithiel in Cornwall.* There are also seals of much later date and of wholly different type for the Statute Merchant at Worcester, Carlisle, Droitwich, and Newport, Isle of Wight.

I proceed to a detailed examination of the seals before us of the original type.

The King's seals are all circular in form (those extant being of silver), and, with the exception of Gloucester, which is somewhat larger, their diameter is nearly the same, about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch. In all the field is occupied by a full-faced bust of a king, crowned with an open crown of three fleurons, beardless, with a side curl of hair, treated in a conventional manner, escaping from the crown on either side. Around the neck is an ornamented line, looking like a jewelled necklace, but probably indicating the embroidered collar of the shirt. In all of the seventeen specimens exhibited except one (that of Southampton) a large lion passant guardant is placed across the King's breast; and thirteen have a small castle on each side of the king's head.

Those for

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. Bristol, | 5. York, |
| 2. Lincoln, | 6. Shrewsbury, and |
| 3. Oxford, | 7. Norwich, |
| 4. Winchester, | |

are all as nearly as possible of one type, apparently made at the same time and in the same workshop. The castles in all are triple-towered, the side-towers having distinct battlements, and relatively to the central tower they are lofty. The sinister castle in the York seal is movable, for the purpose, as it would appear, of

* Rot. Pat. 15 Edw. III. pars 2a, m. 47 (Cal. Rot. Pat. 141b).

inserting plugs in the other devices.* The legends vary only by the substitution of the name of the particular town, the spelling of the word APVD (at length or contracted) preceding the name of the town, and in a special mark heading each legend. They are as follows :

1. Bristol. (From the matrix in possession of the Corporation. Figured, *Archaeologia*, xxi. p. 86, pl. viii. fig. 2, and in Seyer's *History of Bristol*.) Legend, headed with a fleur-de-lis :

S' EDW' REG' ANG' AD RECOGN' DEBITOR' APD' BRISTOLL'

2. Lincoln. (Cast by Ready from imperfect impression, dated 1577, probably from King's College, Cambridge.) Legend, headed with a crescent :

S' EDW' &c. APD' LINCOLN.

3. Oxford. (Cast by Ready from imperfect impression, dated 33 Edw. III. 1360, probably from King's College.) Legend, headed with a large six-pointed star :

S' &c. APD' OXONIA'.

4. Winchester. (From the matrix in possession of the Corporation. Figured, Milner's *Hist. of Winchester*, *Miscell.* plate No. 12.) Legend, headed with a cross :

S' &c. APVD WINTON'.

5. York. (From matrix in possession of the Corporation. Figured, Drake's *Hist.*, plate with map.) Legend, headed with crescent surmounted by a star :

S' &c. APVD EBORACVM.

6. Shrewsbury. (Cast by Ready from a poor impression ; date and document unknown to me. Figured, *Gent. Mag.* lxxii., 200 ; and Blakeway, *Hist. Shrewsbury*, i. 542. The matrix, which in 1802 was in possession of the Corporation, is now missing.) Legend, headed with six-pointed star :

S' &c. APD' SALOPIAM.

The woodcut in *Gent. Mag.* omits the last three letters, of which, however, there are clear indications in the cast before me.

7. Norwich. (Cast from a fair impression. Figured, Blomf. *Norfolk*, 8vo. ed. vol. iv. plan, fig. 173.) Legend, headed by a very small six-pointed star, and with stops between most of the words :

S' EDW' : REG' : ANGL' : AD : RECOGN : DEBITOR :
APD' NORWYCVM.

* See Mr. Nichols's note on this. No plugs are extant, but there is a silver ring with three facets, having different devices, of the sixteenth century, possibly used in substitution for the castle, two possibly as counter-seals.

This finishes the first set of seals. Ten others have still to be described.

8. The seal for Hereford is of the same type as the seven first noticed, but is differenced by the addition of a star over the dexter and a crescent over the sinister castle. (Cast apparently from the matrix.) Legend, headed as the Norwich seal, and with stops throughout :

S' &c. APD' : HEREFORD'.

9. In the seal for Exeter the design of the castles is the same as before, but the king's head is somewhat larger and rather bolder in drawing. (Cast from matrix in possession of the Corporation. Figured, Journal of British Archaeological Association, xviii. 257.) Legend headed with a small star :

S' &c. APVD EXONIAM.

10. Nottingham. (From a cast of a poor impression.) The king's head on this seal is again like that of Exeter but not quite identical in detail. The castles as before. Legend, headed with a star :

S' &c. APVD NOTINGHA'.

A variation in the castles is observable in the following seals.

11. London. (A cast by Ready from imperfect impression, dated 41 Edw. III., probably obtained from King's College.) Here the king's head is of the Bristol type. The side towers are omitted, but a battlement surmounts the wall on either side of the central tower. The name of the city is omitted, consequently space admits of a bolder style of lettering in the legend, which is headed by a six-pointed star :

S" EDW' [REGIS] ANGL' : AD : RECOGN' : DEBITOR.'

Stops are introduced between the words.

12. Chester. The head like the Bristol type, but the side curls are bolder. Castles, as in No. 11. (Cast from matrix said to be (1851) in possession of Mr. Broster. See Journal of Chester Architectural, &c. Society, i. 176, and a sketch facing p. 164.) Legend, headed with a garb and with stops :

S". EDW'. REG'. ANGL : AD RECOGN' . DEBITOR' APD' :
CESTRIAM.

13. Canterbury. The head most like that of Nottingham but the curls larger. The castles resemble those of Chester, but there are no battlements on the side-walls. The whole effect of this seal is flat, and I am not sure, never having seen the matrix, whether the present seal is not a copy of the original. The matrix is in

the possession of the Corporation. Legend, headed with a small cross :

S' &c. APVT CANT'.

The four remaining seals, of which impressions are exhibited, are distinguished by the absence of the castles. They are :

14. Preston in Amounderness. (Cast from matrix in possession of the Corporation.) Bristol type of head. The castles are replaced by a crescent surmounted by a star. The legend with stops, without name of the town, and headed with a star :

S' EDW' : REG' : ANGL' : AD : RECOGN' : DEBITOR' :

15. Coventry. Head of the Canterbury type. A broad and distinct collar adorned with quatrefoils round the neck. Two bushes in the exergue, a little rose on each side of the king's face. The N in the legend, which has stops, and is headed with a cross, is of the Roman character. This is also the case in the Canterbury legend ; in all the other seals the letter is of the more used type of the period resembling the modern minuscule n.

S' EDWARDI · REG' · ANGL' · AD · RECOGN' · DEBITOR ·
APD' · COVETRE.

16. Southampton. Flat ugly seal. Head like that of Coventry. A battlemented wall is substituted for the lion. Instead of the castles two lions passant guardant are placed confronting each other. Legend, headed with a star :

S' EDWARDI · REG' ANGL' P (pro) RECogniconib'
DEBITORV APVD SVTH.

17. The last of the series is the seal of Gloucester, which, as already mentioned, is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch larger in diameter than the rest. The head and lion remain, but the field is studded with horse-nails, and a horse-shoe occupies the place of each castle. Legend, headed with a star :

S. EDWARDI : REG' : ANGL' : AD : RECOGN : DEBITOR :
APVD : GLOCESTR'.

Having now described the seventeen King's seals which are known to me, some remarks as to their date must follow. That the whole of them are as old as the Ordinances of 1312 is pretty clear from the style of their execution. The late Mr. John Gough Nichols, in his paper on the Seals of the City of Winchester, read at the Archaeological Institute Congress in 1845, states his opinion that they are all of this date or were issued shortly afterwards. His view appears grounded on the following considerations :—

1. He considers the castles to allude to Eleanor of Castile, mother of Edward II., and refers to the great seal of this

monarch, where the castles, as is well known, occupy a similar place in the field of the seal. He also appears to think that the beardless, effeminate face of the King is more like Edward II. than his father.

2. The Ordinances of 1312 specify twelve towns—Newcastle-on-Tyne, York, Nottingham, Exeter, Bristol, Southampton, Lincoln, Northampton, London, Canterbury, Shrewsbury, and Norwich—as the only places in which recognizances are to be taken, and the King's seals are to be delivered to the most rich and the most sage in those towns. He supposes the rest of these, with which he was acquainted, to have been shortly after allowed to the respective towns and cities whose names they bear.

Now, it is only from original and very early impressions, appended to recognizances or conveyances of the debtor's land, that the true dates of any of the seals can be certainly proved, and these are, I believe, extremely rare. A moment's thought explains the reason. As mere securities for money—the original purpose of the recognizances—they would cease to be of any value in a few years after the debt was paid, whether execution had ensued on them or not. Their continuous preservation therefore would be an accident. Miss Farington's two examples, (and these are too late to serve the purpose of dating the seals) are the only ones I have ever seen.

In the Minutes of the Society, vol. xxxiv. p. 491, there is a note of an exhibition by Sir Henry (then Mr.) Ellis of an original early impression of the Exeter seal. Unfortunately this impression was detached from the document to which it had been appended, but the date is given as of the year 1292, quoted probably from a note in the slip to which the seal was affixed. This is the only example I have come across of an impression earlier than the reign of Edward III. Could we rely on this date, we could with certainty affirm that the Exeter seal at least was made and issued prior to Edward II.'s Ordinances; and, if the Exeter seal is older than 1312, so also most probably are those which correspond to it most closely in type, and we must refer them to the period of the Statutes of Acton Burnell and the Statutum Mercatorum in 1281-1285, not to that of Edward II.

I do not venture to draw any definite conclusions as to date from the small differences in the seals themselves. The following considerations, however, are worth notice, and may assist in determining the question:—

1. The Ordinances do not render necessary the assumption that *new seals* were issued in 1312. They only say that the *King's seal* is to be delivered to the richest and most sage, &c. in certain towns. The seals may have existed already, their custody only being transferred from 'the mayor or chief warden.'

2. Of the seven first described above as being of one pattern, five only—Bristol, Lincoln, York, Shrewsbury, and Norwich—belong to towns named in the Ordinances. At present I am ignorant of the type of the Newcastle and Northampton seals, but the seals for the remaining five towns named in the Ordinances all differ from the type of the set of seven—Southampton and London notably—the former having no lion passant, the latter no name of the city given in the legend. If new seals were issued in 1312 we might have expected all to be of one and the same type.

3. The castles corresponding with Edward II.'s great seal point strongly to 1312. Yet, perhaps, some other explanation for their occurrence may be found. London, York, and Bristol are named in the Statute of Acton Burnell, and must therefore have had at that time seals provided, which there seems no reason for supposing to have been altered in 1312. Yet each of the seals of these towns as we know them have the castles.

4. The absence of the beard in the King's head does not indicate the second Edward more than the first. The effigy on the great seal common to both sovereigns has no beard.

Leaving this question undetermined, I pass to the counterseals, which have been even less noticed than the King's seals.

We have in the Way Collection six certain examples.

1. That of London, a small half-length of St. Paul, in a decorated circle—

* SIGILLVM° CIVITATIS° LONDON—

from the reverse of impression No. 11.

2. That of Oxford, an ox passant—

BOS OXONIÆ

from reverse of No. 3.

3. That of Exeter, a lion dormant, with the words—

CIVITATIS EXONIÆ

from an early detached impression with date, added by Mr. Franks to the Way collection. The seal exhibited by Sir H. Ellis, with the supposed date 1292, had the same counterseal.

4. The counterseal to the Preston seal temp. Hen. VIII. as exhibited by Miss Farington, is a lion rampant, of design little if at all earlier than the recognizances themselves.

5. Shrewsbury. An impression to a Statute Merchant, dated 43 Edw. III. with a cast of which Dr. Kendrick of Warrington has favoured me, shows the counter seal to have been circular, with the device of a three-branched tree—perhaps an apple tree—springing from a stock with the legend—

SALOPIA.

The reverse of No. 6 is from a different matrix, and certainly later. The tree looks more like a trefoil slipped. The last two letters of the old legend are omitted, so that we have the word SALOP.

6. Chester, a shield, with two garbs, separated by a sword in pale. This counterseal is of sixteenth, or late fifteenth century work. Impressions have been contributed by Dr. Kendrick from documents dated 1577.

Besides these there are three other seals, of which the matrices exist, all or some of which may not improbably have been seals of clerks of the Statute Merchant.

1. A small round seal belonging to the Corporation of York, with the demi-figure of St. Peter, accompanied by a little castle, and the word EBORACVS. Figured in Drake's Eboracum.

2. A small round seal, with a king's head rudely engraved, bearing the legend—

* SIGILLUM · DE · SOWTHANTON.

3. A small round seal, with a full-faced king's head between two fleurs-de-lis, and with a lion passant guardant beneath, very much as in the "King's seals." The legend is—

S . R . E . G . I . S . O . N . D . O . N .

each letter being followed by a stop.

Other specimens may, I hope, come to light. The disappearance of the matrices of the Clerks' seals are easy to explain, as they were in the custody of successive individuals, not of corporations. When the statutes became obsolete, and the appointment of King's clerk ceased to be made, the matrices had slight chance of being preserved, and there is little to identify them if straying into the cabinet of the collector.

Having thus concluded the critical examination of the Statute Merchant seals of the original type, it remains only to notice four Statute Merchant seals of much later date.

First that of Worcester. The power of taking recognizances under the statutes was given to this city by the charter of Richard II. 1395, and was confirmed by the charter of James I. 1622 (clause 63), which remodelled the corporation, substituting a mayor and aldermen for the former government by bailiffs. The Worcester seal was made in 1654, and cost 2*l.* 5*s.* It is of silver, being circular, 1½ inch in diameter, with a globular handle, flattened and indented at the top, where the date of making is engraved. The device, evidently imitated from the thirteenth century seal of the bailiffs of Worcester, is an embattled gateway, with portcullis and folding doors, with a twining

vine or other plant on either side. Legend: THE SEALE OF THE STATVTE MARCHANT OF WORCESTER.*

Secondly. The seal of Newport, in the Isle of Wight. A charter of incorporation was granted to this borough by King James I., and the seal presents his majesty's effigy, three-quarter length, in royal robes, with the collar of the garter over the ermine cape, between the letters I. R. Legend: [S]TATVTORVM . MERCATOR'. CAPT' INFRA BVRGVN DE NEWPORT IN INSVL A VECT.

Thirdly. There is a seal for Carlisle, of which I do not know the history. It is half a circular seal, as if from a matrix purposely cut in two. The device is (half of) the cross patée, cantoned with roses, which appears on the town seal.

The legend: S[igillvm Statuti Me] RCATORIS CARLILE 1670.

In Nash's Worcestershire, i. 295, is an engraving of a seventeenth century seal for Droitwich. A shield party per pale, 1, chequy; 2, two salt-peels in pale. Legend: THE . SEALE . OF . THE . STATUTE . MARCHANT . OF . THE . TOWNE . OF . DROITWICH.

On a future occasion I hope to lay before the Society some account of the seals of the Statute Staple, and of those provided in the reign of Henry VIII. for the "recognizance in the nature of a Statute Staple."

J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, Esq., F.S.A., communicated an account of some Wall and Roof Paintings which had been discovered in Kempley Church, near Ross, Herefordshire. This account will be published in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, January 25th, 1877.

JOHN EVANS, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From A. W. Franks, Esq. M.A. F.R.S. Dir. S.A.:—

The following works of Claude François Menestrier:

1. L'Art du Blason justifié. À Lyon chez Benoist Coral. 12°. 1661.

2. Abbregé Methodique des Principes Heraldiques, ou du véritable Art du Blason. À Lyon chez Benoist Coral et Antoine du Perier. 12°. 1661.

* See a paper on the Seals and Arms of Worcester, by R. Woof, Esq., F.S.A., in the Reports of the Worcester Diocesan Architectural Society, 1865, where the seal is figured.

3. The Same. À Lyon chez Benoist Coral. 12°. 1669.
4. Le Veritable Art du Blason, et la Pratique des Armoiries depuis leur Institution. À Lyon chez Thomas Amaulry. 12°. [1671. ?]
5. Abbregé Methodique, &c. (See above). À Lyon chez Benoist Coral. 12°. 1672.
6. The Same. À Lyon chez la Vefve de Benoist Coral. 12°. 1673.
7. Le Veritable Art du Blason et L'Origine des Armoiries. À Lyon chez Benoist Coral. 12°. 1672. (Bound with 6.)
8. The Same. À Lyon chez T. Amaulry. 12°. 1675.
9. Abregé Methodique, &c. (See above). À Lyon chez T. Amaulry. 12°. 1681.
10. The Same. (A different Edition).
11. Les diverses espèces de Noblesse et les manières d'en dresser les Preuves. À Paris chez R. J. B. de la Caille. 12°. 1682.
12. De la Chevalerie Ancienne et Moderne. À Paris chez le même. 12°. 1683.
13. Abregé Methodique, &c. (See above). À Bordeaux chez Simon Boé. 12°. 1683.
14. La Methode du Blason. Imprimé à Lyon et se vend à Paris chez Estienne Michallet. 12°. 1688.
15. La Nouvelle Methode raisonnée du Blason. À Lyon chez T. Amaulry. 12°. 1696.
16. The Same. À Bordeaux, par la Société. 12°. 1698.
17. The Same. À Lyon chez Jacques Lions. 12°. 1718.
18. The Same. À Lyon chez les Frères Bruyset. 12°. 1723.
19. The Same. 12°. 1734.
20. The Same. 12°. 1750.
21. The Same. À Lyon chez Pierre Bruyset Ponthus. 12°. 1754.
22. The Same. 12°. 1761.
23. Nouvelle Methode Raisonnée du Blason, ou de l'Art Heraldique du Pere Menestrier, mise dans un meilleur ordre, et augmentée de toutes les connaissances relatives à cette Science par M. L. * * * À Lyon chez Pierre Bruyset Ponthus. 12°. 1770.

From the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna :—

1. Sitzungsberichte philos-histor. Classe. 80 Band, Heft 4 ; 81 Band, Heft 1-3 ; 82 Band, Heft 1-3. 8vo. Vienna, 1875-6.
2. Deukschriften. 24 und 25 Band. 4to. Vienna, 1876.
3. Archiv für Kunde österr. Geschichtsquellen. 54 Band, 1 Heft. 8vo. Vienna, 1876.
4. Fontes Rerum Austriacarum. Band 38, Abtheilung II. (Diplomataria et Acta). 8vo. Vienna, 1876.

From the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland :—

The Journal. Vol. IV.—Fourth Series. July. No. 27. 8vo. Dublin, 1876.

From the Author :—

Zur Hochäckerfrage. Von August Hartmann. (Aus dem xxv. Bande des Oberbayerischen Archivs besonders abgedruckt). 8vo. Munich, 1876.

From the Author :—

Address at the unveiling of the Statue of Daniel Webster in the central Park, New York, 25 November, 1876. By Robert C. Winthrop. 8vo. Boston, 1876.

From Weston S. Walford, Esq. F.S.A. :—

Symboleography. Which may be termed the Art, or Description, of Instru-

ments and Presidents. Collected by William West, of the Inner Temple, Esquire. (In Two Parts), 8vo. London, 1627-32.

From the Author :—

The Cistercian Houses of Devon. II. Buckland.—concluded. By J. Brooking Rowe, F.S.A. F.L.S. 8vo. 1876.

A Special Vote of Thanks was awarded to Augustus W. Franks, Esq. F.R.S. Director, for his valuable donation of twenty-three of the Heraldic Treatises of Menestrier, a Donation which contributed largely to complete the set of those very rare works which had been presented by the Hon. Mrs. Albert Way. Special Thanks were also returned to Mr. W. S. Walford for his donation to the Library.

William Oxenham Hewlett, Esq., Joshua Brooking Rowe, Esq., and Arthur John Evans, Esq., were admitted Fellows.

DAVID MOCATTA, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited and presented six coloured Drawings, taken in 1829, of wall decorations in Pompeii, of which he gave the following account :

“ Between the years 1829 and 1830 my fellow-pupil, Mr. Stephen Burchell, and myself executed these drawings; and what made them at that time especially valuable was, that we stole a march upon the *custodi* during their *siesta*, and copied them in the most lately discovered and excavated part of that interesting city. Sir William Gell was at that time publishing his work, and we allowed him to have tracings or copies of these drawings, so that he might include the latest discoveries made up to that period. I do not think he used all of them, but to the best of my belief in his large work one or two of them will be found, for I well remember we were gratefully thanked for the loan of them.”

GEORGE LAMBERT, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited as a specimen of needlework a lady’s Sampler, which was interesting as bearing the date at which it was presumably executed—September 17th, 1659.

JOHN EVANS, Esq. F.R.S. V.P. exhibited an engraved Shoeing-horn, accompanied by the following Note :—

“ On April 19th, 1855, George Roots, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited to this Society a Shoe-horn of the latter part of the sixteenth century, which had been for many years in the possession of his family. It is described in our Proceedings* as carved on the

* Vol. iii. p. 179.

outer surface with various ornaments surrounded by the following inscription:—

THIS · IS · HAMLET · RADESDALE · SETTESON · THE · COVPAR ·
OF · LONDAN · ANNO · DOMINI · 1593.—SARVE GOD · ROBART
MINDVM · MAD · THIS.

In the centre are the initials H · R ·

I have this evening the pleasure of exhibiting another Shoe-horn of a slightly more recent date, but the handiwork of the same maker. It is made from a white close-grained ox-horn, rather dark towards the tip, and is about $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ wide at the base. The convex surface is skilfully engraved with an ornamental border, and the inscription—THIS IS MATHEW WESTFEELDES SHOOING HORNE MADE BY THE HANDES OF ROBART MINDVM ANNO DOMINI 1600, running round the horn. In the centre is a succession of ornaments, including a *fleur de lys*, a rose of six leaves, and an arched crown. The narrow end of the horn is ornamented with lozengy, imbricated, and guilloche patterns; a part of the broad end has been broken or worn away, so that only a part of the words—THE HANDES—is visible. That this, however, is the correct reading is probable, from the inscription on another shoe-horn, also by the same maker, which is described in the Journal of the British Archæological Association.* This horn is of smaller size, but ornamented in the same manner with incised lines and dots filled in with a black substance. Its date is 1604, and the legend round the margin is THIS · IS · HVE · BARVELS · SHOOINGE · HORNE · MADE · BY · THE · HANDES · OF · ROBART · MINDVM.

It is remarkable that the only three shoe-horns of English manufacture of the time of Elizabeth and James I., the existence of which I have been able to trace, are all the work of the same craftsman, Robert Mindum. Who and what he was I am unable to say. It has been suggested that his name may not improbably be Dutch,† but there appears no reason why it may not be a corruption of a local English name ending in ‘ham,’ and I believe that a place called Mindham is to be found in Sussex.

Though Mindum’s appear to be the only ornamental English shoe-horns of the sixteenth century which are known, a remarkably fine one, bearing the date 1595, engraved with the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, was procured by Lord Boston from a sale of the effects belonging to a convent in Brussels, and is engraved in the Journal of the British Archæological Asso-

* Vol. xxiv. p. 73.

† Several engraved shoe-horns of Dutch workmanship are preserved in the Museum of Antiquities of the Netherlands at the Hague.

ciation.* Appended to the description of this horn are some remarks by Mr. Syer Cuming, illustrative of the common use of these articles in the sixteenth century, the word shoeing-horn being constantly used in a metaphorical sense by the dramatists of the period."

Mr. EDWARD COX, of the firm of Cox and Sons, Church Furniture Manufacturers, &c. exhibited several rubbings from Brasses in the church of Stondon Massey, Essex, on which A. W. FRANKS, Esq. Director, communicated the following remarks :—

"These Brasses consist of the following subjects :—1. A Man in armour of the latter half of the sixteenth century, with hands joined over the breast. 2. A Lady in a costume of the same date, with hands in the same position 3. An Inscription in six verses as follows :

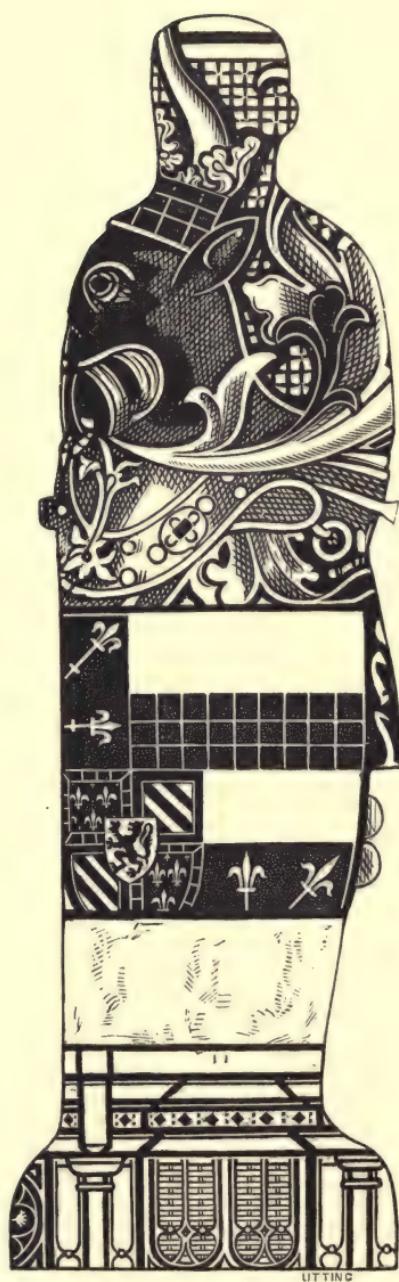
Who liste to se and knowe himselfe may loke tipō this glase
and vew ye beaten pathē of death w^r he shall one day pase
W^e way I Rainold Holingworth w^t pacient mind have gone
whose bodi here (as death hath chargd) lieth couēed w^t this ston
Thus dust to dust is brought againe, y^e earth she hath hir owne
this shall y^e lot of all men be before the trumpe be blown
Obiit 17 Ap'lis A° 1573 + Mors michi vita.

4. A quadrangular plate with the coat of Holingworth, viz., on a bend three holly-leaves, ensigned by an esquire's helmet with mantlings, and thereon for a crest a stag regardant lodged. Mr. Cox stated, in a letter which accompanied the rubbings, that these brasses had been removed from the church for security on account of the stone beneath having crumbled away. They have now been replaced in the church, under his superintendence, in what is known as the chapel of the Meyer family, 'to whom the Stondon property came some 40 or 50 years ago . . . when the last of the Holingworths died, leaving no direct issue.'

The inscription is noticed in the New and Complete History of Essex (8vo. 1770, vol. iv. p. 61), in Suckling's Memorials of Essex (4to. p. 3), and in Wright's History of Essex (vol. ii. p. 425). The figures and arms are of an ordinary character, but the real interest of the exhibition lies rather in what was concealed than in what was exposed to view, the Brasses Nos. 1 and 2 being interesting examples of what all writers on brasses have agreed, at the suggestion of the late Mr. Albert Way (Archæologia, vol. xxx. 121) to designate as Palimpsest Brasses.

On examining the engravings it will be seen that the plates are composed of fragments of Flemish brasses of two different

* Vol. xviii. p. 375, pl. xv.



UTTING

1. PALIMPSEST BRASS FROM STONDON MASSEY, ESSEX.
Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.



UTTING

2. PALIMPSEST BRASS FROM STONDON MASSEY, ESSEX.
Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

dates, the whole of No. 2 and the lower part of No. 1 being of one and the same date, probably of the latter part of the fourteenth century, and the upper part of No. 1 considerably later.

The former consist of two canopies, of which the upper one is imperfect. In the lower is the figure of St. Andrew, fully draped, with a nimbus, bearing in his right hand a book, and in his left his usual attribute, a cross saltire. In the upper one is a figure of St. Bartholomew, also with a nimbus, the right hand pointing out of the canopy towards the sinister, and the left holding his usual attribute, a flaying-knife, with the point upwards. Immediately under the right hand, on the outside of the mantle, appears a singular mark, to which it may be well to call attention, though I am not prepared to say it has any significance. It would be interesting if it should hereafter prove to be an artist's mark.

It is noticeable that the lower portion of the engraving on the back of No. 1 is inverted. It appears, if placed in its proper position, to fit the lower portion of No. 2, from which it was probably taken and soldered on No. 1 in its present position."

On the upper part of the back of No. 1 (See woodcut) is a large portion of the arms of Cleves and La Marck quarterly, with an inescutcheon, of Burgundy modern and ancient quarterly, and Flanders over all. Adolphus, first Duke of Cleves, married for his second wife Mary of Burgundy, one of the daughters of John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy, and died in 1448. (See *L'Art de Verifier les Dates*, xiv. p. 400.) The coat of Burgundy, with an inescutcheon of Flanders, was borne by the Dukes John the Fearless and Philip the Good, until the latter acquired the Duchy of Brabant in 1430. The arms on the brass can scarcely be those of Adolphus first Duke of Cleves and Mary of Burgundy, as she was not an heiress, which, according to modern English heraldry, such a marshalling of the arms would denote; but, according to French or German heraldry in the fifteenth century, these arms might have led one to suppose that a Duke of Burgundy, or a member of his family, had become or claimed to be Duke of Cleves; or, that a Duke of Cleves had become Duke of Burgundy: neither of which cases was the fact. John Duke of Cleves, the eldest son of Adolphus, bore the arms of Cleves and La Marck only; either side by side, as on his seal (see Vredius, *Genealogia Com. Flandr.* p. 119) or impaled, as in the achievement of his arms as knight of the *toison d'or* (which he had been created in 1451), which were placed in 1458 over his stall in the church of Our Lady at Bruges. (See Gaillard's In-

scriptions et Monuments de la Flandre Occidentale, tom. i. pt. 2, p. 8.*)

His younger brother, however, Adolphus, lord of Ravenstein, bore the arms of Cleves and La Marek quarterly, with the inescutcheon of Burgundy, as shown in his seal (Vredius, Geneal. Com. Flandr. p. 122; Sceaux des Grands Feudataires, pl. xxxii. fig. 2; Demay, Inventaire des Sceaux de la Flandre, No 123, 124), and in the achievement placed over his stall in the church of Our Lady at Bruges in 1458 (Gaillard, p. 10).

The same arms were continued by his son Philip, and it is possible that this younger branch of Cleves may have adopted the inescutcheon of Burgundy as a difference.

A splendid mausoleum was erected at the Dominican church at Brussels for Adolphus, Lord of Ravenstein, who died 1492, and his second wife in 1501. It consisted however of effigies in relief with rich metal work, and remained till the destruction of the Dominican church in the bombardment of Brussels in 1095. (See *Brabantia Sacra*). It does not therefore seem probable that the plate of which our brass is a portion, and which was laid down in 1573, was derived from it.

There may, however, have been an earlier tomb for the first wife of Adolphus, Beatrice of Portugal, who was buried at Quesnoy.

The obscure object on the dexter side of the brass, above the arms, is part of the crest of the Dukes of Cleves, which was, according to Chifflet (*Insig. Gent. Ord. Eq. Vell. aurei*, No. xlvi. p. 27), "Une teste de taureau affrontée de gueulles, armée et allumée d'or, sommée d'une couronne cerclée au blason de la fasce de La Marek, rehaussée de fleurons d'or." The chequy portion, seen above the eye of the bull in the woodcut, is part of the fesse of La Marek above mentioned. This crest seems here to have been treated as a helmet, and the bars at the mouth of the bull are a portion of the visor. They are so represented in Maurice, *Toison d'or*, p. 50.

The great destruction of monuments connected with the troubles of the Low Countries in 1566 has already been alluded to by Mr. Waller in connection with the brass at Constantine, Cornwall. (See Proc. 2d S. i. p. 231.)

T. J. ARNOLD, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited some specimens from his collections of Papal and Anti-Papal Medals, which he described as follows:—

1. Bronze silvered. Size 8 of Mionnet. Obverse, a double head representing the Pope and the Emperor. Legend:

IN VIRTUTE TVA LETABITVR IVSTVS.

* See also Chifflet, *Insignia Gentilitia Equ. Ord. Velleris aurei*, No. xlvi. p. 27. Maurice, *Toison d'Or*, p. 58.

Reverse. Double head of a Bishop and Cardinal. Legend :
CONSTITVES EOS PRINCIPES SVPER OMNEM TERRAM.

2. Bronze, with loop. Size 13. Same legend and types as 1. At the end of legend on obverse the date 1641-2. This is a cast, probably intended to be chased.

3. Silver, with loop. Size 9. Obverse double head of Pope and the Devil. Legend :

MALVS CORVVS MALVM OVVM.

Reverse. Head of Fool with cap and bells, and head of Cardinal. In the field, date 1545. Legend :

ET STVLTI ALIQVANDO SAPITE. PSAL. XCII.

4. Bronze silvered. Size 7. Obverse same type as 3. Legend :
MALI CORVI MALVM OVVM.

Reverse same type and legend as 3.

5. Bronze silvered, with loop. Size 13. Same legend and type as 4. Cast for chasing.

6. Yellow brass, with screw for loop. Size 10. Obverse same type as 3. Legend :

ECCLESIA PERVERSA TENET FACIEO [*sic*] DIABOLI.

Reverse, same type as 3. Legend :

STVLTI ALIQVANDO SAPIENTES.

A cast, for chasing.

7. White metal, with projection for loop. Size 9. Types and legends same as 6; but the inscription still more blundered, reading TENEIFACIEO for TENET FACIEM. Head chased. Legends engraved.

8. Bronze, pierced for suspension. Types and legends (with blunder) same as No. 6. A cast, partly chased. The E in FACIEM is obliterated by the piercing

9. Silver. Size 11. Obverse half-length of Sir Edmonbury Godfrey. Two hands pulling a handkerchief tightly round his neck. Legend :

MORIENDO. RESTITVIT. REM . E. GODFREY.

Reverse, Heads of the Pope and the Devil. Legend :

ECCLESIA PERVERSA TENET FACIEM DIABOLI.

Around the rim are the words

CERVICE . FRACTA . FIDEM. SVSTVLIT . ATLAS. XNS. 1678.

This medal of course does not belong to the former series. It is one of four (three having the same obverse, but different reverses) that were struck to commemorate the supposed murder

by the Roman Catholics of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey.* It is only introduced here from the analogy offered by the reverse. I was at one time inclined to be of opinion that the medals described as Papal, and of which Nos. 1 and 2 are specimens, were in fact satirical and anti-papal. There seems something so ridiculous in turning the heads upside down, and there appears so much like caricature in the delineation of the features, that it might well be doubted if these medals were intended to be of a serious character. And the legends, though in their natural sense they are certainly laudatory, are yet capable of a satirical construction, as if to say—*Mighty fine things you, the Pope and the Emperor, are going to do. The just man will assuredly rejoice in thy virtue* (addressed to the Emperor). *Thou shalt constitute them* (the ecclesiastical authorities) *princes over all the earth* (addressed to the Pope).

But on consideration, and remembering the bitter animosity that raged between the two parties at the time of the Reformation, and the plain outspoken abuse that they hurled at each other, there is little ground for supposing that the Lutheran party would have had recourse to the more refined species of irony which would be conveyed in taking these medals in a satirical sense.”

J. H. PARKER, Esq. C.B. F.S.A. communicated the following notes on the thirty-seven Gates of Rome in the time of Vespasian:—

“The explanation of the well-known passage in the Natural History of Pliny,† given in the second part of my work on the Archæology of Rome, pp. 107-8, has, I find, not yet been generally accepted by scholars, so I wish to give some further illustration of it in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

To any one accustomed to study ancient fortifications it is evident that the city of Rome is built upon very early earthworks, on which the walls of the kings were erected from time to time as required. In ancient fortified cities there is almost invariably an outer-wall called ‘the wall of enceinte’ as an outer line of defence, in addition to the inner or principal line. In Rome the inner line, which inclosed the seven hills in one City (each previously fortified separately), has long been known as the Wall of Servius Tullius, but the outer line has not been generally acknowledged. This outer line is called by Pliny the work of the Tarquins‡ and was, no doubt begun by them, but left un-

* They are all engraved in Pinkerton's Medallic History of England, pl. XXXV.

† Plin. Nat. Hist. lib. iii. c. 9.

‡ Ib. lib. xxxvi. 24, 3.

finished in consequence of the great rebellion under Brutus, which was successful, and ended in the Republic ; and therefore is not usually called by their name. But the outer line exists. The great bank of the Tarquins on the eastern side of Rome inclosed the Exquiliae, or public burial-ground, in the time of the Republic. No interments were permitted within the walls of the City, but the city of Rome was as distinct from Rome as the city of London is distinct from London, or the city of Paris from Paris. The outer bank is mentioned by Frontinus as "the high bank" on which the aqueducts were carried. It had at each end a great fortress, which was an earth-work ; the northern one was afterwards used by Tiberius to build the wall of the Praetorian camp upon, the southern was the Sessorium (fortress and palace). The aqueducts entered Rome at the north-east corner and were carried along the northern wall of the palace gardens for about a quarter of a mile from east to west,* then turned short to the north, and so along the high bank to the Praetorian Camp and round that also on the bank ; the *specus* of the Anio Vetus of the time of Sylla is distinctly visible under the wall of Tiberius, which is of brick, and built upon it.† From that point to the Pincian Hill a gap was left, and, though an attempt was made to induce the people to complete it, they resisted, and it was always left unfinished. This is therefore the weak point in the fortifications at which Rome was always taken.

Because the aqueducts on that high bank were also carried over the two gates, modern authors have first asserted and then assumed as a fact that those gates were only arches of the aqueducts, but this does not agree with Frontinus ; the fact of their being so carried is merely caused by the different levels of the ground, and, as the aqueducts always run at the same level or on a very gradual slope, they pass at the Porta Chiusa, which is on higher ground, under the gate instead of over it, as was shown in my excavations in 1868.‡ At the same time a large *castellum aquæ*, or reservoir of the aqueduct, was shown in the bank at a short distance to the south of that gate, with the wall of Aurelian running through the middle of it,§ so that reservoir must then have been abandoned.

The inscription on the Porta Maggiore, the northern gate of the Sessorium, records the distance from the sources of the aqueducts to that gate, obviously because that was the principal entrance into Rome, although not into the City. The large reservoirs near the entrance into Rome remain visible ; that of

* Historical Photographs, No. 70, 412, 542, 544, 547.

† Ib. No. 870.

‡ Ib. No. 1057.

§ Ib. No. 0159.

the Aqua Marcia, near the building called Minerva Medica; the Tepula, near the gate of S. Lorenzo, incorporated in the Wall of Aurelian;* the Julia, on the other side of the great inner foss, on the high bank where the trophies of Marius were hung; the twin reservoirs for the union of the water of the Claudia and Anio Novus in the western foss of the Sessorium, close to the Porta Maggiore. Why should all these reservoirs be made in this part if it were not because it was the entrance into Rome? There is no trace of aqueducts or of reservoirs for them near the gates in the inner wall of the CITY OF SERVIUS TULLIUS.

The Porta Chiusa has an external facing wall of the time of Honorius; the interior is at least as early as the time of Augustus, as was also shown in our excavations, and can be seen in the photographs of them.† The Porta Lateranensis was also excavated by us, and tombs were found at the foot of it: the brickwork is of the first century.‡ The Porta Salaria, now rebuilt, had tombs of the same period or earlier at the foot of it. The Porta Ardeatina§ is of the time of Nero, and has nothing to do with the aqueducts. The wall of Aurelian is made to deviate at a right angle to include that gate. And yet modern scholars will not allow that there was any outer wall until the time of Aurelian, because a late chronicler uses the word *murus* in some special technical sense for the sort of wall that Aurelian built. Pliny gives the measurements from the gates to the Miliarium Aureum as the centre: it is in the centre of the outer wall, but not near the centre of the inner wall; on the contrary, it is quite at the north end of the CITY OF THE SEVEN HILLS. The twelve gates, which he says were not to be counted twice over, although they must be passed through twice, were obviously the gates in the inner wall, and there were twenty-four in the outer wall (we constantly see that two old roads meet at each of the inner gates); which, allowing one for the Trastevere, makes the thirty-seven gates.

In addition to the reasons already given for showing that there were two walls—one inner and one outer wall—to Rome long before the time of Pliny, it should be observed also that several of the Regiones of Augustus were between the inner and outer wall. The first Regio extended from the Porta Capena, the great south gate of the City, to the Porta Appia in the outer wall, a distance of just a mile, and where all the objects mentioned in the Regionary Catalogue are situated.

* Historical Photographs, No. 25.

† Ib. No. 659—1056.

‡ Parker's Archaeology of Rome, Part II., plate 6, and Historical Photographs, Nos. 40, 1,096, 1,097, 1,309.

§ Nos. 566, 566, and Parker's Archaeology of Rome, Part II., plate 8.

The second Regio, the VIA LATA, is made in the great foss of the Quirinal, outside the City, and tombs have recently been found in that district.

Regio IX., CIRCUS FLAMINIUS, is also outside the City. It extends from the northern wall to the Campus Martius, and is in the valley ; partly in the great old foss."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, February 1st, 1877.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Royal United Service Institution :—

Journal. Vol. xx. No. 88. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Smithsonian Institution :—Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge.
Vols. xx. and xxi. 4to. Washington, 1876.

From the Numismatic Society :—

The Numismatic Chronicle. New Series. Vol. xvi., Part 4. (Completing the vol.) 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Royal Geographical Society :—

Proceedings. Vol. xxi. No. I. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Author :—

Serpent and Siva Worship and Mythology in Central America, Africa, and Asia. By Hyde Clarke. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Royal Society :—

Proceedings. Vol. xxv. No. 176. 8vo. London, 1876.

The President stated that he had nominated the following gentlemen to act as Auditors of the Society's Accounts for the year 1876 :—

Edmund Oldfield, Esq. M.A.

David Mocatta, Esq.

G. E. Street, Esq. R.A.

Sir Albert William Woods, Garter.

Charles Mathew Clode, Esq., and James Hobson Aveling, Esq., M.D. were admitted Fellows.

The Meeting having been informed, through a letter from Alexander Nesbitt, Esq. F.S.A. to the Secretary, that Bramhall Hall, one of the most complete extant examples of the old timber

houses of the fifteenth, or early sixteenth, century (Ormerod's Cheshire, iii. 402), had recently been sold to a building Company, the Secretary was instructed to make what inquiries he could as to whether this venerable building was threatened with destruction, and to request the local Secretaries of the Society in the adjacent counties to make every effort, in the name and on behalf of the Society, to avert such a catastrophe.

G. W. MARSHALL, Esq. F.S.A. LL.D. exhibited and presented Rubbings, taken by the late Sir N. Harris Nicolas from the coffin-plates of William Earl of Kilmarnock, Arthur Lord Balmerino (who were beheaded on Tower Hill, 18th Aug. 1746), and Simon Lord Fraser of Lovat, who shared the same fate on 9th April, 1747. A full account of the proceedings relating to the trial and execution of the three Scotch Lords will be found in the Notices of the Historic Persons buried in the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula in the Tower of London, by Doyne C. Bell, Esq. F.S.A. pp. 301-324. The coffin-plates—which are figured in the above book, p. 312—are now placed on the west wall of the chapel. Mr. Doyne Bell states that Lord Lovat "was the last person who suffered death by beheading in this country."

Mr. MARSHALL also exhibited a Chalice, which may be described as follows :—

It is of Italian work—probably Sienese—of the fifteenth century ; the bowl of silver, the knop, stem, and foot of copper gilt. Height $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The bowl is almost conical in shape, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at the top. It is supported on a hexagonal stem, with a globular chased knop, on which are six small circular plaques of silver, once enamelled, $\frac{5}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, and on which are represented the busts of the Ecce Homo and saints. The stem expands into a six-lobed foot.

One of these plaques has been lost, and has been recently replaced by a copy in duplicate of a bust of what seems to be Thomas Aquinas—a figure (evidently a monk) holding out a sun in one hand, and in the other a book against his breast. Next to Thomas Aquinas is a bust of St. Mary Magdalene, with the box of ointment. The two remaining figures have no distinctive symbol to enable us to put a name to them. One of them with mitre and crosier is a bishop. On the bowl is a very small *poinçon* indicating that it had been subject to some foreign duty as an article of silver.

E. J. ENSOR, Esq. exhibited the bronze matrix of a seal found at Milborne Port, Somersetshire. Circular, diameter $\frac{3}{4}$ in. The

conical handle is one inch in height, and consists of hexagonal facets tapering to a point, and terminated by a trefoiled loop, for suspension. The device is a lion dormant under a tree, with the legend—

IE SV LIHVN FORT E FELEVN.

i.e. Je suis lion fort et felon. This device, if it stood alone, would not be of very uncommon occurrence. See Proc. 2d S. iv. 204, and the references there given by C. S. Perceval, Esq. F.S.A. But in the example before us we find above the back of the lion a human head to the right, couped.

The Rev. W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A. communicated the following remarks on the Devil's Arrows, Boroughbridge, Yorkshire. In illustration of these remarks some drawings of the Devil's Arrows were exhibited from the Society's Collections :—

"There is little to say respecting these stones beyond conjecture. The few scanty notices which have appeared in guide-books and other publications have assigned different destinations to them according to the particular bias of their respective authors. Some of these views must be laid aside at once as untenable, I mean those which refer the erection of these pillars to Roman times, and to serve some Roman purpose. There is a total absence of any evidence in support of these views, and it is not flattering to that highly civilised and cultivated people, of whose architectural skill abundant evidence exists in the Roman town of Isurium close by, to suppose that they would condescend to imitate the rude barbaric art and customs of the subjugated and enervated Britons.

I would make another remark with reference to the guesses of others. Writers on pre-historic monuments have been, and are, too apt to regard *ruins* as perfect and typical examples, and then to classify them. This habit, which is the result of imperfect knowledge, has led them into all kinds of error, and caused their confiding readers to go astray. It has been so with regard to these stones. It is said that there were *four* stone pillars here. Three only remain, but is it certain that no more than four ever existed? Knowing, as we do, how great has been the destruction of monuments for hundreds of years, wherever the desire for stone dwellings and stone fences has turned them to account, and how few monuments of the pre-Roman period are in their pristine condition, is it not extremely probable that extensive and long-continued demolition has occurred here? Tradition says that a fourth stone was removed, and used in the foundation of a bridge across the Tut, near the foundry; and the upper portion of it, furrowed and fluted by rain, time, and tempest, as the remaining ones are, is now in the garden of Aldborough

Manor. (Turner's Hist. of Aldborough and Boroughbridge, 1853, p. 60.) Wedge-holes, six feet from the ground, may be seen in the northern pillar, showing that its destruction had also been decreed. I have recently come across evidence which points to the former existence of a fifth stone; and, for reasons which I now lay before the Society, I have come to the conclusion that we have here the ruins of a great monument, somewhat analogous to those lines of pillars which may be seen in Great Britain and other lands.

The three existing stones, which are popularly known as the Devil's Arrows, are nearly in a straight line, running in a north and south direction. The distance between the central and the northern one is 199 feet, and between the central and the southern 360 feet. (Turner's History, &c.) The position of the fourth and missing stone is tolerably well ascertained. Leland (Itin. 3rd edit. from Hearne's corrected copy. Oxford, 1770. pp. 95-96) writes: 'A litle withoutt this Towne (Boroughbridge) on the west parte of Wateling-streate, standith 4 great maine stones wrought *in conum* by mannes hand. They be set in 3 several Feldes at this Tyme. The first is a 20 foote by Estimation in higeth, & an 18 foote in cumpace. The stone towarde the ground is sumwhat square, and so up to the midle, and then wrought with certen boltells *in conum*. But the very toppe thereof is broken of a 3 or 4 foote. Other 2 of like shap stand in another feld a good But shot of: & the one of them is bigger then the other: & they stand within a 6 or 8 fote one of the other. The fourth standith in a several feld a good stone cast from the other ij & is bigger & higher then any of the other 3. I esteme it to the waite of a 5 waine Lodes or more. Inscription could I none find yn these stones: & if ther were it might be woren out: for they be sore woren & scalid with wether. I take them to be *trophaea à Romanis posita* in the side of Watheling streat as yn a place moste occupied yn yorneyng, & so most yn sighte. They stonde [all] as looking *ab occidente ad orientem*.'

Camden, who likewise had a personal acquaintance with them, says (Britan. 2nd edit. Gibson's, 1722, pp. 873-4): 'Just by the bridge, in 3 little fields to the westward, I saw four huge stones, of a pyramidal form, very rough & unpolished, & placed as it were in a streight line one from another. The two middle stones almost touched one another, the outer ones standing at some small & equal distance from them.'

These are valuable notices, because they speak of four stones as having existed in the sixteenth century. Both of these observers further state that the stones were in a line. It is certain that Leland's orientation is at fault; and it is possible that

between Camden's time and the commencement of the eighteenth century the fourth stone had fallen or been thrown down, which will account for the omission of any allusion to it in Dr. Richardson's letter to Mr. Hearne, in which he gives the dimensions of the three which were then standing.

I have lately met with a letter of the antiquary Dr. Stukeley, addressed to his brother-in-law, Samuel Gale, and dated June 16, 1740, in which he writes: 'I was highly entertained in viewing again those stupendous obelisks at Burroughbridg. Two of the stones are exactly 100 cubits asunder, two more 200 cubits asunder. Another, now carryed off, was 100 cubits more, in the whole making 400 cubits distance.' The accidental lighting upon this letter (hitherto unpublished, I believe) has given me an agreeable surprise, for it serves, in connection with the descriptions given by other authors, to support the opinion I am desirous to establish, viz.: that, instead of three or four nearly isolated and independent monoliths, there has been here a great monument composed of a series of pillars. Stukeley was no untrustworthy observer, and there is no reason to doubt his accuracy in this matter. Had he merely confined his remarks to the statement that a certain number of stones existed, we might have felt justified in supposing that he had counted one of them twice over, but there could hardly be room for any mistake when he proceeded to measure the distances between them. It is strange, however, that both Leland and Camden should not have alluded to the fifth stone. May this not be explained by supposing that it was lying prostrate and consequently escaped detection? Many a monument in the present day is passed by even by prying antiquaries, because it happens to be not immediately discernible.

If we compare Stukeley's measurements of distances with those given by Mr. Turner, we shall see that they correspond fairly well, and enable us to identify four of the stones with those mentioned by Leland and Camden, while they point to a fifth stone as probably lying in their day at a distance of 175 feet, more or less, south of the existing southern stone. According to Mr. Turner, the total distance between the north and south stones is 559 feet, the central being 199 feet from the northern, and 360 feet from the southern one. According to Stukeley, allowing 21 inches to a cubit, the total distance is 700 feet, but he evidently omits the space (8 feet) between the two central stones. Within this range he places a distance of 100 cubits, or 175 feet between two of the stones. This will agree pretty nearly with the 199 feet of Mr. Turner; and between two others 200 cubits or 350 feet, approximating to the 360 feet of the other measurement. This leaves about 141 feet for the

distance between the existing south pillar and the other or fifth stone 'now carried off,' of whose previous existence and position tradition still endured in the locality in 1740.

I have entered into these particulars in order to show how possible and even probable it is that there has been here a remarkable monument of a like character to some existing in other parts of the world, which may be adduced to shed light upon it.

Lines of rude stone pillars are found in Westmoreland, Devon, and Cornwall; also in Brittany and other countries. Most of these groups, indeed all of them, have suffered from the unrestrained attacks of those who had no respect for ancient relics. In some cases the destruction has been so considerable that it is nearly impossible for us now to determine their exact plan. In other cases the plan can be discovered without difficulty, and where these exist it appears that rude blocks of stone, of no uniform size, have been set on end, and formed into a line, or into two or more nearly parallel lines, stretching away for several hundred feet. These lines are generally orientated, but occasionally they are placed north and south. The stones in almost every case are, as I have said, rude unhewn blocks, differing therefore from the Devil's Arrows, which have been squared with a tool, and rendered pyramidal. I should be inclined to assign these last and the circular monument of Stonehenge to the same period. It is not easy to conceive the use of three or four pillars, such as these under consideration, placed in a line at irregular distances, unless the idea I am suggesting be entertained. If my supposition be correct that these are the remains of an extensive line of pillars bearing a close analogy to the lines at Shap in Westmoreland and other places, then the same explanation of destination which may be given to one will apply to all. That explanation has yet to be discovered, so that if we had before us a group in a condition of unquestionable perfection we should still have to seek for its signification.

I do not know that anything more can be said with respect to the antiquity of these pillars than that they belong to a pre-Roman period. They stand in close proximity to an ancient British town, which afterwards became the great Roman camp of Isurium, retaining its old name in a classic form. There may have been, and there probably were, other megalithic monuments in this locality at that time, which during the long occupation of the Roman forces were converted into building materials. It is not often that great stones like these stand alone without a number of other circumjacent monuments telling of a long and peaceful occupation of the soil; and when they do exist, as these do now, in ruins, we are justified in con-

jecturing that the ground has been gradually cleared by a succession of invading peoples, whose customs and manners greatly differed from those who preceded them, and who were followed by those whose religious beliefs prompted them to eradicate heathen superstition by demolishing the monuments which seemed to favour and encourage it. The cultivators of the land, likewise, in subsequent days, felt no interest in the preservation of what had been spared by their predecessors.

The supposition I have advanced in this paper is with the view of opening out a line of thought which, if it has not been advanced before, may help to explain the apparent enigma of three widely separated monoliths standing in a line. I am connecting them together, and suggesting that they form the ruins of a great monument which once extended over a considerable track of undulating ground. The form and position of the northern stone appear to strengthen my supposition. It is a much wider stone than the others, and its long axis is at right angles to the direction of the line. This exactly tallies with the systems of rude stone lines or avenues in South Brittany, where the blocks increase in height and bulk as they stretch away from what may be supposed to have been the commencement of the series. At the other extremity there is in several instances a terminating circle, and there the enormous head-stones of the lines have their long axes placed as in the instance before us. Where no circle is traceable now, these stones are invariably thus placed, and suggest that it had at one time formed part of the plan or has since been demolished.

I put forward, therefore, for the serious consideration of antiquaries the opinion that an analogy seems to subsist between the arrangement and position of these stones and those of certain well-known monuments to which I have referred. This opinion may serve to clear away the mists which have hitherto surrounded these pillars, and help to a right reading of them."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, February 8th, 1877.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland :—

The Journal. New Series. Vol. ix. Part 1. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Author :—

Records of the Coinage of Scotland from the earliest Period to the Union.
Collected by R. W. Cochran-Patrick of Woodside, LL.B. F.S.A. Scot.
2 vols. 4to. Edinburgh, 1876.

From the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland :—

The Journal. Vol. vi. No. III. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Author :—

Discours prononcé par J. J. A. Worsaae, Vice-Président, devant la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord, à l'occasion du 50^e Anniversaire de sa Fondation, dans la Séance du 28 Janvier, 1875, au château d'Amalienborg.
Traduit du Danois par l'abbé L. Morillot. 8vo.

From the Editor, Ll. Jewitt, Esq. F.S.A. :—

The Reliquary. No. 67. Vol. xvii. January. 8vo. London and Derby,
1877.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—

Sessional Papers 1876-77. Nos. 4 and 5. 4to. London, 1877.

From the Committee of the Free Public Library, Liverpool :—

Twenty-fourth Annual Report. 8vo. Liverpool, 1877.

From the Royal Institution of Great Britain :—

1. Proceedings. Vol. viii. Parts 1 and 2 (Nos. 64 and 65). 8vo. London, 1876.
2. List of the Members. 8vo. London, 1876.
3. No. 19. Additions to the Library from July, 1875, to July, 1876. 8vo.

From the Author :—

Notice sur vingt Manuscrits du Vatican. Par Léopold Delisle. Extrait de la Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes, année 1876, p. 470-527. 8vo. Paris, 1877.

From E. Peacock, Esq. F.S.A. :—

1. Historical and Descriptive Accounts of the ancient and present state of Tintern Abbey. By Charles Heath. 11th edition. 8vo. Monmouth, 1828.
2. Géographie des Alpes-Maritimes par le Chanoine E. Tisserand. 16mo. Nice, 1869.
3. Nouveau Guide des Etrangers à Nice. Par Jules Bessi. 8vo. Nice, 1873.
4. Les Promenades de Nice. Par Emile Négrin. 4^e édition refondue et augmentée. 16mo. Nice, 1871-72.

From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. P.S.A. :—

The Holy Bible, containing the Old Testament and the New: Translated out of the Original Tongues, and with the former Translations diligently compared and revised, by His Majesty's special command. Appointed to be read in churches. Cambridge, printed by John Baskerville, Printer to the University. MDCCLXIII. Cum Privilegio. [Folio. Containing manuscript entries of the births, marriages, and deaths of the Ouvry Family.]

A Vote of Special Thanks was accorded to Frederic Ouvry, Esq., President, and to R. W. Cochran-Patrick, Esq., for their Donations to the Library.

The President stated, in reply, that he was afraid his object in presenting the Bible mentioned in the list of Presents was, in some degree, a selfish object. The book contained entries of births, deaths, and marriages in his Family Bible; in the event of the latter being lost, he was anxious that a duplicate should be preserved in the Library of the Society.

The Rev. Arthur Roland Maddison was admitted Fellow.

R. S. CHARNOCK, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a diamond edition in 64mo of *Anacreon*, with the title—*Anacreontis Carmina cum Sapphonis et Alcae fragmentis*, printed by R. and A. Foulis, at Glasgow, 1751, on leaves of silk of various colours.

J. H. COOKE, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an interesting specimen of a key to a secret Cypher or Cryptograph, which he described as follows:—

“ This cryptograph, or rather perhaps key to a crytograph, consists of a sheet of paper, on which are drawn four concentric circles, the outermost being 6 inches in diameter. Each of these is divided by lines radiating from the centre into 72 spaces, in each of which is written a word. The two inner circles are drawn on a movable disc of paper, fastened at and turning freely on the centre, so as to be capable of being set in any required position, its normal condition being indicated by a fleur-de-lis. Under the margin of this movable disc the days of the month from 1 upwards occupy 31 of the radiating spaces, and the same are repeated in inverse order on the opposite side of the circle. On the back of the sheet are written 15 rules for the use of the cryptograph, and there are a few additional explanatory notes on its face, above the circles.

There is but little to distinguish this cryptograph from other well-known systems of secret correspondence, and it would, probably present few difficulties to a patient and practised decypheringer. The only novelty, so far as I am aware, is in the moveable circle, by the use of which a different meaning is given to any word in it for any day of the month on which the letter may be dated. Its chief interest, however, lies in the third and fourth circles, which contain the names of many persons of distinction about the middle of the seventeenth century, such as Sir H. Bennet, afterwards Lord Arlington, the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Digby, Sir Kenelm Digby, Queen Katherine, the Queen-mother, the Duke of York, and Lady Palmer, the notorious Lady Castlemaine. The remainder of these circles is filled up with a great number of words having an ecclesiastical signification, such as altars, archbishop, archdeacon, bishop, bishop's register, cardinal, cassock, chaplain, common prayer, confessor, conventicle, crucifix, episcopal, fanatick, Jesuit, legate, masse, nun, Papist, plot, Popery, preach, priest, presbyter, religion, re-ordain, surplice, toleration, tower, treason, traitor, vision, war, &c. At the end there are a few short sentences of similar significance, such as ‘keep a fast,’ ‘bow to altar,’ ‘kneel at S.’ ‘wear surplice,’ ‘pass Act,’ and some others. The date of the cryptograph

appears to be from 1660 to 1664, and I am able, from evidence in my possession, to trace it back to a member of Lord Arlington's family, a Mr. Ambrose Bennet; it was no doubt designed for secret correspondence in some of the ecclesiastical intrigues which were being carried on at that period."

Mr. COOKE also exhibited, and has since presented to the Society, a small Brass Escutcheon, with the arms of England, which had once been enamelled. It was in the shape of a shield, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch long by 1 inch wide, and at the top was a loop for suspension. Armorial badges of the same kind are described in the Archaeological Journal, iii. p. 79, and in Mr. Roach Smith's Collectanea Antiqua, vi. p. 278, where numerous examples are figured from the Faussett Collection. They appear to have been used as ornaments for horse furniture. We learn from the Archaeological Journal, *l. c.* that "in a MS. preserved in Trinity College, Cambridge, there is a drawing which represents a charger thus caparisoned; the peytrell, or breast-band, has a row of these scutcheons appended to it all round the horse's breast."

Captain BURTON, H.B.M. Consul at Trieste, communicated a paper on the antiquities of Lissa and Pelagosa, of which a portion was read.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, February 15th, 1877.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Senate of the University of London :—

Catalogue of the Library of the University of London: including the Libraries of George Grote and Augustus De Morgan. Printed by order of the Senate. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Author :—

The Flavian Amphitheatre, commonly called the Colosseum at Rome: its history and substructures compared with other Amphitheatres. By J. H. Parker, C.B., Hon. M.A. Oxon. F.S.A. 8vo. Oxford and London, 1876.

From the Author :—

Modern Parish Churches, their Plan, Design, and Furniture. By J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1874.

From the Editor, J. Eglington Bailey, Esq. F.S.A. :—

The School Candidates : a Prosaic Burlesque. By Henry Clarke, LL.D.
With Memoir of the Author. 8vo. Manchester, 1877.

From the Author :—

The History of the County of Monaghan. By E. P. Shirley, Esq. M.A.
F.S.A. Part I. Folio. London, 1877.

From Harvard College :—

Fifty-first Annual Report of the President of Harvard College, 1875-76.
8vo. Cambridge, 1877.

From the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society :—

Transactions. Vol. v., Part I. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Editor :—

Theocritus. Codicum Manuscriptorum ope denuo recensuit Ch. Wordsworth, S.T.P. Episcopus Lincolniensis. 8vo. Cambridge, 1877.

From the Author :—

The Witness of Art or the Legend of Beauty. By Wyke Bayliss, F.S.A.
8vo. London, 1876.

John Parsons Earwaker, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

ROBERT FERGUSON, Esq. M.P., Local Secretary for Cumberland, exhibited the following objects :—

1. A silver Seal for suspension found in Kent; oval, $\frac{1}{4}$ inch by $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. Device—An escutcheon representing a body in a grave hewn out of a rock. Around are the words: *Hic Pietas tumulata jacet sub rupe profundâ.* Date, early seventeenth century.

2. Brass Matrix found in Kent; oval, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch by 1 inch. Device, a kneeling figure, with a sun on the dexter, and a moon on the sinister side. Above, a figure of St. Catherine. Legend, S'. TOMMAS VYAN.

3. A diminutive figure, in white bronze, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch high, of a seated captive, with chains round the neck, attaching the wrists and feet, perforated through the sides, where it crosses another perforation up the seat; found at Brough, Westmoreland. Another specimen from the same locality is in the British Museum. One found in London is figured and described in Mr. Roach Smith's Catalogue of the Museum of London Antiquities, p. 8. Comp. Illustrations of Roman London, p. 77. This specimen, however, is perforated through the head as well as the side. Mr. Roach Smith conjectures that it may have been part of a group, or possibly a child's toy.

4. The drawing of a Stone representing a serpent coiled round a fir-cone. (See Woodcut.)

On this object Mr. Ferguson communicated the following note :—

"This stone, which is 2 feet 5 inches high, was found in excavating a foundation on the road leading south from Carlisle



SCULPTURED STONE FOUND AT CARLISLE.

and a little outside the town, a locality which, from the sepulchral remains found at different times, I have already suggested to have been the site of an extra-mural cemetery. It was accompanied by two rather small urns of grey ware, filled with bones, but too much decayed for preservation. The serpent, it will be observed, is of a crested species. The only part wanting is the mouth. Both the serpent and the fir-cone appear separately upon sepulchral memorials in the neighbourhood of the wall, but the combination of the two has not occurred previously. Only in a memorial stone found at Kirkby Thore, and figured in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, i. p. 370, is a fir-cone encircled by a fillet, which is wound round it in a manner resembling the coils of a serpent, and which may perhaps be taken to represent the same symbol, whatever that may be. The fir-cone has been taken by Dr. Bruce (*Lapidarium*, p. 139, 457) to represent the principle of Regeneration, or a new life, while the serpent has been supposed to represent the household genius. Could then the serpent coiled round the fir-cone be supposed to symbolize on the part of the survivors a clinging to the hope of another life?"

The concluding portion of Captain BURTON'S paper on the Antiquities of Lissa and Pelagosa was laid before the Society.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, February 22nd, 1877.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Author :—

The Great Dionysiak Myth. By Robert Brown, jun., F.S.A. Vol. i. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Author :—

On the Classification of Manuscripts, chiefly in relation to the Classed Catalogue in the British Museum. By Walter De Gray Birch, Esq. (From the Trans. of the Royal Soc. of Literature. Vol. xi. New Series). 8vo. London, 1875.

Notice was given of the Ballot for the Election of Fellows on March 1st, and a list was read of Candidates to be balloted for.

The President informed the meeting that on the 12th inst. he had forwarded a Memorial in the name and on behalf of the Council to the Right Hon. Sir James Hannen, urging the propriety of extending the period during which Wills might be rendered accessible, without fee, to literary inquirers, from 1700 to 1760. To this Memorial he had received a reply, dated February 21st, stating that Sir James Hannen concurred in the propriety of the proposed extension, and had given directions accordingly.

The following Resolution was thereupon moved by the President, seconded by Octavius Morgan, Esq. V.P. and carried unanimously :—

“ That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Honourable Sir James Hannen for his prompt and ready response to the Memorial of the Society, by which the Wills in the Probate Court down to the year 1760 are rendered accessible to literary inquirers.

“ The Society recognises in this compliance with their representation the desire of Sir James Hannen to aid in the elucidation of the historical and biographical materials which are to be found in the records under his charge, and, though they are quite aware that it is not within his power to authorise the expenditure which would be involved in rendering accessible the series of inventories which are among those records, yet they would hope that the great influence of his opinion would be given to any effort which may be made to induce Her Majesty’s

Government to render such records, of which it is difficult to assign the value, available for general research."

George Charles Yates, Esq., Alexander Wood, Esq., and Charles John Phipps, Esq., were admitted Fellows.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq. F.S.A. communicated the following account of a curious Pamphlet, called the *Bibliotheca Parliamenti* :—

"The exhibition of some satirical medals at a recent meeting of the Society emboldens me to submit for exhibition a pamphlet which you will see is entirely a caricature.

It is called 'Bibliotheca Parlamenti. Libri Theologi Politici Historici qui prostant venales in Vico vulgo vocato Little Britain.'

When I saw it in a collection of pamphlets for sale, I fancied it to be, as it was there described, a Catalogue of the Library of the Parliament. I thought it likely to be a book both curious and instructive.

Directly I saw it I found my mistake. After the title in Latin, follows this further description, 'Done into English for the Assembly of Divines. Printed at London 1653.' It turns out to be a political caricature of the time, most probably written in the Royalist interest.

From the contents it would appear to have been written against the Long Parliament, and, if this be so, it must have been printed in the month of April, 1653. Oliver Cromwell forcibly dissolved the Long Parliament on the 20th April, and at that time the computation of the year commenced in March.

It must, I think, have been foreseen that the Long Parliament was drawing to its close, when the Royalists looked forward to its dissolution as a move in their favour. In his memoirs, Whitelock, commenting upon the dissolution, says: 'This occasioned much rejoicing in the King's party, who now daily expected the destruction of Cromwell and his party.' (Anno 1653.)

Later in the year 1653 Cromwell nominated another body, who called themselves a Parliament, but the allusions in this pamphlet are not applicable to this body.

The pamphlet is divided into three parts, with the following titles :—

1. Books to be sold in Little Britain.
2. Acts and Orders.
3. Cases of Conscience.

I set out one or two extracts from each heading, which will give an idea of the other items.

Some of them are very broad, and all more or less scurrilous. Under the title “Books to be sold,” I select these:—

2. Jurandi formula, or the Rolls of Pembroke’s Oaths, in folio.
9. The Art of Hearing without Ears, by William Prynne.
11. Vox Populi, or the Joynt Opinion of the whole Kingdom of England that the Parliament is Hell, because the torments of it are like to be Everlasting.
14. Lex Nova. A tract wherein is proved that although thou mayst not lie with another man’s wife yet thou mayst lie with thine own man’s wife, by S. P. T. B.

Acts and Orders.

1. Ordered that Sir Henry Mildmay make a privie search in Alderman Atkins’ breeches for a rich carbuncle which His Excellencie lately lost from his nose.
5. An Act for reformation of divers texts of Scripture of dangerous consequence as being contrary to the very being of this commonwealth, beginning at Rom. 13, where it is read, “Let every soul be subject to the higher powers,” which must hereafter be thus read, “Let every soul be subject to the Lower House.”
7. Ordered that Henry Martin hereafter keep but one company of whores, his trading being likely to decrease.
8. Ordered that more taxes be paid because the Members have not left a mite in the Public Treasury.

Cases of conscience.

1. Whether the drunkenness of this nation hath not provoked God to set a brewer over us with his copper.
11. Whether it were not just Mr. Love should be without a head since he was so earnest for a Parliament.
17. Whether we ought not to lament on the 30th January as well as to give thanks on the 5th November.
18. Whether it was not reason for Major-General Harrison to marry his wife, having before broached the barrel.

From these it will be seen that free mention is made of the names of well-known persons, and special reference is made to Oliver Cromwell. But it is from the last quotation but one that I have given that it is apparent that the caricature is of Royalist origin. It is of course almost impossible at this distance of time to know to what some of the passages refer. The allusion to Prynne and Love are sufficiently evident, as also one to Colonel Lilburne and to Oliver Cromwell and his coachman. There is a very coarse reference to Mr. Scot, but whether there is any foundation for it, and the scandalous statements with regard to

Major-General Harrison, is not so clear. There seem to have been two gentlemen of the name of Scot, of some notoriety at that time. With regard to one of them, Mr. E. Scot, something was clearly wrong between him and his wife. The other Mr. Scot was one of those executed after the Restoration, and I should think he deserved it, but I do not think there was anything wrong with his wife.

Mr. Alderman Atkins was a well-known person, but the allusion to the carbuncle is not of course now discoverable.

The coarse allusion to Henry Martin is interesting, because it is historical. In his account of the Dissolution of the Long Parliament by Cromwell, Whitelock gives this story, ‘In this manner Cromwell entering the House in a furious manner bid the Speaker leave the chair, told the House that they had sate long enough unless they had done more good. That some of them were whoremasters, looking then towards Henry Martin.’’

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq. Director, made the following further contribution to his series of papers on Monumental Brasses, the County now selected for illustration being the County of Essex :—

“The Monumental Brasses of the county of Essex are numerous, as may be expected from a district not far removed from the metropolis, and in the south-eastern portion of England. My list gives 319 entries, but I suspect that more specimens exist than are there recorded. I only possess 198 rubbings; the collection therefore is very far from complete, though it includes most of the more remarkable specimens.

There are few examples of the fourteenth century, the earliest being the brass of a man in armour cross-legged, *circa* 1320, believed to be a member of the Fitz-Ralph family. It has once had a canopy and a marginal inscription. It has been several times engraved, and is included in Waller’s admirable series. The next in date is an inscription at North Ockendon dated 1323, a very rare example of a dated monument of this period. Then comes a most interesting brass to Sir John de Waltons and his wife, 1347, at Wimbish, and the figure of Sir John Gifford at Bowers Gifford, 1348. Other military figures at Aveley, Chrishall, and Shopland, all of about the same date, 1370; a lady at Stebbing about 1390; priests at Corringham, Great Leigh, and Stifford, and an inscription at Stanstead Mount Fitchett dated 1371. These monuments we shall again come to in their respective sections.

In the ecclesiastical series there are not many unusually good examples. The first in rank though not in antiquity is at Chigwell, representing Samuel Harsnett, Archbishop of York,

who died in 1631. This striking memorial represents the prelate at full length, resting his right hand on a book and holding a crosier in his left. He wears a mitre, and his dress is fringed above with lace or embroidery, over which is a rich cope decorated with floral scrolls. There are four shields of arms; three of them being his paternal coat impaled with the arms of the sees he successively occupied, and the other the simple coat of Harsnett. The inscription is peculiar: ‘*Hic jacet Samuell Harsnett quondam vicarius hujus ecclesiæ, primo indignus epis copus Cicestrensis, dein[de ind]ignior Episcopus Norwicensis, demum indignissimus Archiepiscopus Eboracensis, qui obiit xxv die Maij Anno Domini 1631.*’ At the foot of the figure is another inscription stating that this epitaph had been placed on the tomb ‘ex abundanti humilitate’ of the prelate in accordance with his will. In this will, dated February 13, 1630, he desires to be buried at Chigwell without pomp or ceremony, at the foot of his wife, ‘having only a marble stone laid upon my grave with a plate of brass molten into the stone an inch thick, having the effigies of a bishop stamped upon it with his mitre and crozier staff, but the brass to be so riveted and fastened clear through the stone as sacrilegious hands may not rend off the one without breaking the other.’ These injunctions seem to have been followed, and may have caused the absence of the ducal coronet, proper to an archbishop, round the mitre, and the substitution of the crozier for a cross-staff. One would almost think that his prophetic mind foresaw the ravages of Will Dowsing and his fellows, shortly to follow.

Harsnett was an Essex man, being born at Colchester in 1561. He was educated at the Free School there; then he went to King’s College and Pembroke Hall, Cambridge. He then became master of his old school at Colchester, but returned to Cambridge. We next find him incumbent of St. Margaret’s Fish Street, and then rector of Shenfield, Essex, prebendary of St. Paul’s, and Archdeacon of Essex. In 1605 he became master of Pembroke Hall. He was next preferred to the vicarage of Hutton, Essex, and the rectory of Stinstead in the same county. In 1609 he became Bishop of Chichester, and in 1619 translated to Norwich. In 1628 he was promoted to the archiepiscopal see of York, but died shortly after, in 1631.

Altogether this is a remarkable brass, from its large size, from the late period to which it belongs, and from the eminence of the theologian which it represents. It is well engraved in Waller and also in the Illustrations of Monumental Brasses published by the Cambridge Camden Society, where there is a memoir of the Archbishop, due, I believe, to the pen of the Rev. Benjamin

Webb, F.S.A. There are also indifferent engravings in Morant and Ogbourne.

The earliest brass of an ecclesiastic in the county is at Corringham, representing Richard de Beltoun, rector *circa* 1340. Another is at Great Leigh, which has lost its inscription, and is imperfect. There is a good half-length of Ralph Peichehay, rector at Stifford *circa* 1375. It is boldly engraved, and on his chasuble is represented the fylfot. In the same church is a singular figure of an ecclesiastic in a shroud.

The only other brass of this class which calls for special remark is that of William Bischopton, priest at Great Bromley 1432. He is represented under a canopy, and the whole is of elegant proportions and delicately engraved.

The military series is fine, and commences with a figure at Pebmarsh, believed, from the arms, to represent one of the Fitz-Ralph family; date about 1320. He is represented cross-legged, and rests his feet on a dog. On his shoulders and at his elbows are circular plates, with projecting spikes in the centre. The shield is mutilated. Though not equal in execution to some of the other brasses of cross-legged knights, this monument is effective, and its appearance must have been much added to by a canopy, now destroyed.

We next have a curious figure at Bowers Gifford, believed to represent Sir John Gifford, who died in 1348. The head is unfortunately lost. His shield, charged with fleurs-de-lis, is elegantly relieved by a running scroll. I have placed it before the next to be described, as it appears to me earlier in date. If, therefore, it really represents Sir John Gifford, the monument must have been executed in his lifetime.

We now come to a very uncommon and curious brass at Wimbish, and I shall never forget the pleasure with which, in our old Cambridge days, Mr. C. R. Manning and I unexpectedly lighted on this brass, which up to that time was unknown to us and unpublished. The design has been a kind of cross, with very large head, enclosing two figures, a knight and a lady, believed to represent Sir John de Wantone and his wife Ellen, 1347. The figures are elegant, though somewhat contorted in attitude, and they belong to a period when few brasses seem to have been executed. The lower part of the cross is lost.

There are comparatively few military brasses of the latter part of the fourteenth century in this county. At Aveley is a very curious little brass, probably of Flemish workmanship, representing Ralph de Knevynton, who died in 1370. He does not wear a helmet. The long chains by which his sword and dagger are suspended will be noticed. The brass at Chrishall is of about the same date, but of English workmanship. It

represents a knight and lady, with joined hands, under a double canopy ; from the arms this is known to represent Sir John de la Pole and his wife Joan Cobham. He was one of the younger descendants of the great merchant of Kingston-on-Hull, who laid the foundation of the fortunes of the ducal house of Suffolk. She was only child of John Lord Cobham, and through her the barony of Cobham passed to their only daughter Joan, who had no less than five husbands, to three of whom monumental brasses exist.

Of the brass of Thomas Stapel, Sergeant-at-Arms, at Shopland, 1371, I do not possess a rubbing, it being one of the very few brasses of the fourteenth century not included in my collection. The next memorial worthy of notice is at South Ockenden, to Sir Ingelram Bruyn, lord of the manor, dated 1400. The head is unfortunately lost. This memorial is curious, on account of the inscription on the breast ; ‘Ecce nunc in pulvere dormio, sed scio quod Redemptor meus vivit.’ At Halstead may be found three figures representing Bartholomew, third Baron Bourchier, and his two wives. He succeeded to the title in 1400, when he must have been a very old heir-apparent, as he obtained, like his father, an exemption, on account of his age and infirmity, from his Parliamentary duties and military service. His wives were Margaret, widow of Sir John Sutton, and Idonea Lovey, who had already had two husbands, Edmund Brocksburn and John Glevant. By her he had an only daughter, who was twice married, but left no issue. He died 1409. At Little Horkesley is one of the finest brasses of its period with which I am acquainted. It commemorates Sir Robert Swynborne and his son Sir Thomas Swynborne, and it is interesting to notice the variation in the armour of the two knights, that of the father being of the older style. Each figure is under a triple canopy. The brasses are on an altar-tomb, and the inscription is in the bevelled margin. The son, Sir Thomas Swynborne, seems to have been in the French wars, and was Seigneur de Hammes in Picardy, Mayor of Bordeaux, and Captain of Fronsac.

There are military figures, dating about 1440, at Arkesden and Ashon. Of the year 1471 we find a brass at Roydon, representing Thomas Colte, Esq., and his wife. He was ‘Consul honorificus’ of Edward IV., and his wife was Joan Trusbut. They wear collars, probably of suns and roses, the royal livery. Several parts are inlaid with white metal now decayed. Next we approach a very important monument at Little Easton, being of no less a personage than Henry Bourchier, first Earl of Essex, Lord Treasurer, and Knight of the Garter, who died 1483. He is represented by the side of his Countess, Isabel

Plantagenet, daughter of Richard Earl of Cambridge, and therefore aunt to King Edward IV. The rubbing does not give any idea of the excellence of this monument, which is not, properly speaking, a brass, inasmuch as it appears to be of copper, engraved, enamelled, and gilt. Some idea may be derived of the true appearance of the monument from Waller's engraving. The Earl wears, it will be seen, the mantle of the garter, and, like his Countess, rests his feet on a griffin.

The next monuments to which we shall have to refer represent a husband and wife, though on separate tombs. They are at Wivenhoe, and commemorate William Viscount Beaumont, 1507, and his widow, Elizabeth Countess of Oxford, 1537. These two large brasses are in the chancel of the church, of which they occupy the space within the altar-rails, and have suffered in many ways. They are both surmounted by elaborate canopies ; that of the Countess is much injured. The Viscount is in armour, and rests his head on a helmet surmounted by his crest, a lion rampant. At his feet is an elephant and castle, a badge which recurs between the words of the inscription, and which the Lords Beaumont are believed to have used to show their descent from the Latin Kings of Jerusalem. Over the head of the figure has been a religious subject, possibly the Annunciation, of which only the indent remains. The side-shafts of the canopy are unfortunately lost. Both brasses have been published in the Cambridge Camden Society's Illustrations.

William, second Viscount Beaumont and Baron Bardolph, was born in 1438 ; his mother being the only child of Sir William Phelip, K.G. through whom he became heir to the families of Bardolph and Erpingham. He was a strong Lancastrian, and married for his first wife Joan, daughter of the Lancastrian Humphry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Towton, and was attainted, but escaped, owing perhaps to his connection by blood with Edward IV. He was again taken prisoner in St. Michael's Mount, in Cornwall, together with the Earl of Oxford ; and was probably confined with him in the Castle of Hammes in Picardy for about ten years. In the first Parliament of Henry VII. he was restored to his titles. Whether owing to these misfortunes, or to natural causes, it is uncertain, but the mental faculties of the Viscount gave way, and it was necessary to appoint a guardian, the person selected being his fellow-prisoner the Earl of Oxford, with whom he probably resided until his death in 1507, as Wivenhoe is far removed from the Beaumont estates, and there was a manor-house of the Earl of Oxford there. Lord Beaumont had been divorced from his first wife, who married Sir William Knyvet.

His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Scrope ; after his death she married her late husband's guardian, John de Vere, thirteenth Earl of Oxford, a man of distinguished talents, who played a considerable part in the Wars of the Roses, but had no issue. The Earl died in 1513, and she survived till 1537.

The Countess is arrayed as a lady of high rank ; on her mantle are her paternal arms, Scrope quartering Tiptoft. She wears under this the puzzling sleeveless dress trimmed with ermine, and has a coronet on her head. The canopy consists of a triple one, close over her head, over which is a large square arch, surmounted by a quadruple canopy, which has inclosed shields of arms, of which only two remain. The marginal legend is imperfect, but is said to have been as follows : ‘ Of your charitie pray for the soule of the high and noble Lady Elizabeth Scroope, first married to the noble Lord William, late Vycount Beaumont, Lord Comyn, Bardolphe, Philip, and Erpingham, and after wife unto the high and noble Lord John, sumtyme Earl of Oxford, High Chamberlin of England, and Admiral of the same, Vycount Bulbeck, Lord Scales, Councillor to our Sovereine lord the king, and knight of the most noble order of the Garter ; the whyche lady Elizabeth departed to God the 26th day of June 1537 ; on whose soule and Christen souls Jesu have mercy.’

At Roydon is another memorial of the Colte family, somewhat devoid of taste, but representing John Colt, Esq. and his two wives, 1521, in heraldic dresses. This brass does not make a good rubbing, owing to the quantity of white metal with which it was once inlaid for the heraldic bearings, now much decayed ; when all the colours were perfect it must have presented a brilliant appearance.

The next to be noticed is a person of rank ; here, instead of a man with his two wives, we have a lady and her two husbands. It is at Little Horkesley, and commemorates ‘ Dame Brygete Marnay, late the wyffe of John lord Marnay, and sometime the wyffe of Mr. Thomas Fyndorne, Esq.’ She died in 1549. All the three figures are in heraldic dresses. She was the daughter of Sir William Waldegrave, and bears as usual on her mantle the arms of her paternal family only.

There are many smaller brasses of the sixteenth and a few of the seventeenth century belonging to this series, but I will only refer to one at Loughton as a good example of a very late date. It represents Abel Guilliams, gentleman, merchant of London, in armour, and his wife, both under arches ; below is a plate, on which are engraved eight sons. The inscription seems to be lost.

There are few figures in lay costume calling for special remark ; the earliest is a widow lady at Stebbing, *circa* 1390. Of members of the legal profession the county can show several.

At Gosfield is a well-engraved figure of Thomas Rolf, 1440, who, as stated in his rhyming Latin inscription, 'Inter juristas quasi flos enituit iste.' He is represented as wearing the coif, and seems from the legend to have been a very charitable man. We next have Sir Peter Arderne, at Latton, 1467; he was Chief Baron, and a man of note. I have, unfortunately, no rubbing, but it has been excellently engraved in Waller's series. At Dagenham is the memorial of Sir Thomas Urswyk, Recorder of London, and Chief Baron of the Exchequer, 1479. He is represented in his robes, and resting his feet on a lion; his wife has a butterfly head-dress characteristic of the time; below are two groups of children, four sons and nine daughters. The four sons are all dressed alike; the eldest daughter in the garb of a widow, the next two with head-dresses like their mother, and therefore, we may presume, married; then follow six daughters, with curious conical head-dresses, and long hair flowing down their backs, the mark of their being unmarried. Recorder Urswyk was a discreet and circumspect man, and of great influence in the City. He was a strong partisan of the house of York, and displayed his zeal by persuading the citizens, who were up in arms for Henry VI. to go home to dinner (which they seem to have done willingly), when Edward IV. was let in at the gates, who took Henry VI. and the Archbishop of York prisoners, which led to the total subversion of the Lancastrian party. It is probable that these services in the Yorkist cause led to Urswyk's preferment to the Bench. He was knighted in 1471, and in the next year appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer, which he held till his death in 1479. As he left only co-heiresses, it is probable that the sons all died in his lifetime, as likewise did three of the daughters.

There are not many brasses of a special or peculiar character; at Aveley is a chrisom, and there are one or two representations of hearts.

This will bring my short notice to a close. I hope that the very serious lacunæ in this section of my collection may be filled up by the kind help of other Fellows. The county is unfortunately a wide one, and locomotion is not easy in the more remote parts.

The following are the churches in my list of brasses from which there are no rubbings in the collection:—Little Bentley, Belchamp St. Paul's, Berden, Bradfield, Little Braxted, Bromfield, Great Canfield, Clavering, Cressing, East Donyland, Eastwood, Elmdon, Elsenham, North Fambridge, Faulkbourne, Felstead, Fingringhoe, East Hanningfield, West Hanningfield, Heybridge, East Horndon, Hutton, Kirby, Laandon, Latton, Lower Leyton, Layer Marney, Matching, Netteswell, Orsett, Raleigh, Rayne,

Raynham, Rochford, Roxwell, Runwell, Shopland, Stanford Peverel, Stapleford Tawney, Stock, Strethall, Terling, Theydon Gernon, Thorington, Tillingham, Tolleshunt Darcy, Toppesfield, Ugley, Little Warley, North Weald, South Weald, and Yeldham. The following are also wanting :—Aveley, inser. Barrett and wife; Bocking, Oswald Fitch; Chigwell, all but a civilian and Archbishop Harsnett; Colchester, St. Peter, Agnes Woodthorpe and two husbands, John Sayers; Gosfield, all but Thomas Rolfe; Halstead, Eliz. Watson; Kelvedon Hatch, all but civilian and wife; Littlebury, all but civilian *circa* 1480, and priest; Messing, lady *circa* 1530; Saffron Walden all but priest; Upminster, inser. Hamlett Clarke.”

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, March 1st, 1877.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Société Jersiaise :—

Deuxième Bulletin Annuel. 4to. Jersey, 1876.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—

Sessional Papers 1876-77. No. 6. 4to. London, 1877.

From the Royal Society :—

Proceedings. Vol. xxv. No. 177. 8vo. London, 1877.

George Bullen, Esq. and John Murray, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

The President called the attention of the meeting to a Bill now before the House of Lords to authorise the destruction of certain documents in the Public Record Department which were stated to be “wholly useless . . . and of no possible interest to any one,” and a Resolution was passed to request the Council, on behalf of the Society, to memorialise Her Majesty’s Government on the necessity of great caution in granting such authorisations, and on the propriety of offering such documents for sale, in order that private collectors might have an opportunity of preserving any papers which might turn out to possess private interest.

The Ballot opened at 8.45 and closed at 9.30 p.m. when the following candidates were declared to be duly elected :—

- Rev. George Drinkwater Bourne.
George Holmes Blakesley, Esq.
Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart.
Richard Saul Ferguson, Esq.
Osgood Field, Esq.
Doyne Courtenay Bell, Esq.
-

Thursday, March 8th, 1877.

Major W. C. COOPER, Senior Fellow present, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Massachusetts Historical Society :—

Collections. Fifth Series. Vols. ii. and iii. (Belknap Papers, Parts i. and ii.)
8vo. Boston, 1877.

From Samuel A. Green, Esq. M.D. :—

Proceedings of the Centennial Celebration at Groton, Mass., July 4th, 1876.
8vo. Groton, 1876.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—

Archæologia Cambrensis. Fourth Series. No. 29. January. 8vo. London,
1877.

From the Royal Historical and Archaeological Association of Ireland :—

The Journal. Vol. iv. Fourth Series. October. No. 28. 8vo. Dublin,
1876.

From the Author :—

Our Flag. Origin and Progress of the Flag of the United States of America.
By Geo. Henry Preble, U.S.N. 8vo. Albany, 1872.

From the Municipal Archaeological Commission, Rome :—

S.P.Q.R. Bullettino. Anno iv. Num. 4. 8vo. Rome, 1876.

From the Author :—

Roman Rotherham. By J. D. Leader, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo. Rotherham, 1877.

From Baron G. de Worms, F.S.A. :—

1. The Austro-Hungarian Empire. A Political Sketch of Men and Events
since 1866. Second Edition.

2. England's Policy in the East. Fourth Edition. Both by Baron Henry
de Worms. 8vo. London, 1877,

From the Rev. W. D. Macray, M.A. F.S.A. :—

1. North Oxfordshire Archaeological Society. Chinnor. 8vo. Banbury,
1875.

2. Transactions of the North Oxfordshire Archaeological Society for the
year 1875. History of Great Tew and South Newington. 8vo. Oxford,
1877.

George Holmes Blakesley, Esq. was admitted Fellow.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a photograph of a Sundial found at Geira, in the ruins of the ancient Aphrodisias, accompanied by remarks which will be published in a more complete form on a future occasion, Mr. Freshfield being anxious to secure a rubbing of a Greek inscription on the dial, which the photograph had but imperfectly rendered.

The Rev. H. M. SCARTH, Local Secretary for Somersetshire, communicated the following account of Roman remains in that county :—

“ Since I made my last communication to your Society in April 1874 (Proc. 2d S. vi. 187) on discoveries at Charterhouse, in Mendip, other Roman remains have come to light, and a record of these may prove of interest. The process of uncovering the surface of the ground on the southern slope of the Mendip, in a field called the ‘ Town Field,’ just below the ancient amphitheatre, where smelting was carried on to a great extent in Roman times, and the entire surface is strewn with the refuse, has revealed the implements and other remains of which I now send you an account.

A large party of the members of the British Association which met at Bristol in the autumn of 1875 visited the spot, and inspected the remains which are preserved at the smelting-mill in the valley.

In addition to the coins found on the spot which I enumerated in my last, I find that many more have been discovered at and around Charterhouse, and have been collected in a cabinet by a gentleman whose property adjoins the smelting-mill. Amongst them I observed a good British silver coin, but no Saxon coins. The Roman coins are of the date already mentioned, and three more elegant cornelian seals with classic devices on them have come under my notice.

Immediately after sending my last account an iron chain with a crook to suspend a kettle was found among the scoriae. The crook has a long straight shank to it. Other iron implements have also been found, the iron being very little oxidized, the burnt matter in which it is embedded having preserved it from decay.

Amongst these is a chopper, the blade $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and the handle $3\frac{1}{2}$, and in very good preservation.

An iron knife $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, three iron horse-shoes, the nails remaining in them. The length and width of these shoes varies from 5 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches and the unprotected part of the hoof is only 2 or $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

A cake of lead just as it had been run out of the ore upon the

hearth has been found, the weight is 78 pounds. The under surface quite flat and the upper slightly rounded.

Two clay crucibles. The larger one 2 inches high by 2 inches wide, the smaller 2 inches by 1 inch. These are circular in form, not angular like the modern ones.

A good specimen of an iron pick and a wooden spade with a handle all in one piece of oak. Length 1 foot 9 inches, breadth of blade 8 inches, length of blade 11 inches. This spade was found 5 feet under the surface.

A leaden plummet or weight, height 5 inches, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The weight of it is 5 pounds 1 ounce.

Circular leaden weight with iron handle, a rod attached. Total weight $26\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, length $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, breadth 4 inches.

Leaden weight with iron loop, length $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, width $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, weight 1 pound 10 ounces.

Fragment of a colander, with the letters *IVI. V* on the outer portion.

Fragment of Samian ware, with the letters . . . *R.V.* on the outer surface, against a figure. This specimen is very similar to an example given in Dr. Birch's *Ancient Pottery and Porcelain*, and figured in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxx. p. 454.

A perfect bowl of red ware, with the potter's stamp at the bottom, *A. POL. AVST.* (Roach Smith's *Roman London*, p. 102.)

A small bone spoon, similar to our present egg-spoons, has also been found, but more circular.

An iron implement, very similar to those now used instead of a common poker, in what is called a "close range," in our present kitchens, was very lately discovered, and seems to have answered some purpose in smelting the lead, as it was found among the scoriæ. The length of blade or head 6 inches; the shaft or handle 10 inches.

The same day that a party from the British Association visited the spot, a copy of an inscribed stone was brought to me, but, not feeling certain as to its being genuine, I asked to see the stone itself, which was, after a few days, brought to my house, where it now remains. I have taken impressions of it, and sent them to different scholars skilled in lapidary inscriptions, as Professor Hübner, of Berlin, the Rev. Dr. M'Caul, of University College, Toronto, Mr. Roach Smith, and Mr. Franks, but all differ in their interpretation, and I have, therefore, been waiting in hopes that some further portion of the inscription might be found.

The height of the stone is $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot. The width of the lettered surface only $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It was discovered in pulling down an old house, and had been cut in half, and used for building purposes. Probably a portion of each side is wanting. Until

the missing portion or portions are recovered, it would be idle to speculate on the meaning of the inscription. Those, however, who are of a different opinion will be interested in learning that the inscription as it stands has engaged and baffled the ingenuity of Dr. Hübner, who has published it in his *Additamenta ad Corporis* vol. vii. (*Ephemeris Epigraphica*, vol. iii. p. 121.) It consists of eight lines. The form of the letters is rude, and the use of leaf-stops seems to point to the age of the Antonines, which is also the date of some of the inscribed pigs of lead found at Charterhouse. (Proc. 2d S. vi. 188.) The stone is probably a relic of the fortified camp which was in the valley on the line of the Roman Road from Uphill on the Severn to Salisbury, and about a quarter of a mile from the amphitheatre on the side of the hill.

Since the above was written further remains have come to light. In June 1876, in the low ground where the smelting-mill stands, and at a short distance to the east of it, a fine pig of lead was found at a depth of ten or twelve feet under the surface. Along with it were the jaw-bones of horses and other bones. The Massa Plumbi has the following inscription on the upper surface :—

IMP VESPASIAN AVG.

on the slanting side in front.

BRIT . EX ARG . VE.



PIG OF LEAD FROM THE MENDIP HILLS, SOMERSET.

The weight of this pig is 1cwt. 1qr. 3lbs. The length of the upper portion is 20 inches; the length of the lower portion is 23 inches; the width of the top portion is 3 inches; the width of the bottom portion is 6 inches; the slanting side portion is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

The date must be between A.D. 69—78. This is the first Roman mass of lead that has been found in Britain with the name of Vespasian standing alone; the others have that of his son Titus as well. (*Archaeological Journal*, vol. xvi. p. 26.)

I am inclined to think that the letters upon the slanting part should be read *Britannicum ex argentaria vena*.*

* So far as I know, this form of inscription—*ex. arg. ve.*—is unique. *Ex. arg.* or *Ex. argent* alone are found in several examples mentioned by Hübner in the

In the following month another pig of similar size and form was discovered, but simply with the inscription on the upper portion :

IMP. VESPASIANI. AVG.

There is no other lettering. The size is large, and the weight of the pig 2 cwt.

I see that Professor Hübner in his *Additamenta*, p. 141, &c. has entered it as 'fragmentum simile,' but it is as perfect as the other.

What then is the difference in the quality of the metal that one should be stamped

BRIT. EX ARG. VE.

the others not?

I apprehend the veins of metal out of which the lead was cast into form must have been different, the one containing silver the others not. This seems to be the simplest explanation.

In addition to these pigs of lead, though not found in the same place, but in the "Town Field," were white terra-cotta figures, one of a female head similar to what have been found at Colchester, and another of a bear. This had been formed in moulds and the two halves joined together, but the back portion of the present figure is wanting.

With these remains was found a natural concretion of what appears to be red calcedony, having a mammillated structure, and seems at first sight as if it had been worn as an ornament, and to be artificial. The colour is the same as the red cornelian seals which are here so plentiful—one or more still remain in the iron settings.

But it is not at Charterhouse only that Roman remains have turned up. I proceed to lay before you the following account of a Roman villa which I have found in this parish, about two miles from Wrington. I am not sure if it would repay the cost and trouble of uncovering, as the floors have been broken up; but it enables us to fix another point of Roman occupation in this valley.

At the latter end of July 1876, the weather having been very droughty, I received a note from Mr. William Body, the tenant of the farm at Lyehole, telling me he had discovered some old foundations on a large scale on his farm, a short distance beyond his house, in the direction of Nempnet. They seemed to him to be like the foundations of a church, or a very large house.

Corpus Inser. vol. vii. Nos. 1203, 1215, 1216, 1217. The meaning of the term is discussed by Pegge in the *Archæologia*, vol. ix. p. 47. On the whole subject of Roman mining operations in Britain there is an interesting paper by Mr. James Yates, in the *Transactions of the Somersetshire Archæological Society*, viii. 1.

I accordingly visited it on the 29th July, and, suspecting from the ground-plan, which was easily made out from the run of the walls, that it was a Roman villa, I got Mr. Body to open the ground at one or two of the angles between the walls, and follow the line of the walls, uncovering the space between. We had previously marked out the area and the line of the principal apartments. On opening the ground we found remains of decayed mortar attached to the red bricks, and a small piece of red ware, and a single tessera. Time not admitting of further investigation, the openings at the angles were left for another examination, as I was leaving home the next Monday for some weeks.

Circumstances prevented the renewal of the investigation before the 27th October, when, in consequence of the rain, the grass had grown, and all traces in the turf were effaced. The former markings were however left. The space that had been built upon is somewhat less than half an acre.

On opening the ground again to the depth of eighteen inches, at the eastern angle, stones and roofing tiles were found, and evidences of the action of fire upon the stones and tiles—charred wood, and much mortar containing pounded brick.

The angle opened at the southern extremity revealed many portions of Roman tiles, some flanged, and scored with markings, as is usual; several specimens of pottery, red and coarse brown, and also pottery with glaze upon one surface; some good specimens of roofing-tiles, of hexagonal shape, and the remains of pilæ were come upon at regular intervals, but the upper portion of the floor which they had supported was quite removed. The pilæ were formed of hexagonal tiles, which had been before used for roofing, the nail-holes remaining in them, and the mortar between the tiles. This seems to show that the villa had been rebuilt, and the materials of an older structure used over again. Another of the pilæ was formed of flat squared stones, placed one upon another, about the size of the ordinary Roman tile; another was formed of rounded flat stones. These were all placed upon a projecting base. Between these were found pieces of pottery, red and glazed brown ware, some bones, wall-plaster, and lime, with much burnt wood; a flat-headed nail for pinning the tiles to the roof-timbers was also found, and a rough piece of flint, but no coins or metal implement of any description.

Having satisfied ourselves of the existence of a Roman villa, and of the space of ground it had covered, we discontinued our diggings, leaving it for further examination, if it should seem advisable. The spot is said to have been known by the name of the *Old Burying Ground*, which probably arises from ancient interments having been found just outside the site of the villa;

an ancient road leads up to it, which is now disused, and continues on in the direction of Nemepnet.

The situation is very picturesque and pleasant. There is water close at hand, and a brook flows in the valley below. It is distant about a mile and a half from Havyatt Green, where Roman remains were come upon in making the Bridgewater Road, which appear to indicate a Roman villa.

The site of the present villa is distant about a mile from Lye Cross, where is the track of the old road which led from Bristol in the direction of Cross, and was the main road to Bridgewater before the new Bridgewater Road was formed in the early part of the present century. The walls that remain appear to be about one foot high above their foundation, and are buried about a foot and a half under the turf. They are of the stone of the country—the carboniferous limestone—but the roofing-tiles are from a distance; pieces of white lias were also found, which is obtained at a place about two miles distant; nearly all the stones present the appearance of having been subjected to great heat, and many of the roofing-tiles have burnt timber adhering to them."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, March 15th, 1877.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Author, J. Tom Burgess, Esq. F.S.A. :—

1. Early Earthworks in Warwickshire. [Reprinted from the Transactions of the Archaeological Section of the Birmingham and Midland Institute for 1872.] 4to.
2. The Saxons in Warwickshire. 8vo.
3. Saxon Remains at Offchurch. 8vo.
4. The Bloody Hunting Match at Dunchurch. 8vo.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—

Sessional Papers 1876-77. No. 7. 4to. London, 1877.

From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. P.S.A. :—

Catalogue of Old Ballads in the possession of Frederic Ouvry, Esq. President of the Society of Antiquaries. Compiled by T. W. Newton. Privately printed. 4to. London, 1877.

From the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society :—

Transactions. Part 2, Volume iii. Second Series. Miscellaneous. 4to. Exeter, 1877.

From Weston S. Walford, Esq. F.S.A. :—

Annals of Scotland, from the Accession of Malcolm III. to the Accession of the House of Stewart. By the late Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Hailes. A new edition. In 3 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1797.

From the Author, W. De Gray Birch, Esq. F.R.S.L.:—

1. On the Great Seals of King Stephen. [From Trans. of the Roy. Soc. of Literature. Vol. xi. New Series.] 8vo. London, 1873.
2. On the Seals of King Henry the Second, and of his son the so-called Henry the Third. [From Trans. of the Royal Society of Literature. Vol. xi. New Series. 8vo. London, 1876.]
3. A Fasciculus of the Charters of Mathildis, Empress of the Romans, and an Account of her Great Seal. 8vo.

The Earl of Carnarvon and the Earl of Rosebery were admitted Fellows.

J. B. SHEPPARD, Esq. exhibited by the hand of C. T. Martin, Esq. F.S.A. and by permission of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, an exemplification, or, to use the language of the Roman Chancery, a transumpt of a Papal Bull printed on parchment, $25\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide by 21 inches long, the length of the printed line being $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches. About 5 inches each way of the top left hand corner have been torn off. This bull—which recites an earlier Bull of Innocent VIII. (27 March, A.D. 1486)—was issued by Pope Alexander VI. on the 4th October, 1494, and the document exhibited was a republication by John Morton, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 8th March, 1497. On this exhibition C. KNIGHT WATSON, Esq. Secretary, made some remarks illustrative of the relation between this bull and the Perkin Warbeck disturbances in the reign of Henry VII. These remarks will be printed, along with the Bull itself, in the *Archæologia*.

EDWARD KNOCKER, Esq. F.S.A., by permission of the Mayor and Corporation of Dover, exhibited a Charter granted 1 Anne to the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the Town and Port of Dover, to which is attached the great Seal of England, inclosed in a silver box, on the two faces of which are engraved the two parts of the corporate seal of Dover. The one, as is well known, is a ship, encircled with the motto, “*Sigillum commune Baronum Doveriæ*;” the other bears the legend of St. Martin, the patron saint of the town, mounted as a soldier and dividing his cloak with a beggar. (Boys's *Sandwich*, p. 797. *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* xxvii. p. 399.) Under this latter device, but separated from the engraving of the seal itself, is a Spanish motto, *AMIAMIGO TODO*, i.e., “All for my friend.” The object of the exhibition was to ascertain if possible the reason for placing these words on the silver box, which, it may be observed, bears the Goldsmiths' year-mark for 1701. Lewis, in his Dissertation on the Antiquity and Use of Seals in England, in speaking of seals of St. Martin's Priory (and notably of that of Prior Robert, A.D. 1345), says that in another copy of this seal

"are these words underneath, *Amia migo togo*, and round about it six pair of lions passant gardant." (Dugdale, *Monasticon*, iv. 532.) It seems reasonable to infer that Lewis must have been writing from memory, and had thus confounded the alleged copy of a Priory seal with this engraved box, bearing the same device; and this inference is the more probable from the way in which the Spanish inscription is misquoted—*Togo* for *Todo*—and the three first words *A mi amigo*, which on the box are all run into one, are by Lewis, as it will be seen, wrongly divided. How the words came on the box at all must be left to conjecture, unless the records of the Corporation should hereafter be found to yield any clue by showing who was the donor of the box. This might furnish a *raison d'être* for the inscription, supposing such donor had any connection with Spain or made use of a Spanish motto.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, March 22nd, 1877.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Royal Geographical Society:—Proceedings. Vol. xxi. No. 2. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Author:—Training Schools and Training Ships; for the Training of Boys for the Navy, Army, and Mercantile Marine. By E. E. Antrobus, F.S.A. No. 2. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.—The Magazine published under the direction of the Society. Vol. xvi. No. 48. 8vo. Devizes, 1876.

From the Author:—Archaeological Memoirs relating to the East of Dartmoor. By G. Wareing Ormerod, Esq. M.A. F.G.S. 8vo. Exeter, 1876.

From the Royal Institution of Cornwall:—The Fifty-Ninth Annual Report. 8vo. Truro, 1877.

From the Trustees of the Astor Library:—Twenty-Eighth Annual Report. 8vo. New York, 1877.

From the Author:—Intorno agli Seavi Archeologici fatti dal Sig. A. Arnoaldi Veli presso Bologna. Osservazioni del Conte Senatore G. Gozzadini, Hon. F.S.A. 4to. Bologna, 1877.

From the French Society of Archaeology for the Conservation of Monuments:—Congrès Archéologique de France. XLII^e Session. Séances Générales tenues à Châlons-sur-Marne en 1875. 8vo. Paris and Tours, 1876.

From the Society of Antiquaries of the Morinie:—

1. Mémoires. Tome xv (1874-1876.) 8vo. Saint Omer and Paris, 1876.
2. Bulletin Historique. 25^{me} Année. 99^{me} Livraison. 8vo. Saint-Omer, 1876.

Lord Acton, Lord Houghton, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, M.P., the Rev. William Hepworth Thompson, D.D. Master of Trinity College, Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart., Doyne Courtenay Bell, Esq., and Ernest Henry Willett, Esq., were admitted Fellows.

C. KNIGHT WATSON, Esq., Secretary, observed, that, after eight days and nights of incessant travelling from Athens, Dr. Schliemann had arrived in this country early this morning with the view of reading a paper before the Society, as he had promised, on the excavations at Mycenæ. Sixty photographs were exhibited on the table, and photographs and plans of the excavations would be found on the screens and on the sides of the room. These formed but a very small fraction of the photographs and illustrations which Dr. Schliemann had brought with him from Mycenæ, and which would be figured in his forthcoming book. The last time Dr. Schliemann was among us was also the last time Earl Stanhope occupied the Chair, and the very last words which our lamented President ever uttered in this room were to assure Dr. Schliemann that if ever he visited England again he would be most cordially and most warmly received. He ventured to think the crowded and distinguished meeting assembled to-night verified Lord Stanhope's prophecy. He would now call upon Dr. Schliemann to read his paper on the Antiquities of Mycenæ.

Dr. SCHLIEMANN, who was welcomed with loud applause, proceeded to read the following paper :—

“ After Troy there is in my opinion no pre-historic city in the east which deserves in so high a degree the attention of the archaeologist as Mycenæ, because, owing to its secluded situation in a rugged wilderness, the grandeur and massiveness of its ruins, and its distance from Argos and Nauplia, it has had no attraction to the modern mason, who found it much more easy to obtain new material from the surface of the rocks than to destroy the walls of Mycenæ, and to cut and fashion their enormous blocks according to his wants. To these circumstances alone are we indebted for the good conservation of the ruins of Mycenæ, which can hardly have undergone any deterioration since the day Pausanias visited them in 170 A.D.; at all events, they are in a far better state of preservation than those of any one of the Greek cities of which he describes the flourishing condition and the splendour of the monuments. His description of Mycenæ is but short; he says (II. 16, 6) : ‘ Amongst other remains of the wall is the gate, on which stand lions. They (the wall and the gate) are said to be the work of the Cyclops, who built the wall for

Prœtus in Tiryns. In the ruins of Mycenæ is the fountain called Perseia, and the subterranean buildings of Atreus and his children, in which they stored their treasures. There are the sepulchre of Atreus and the tombs of Agamemnon's companions, who on their return from Ilium were killed at dinner by Ægisthus. The identity of the sepulchre of Cassandra is called in question by the Lacedæmonians of Amyklæ. There is the tomb of Agamemnon and that of his charioteer Eurymedon. Teledamos and Pelops were deposited in the same sepulchre, for it is said that Cassandra bore these twins, and that, when still little babies, they were slaughtered by Ægisteus, together with their parents. Hellanikus (495—411 b.c.) writes that Pylades, who was married to Electra by the consent of Orestes, had by her two sons, Medon and Strophios. Clytemnestra and Ægisthus were buried at a little distance from the wall, because they were thought unworthy to have their tombs inside of it, where Agamemnon reposed, and those who were killed together with him.'

Pausanias does not give us further details, but, short as his description is, it is nevertheless of capital interest to science, because it proves to us that by tradition the great subterranean dome-like buildings had been treasuries, and had been used to hoard the wealth of Atreus and his children; it further proves to us that tradition had retained the memory of the site of the five tombs where Atreus, as well as Agamemnon, Cassandra, Eurymedon, and their companions, who had been murdered together with them by Ægisthus, lay buried. But luckily for me this passage of Pausanias regarding the site of those tombs had always been misunderstood, nay, it had been misinterpreted even by such eminent scholars as Colonel Leake (*Peloponnesiaca* ii. 365; Ed. Dodwell (*a Classical and Topographical Tour through Greece*, ii. 236); Prokesch (*Denkwürdigkeiten und Erinnerungen*, ii. 276); Ernest Curtius (*Peloponnesos*, ii. 411-413), who, with Pausanias in hand, explored the Peloponnesus for years, and wrote on it learned works which will for ever remain celebrated.

They had misunderstood Pausanias, because they thought that in speaking of the wall he meant the city, and not the great acropolis wall, and they therefore imagined that he fixes the site of the five sepulchres in the *lower* city, and the site of Clytemnestra's and Ægisthus' tombs outside of it. But that such was not his intention, and that he solely had in view the citadel wall, he shows by saying that in the wall is the Lions' Gate. It is true that he afterwards speaks of the ruins of Mycenæ, in which he saw the fountain Perseia and the treasures of Atreus and his sons, by which latter he

can only mean the large treasury which is indeed in the lower city, and perhaps some of the smaller treasuries in the suburb. But, as further on he again says, that the graves of Clytemnestra and *Æ*gisthus are at a little distance outside the walls, because they were thought unworthy to be buried inside of it, where Agamemnon and his companions reposed, there cannot be any doubt that he solely had in view the huge cyclopean walls of the citadel.

Besides, Pausanias could only speak of such walls as he saw and not of such as he did not see. He saw the huge walls of the Acropolis, because they were at his time just as they are now; but he could not see the wall of the lower city, because, originally but very thin, it had been demolished six hundred and thirty-eight years before his time, and he was no archæologist to search for its traces, or to make excavations to find them. Traces of the lower city-wall certainly existed in his time, because they exist now, but such is their insignificance that only the traces of the wall on the ridge seem to have been remarked by travellers, and nobody seems to have ever noticed the traces of the wall of the opposite side which runs along the bank of the ravine-torrent. For my part I have, for these powerful reasons, always interpreted the aforesaid passage in Pausanias in the sense that the five tombs are in the Acropolis, and I can prove this by my work, *Ithaque, le Péloponnèse, et Troie*, page 97, published in 1869.

I therefore sank three years ago, in different places of the Acropolis of Mycenæ, 34 shafts in order to sound the ground and to find out the place where I should have to excavate. In 28 shafts I found nothing, but the six shafts which I had sunk on the first western and south-western terraces gave encouraging results, and particularly those two which I had dug within 100 yards south of the Lions' Gate, for not only did I hit upon two cyclopean house-walls, but I also found a number of female idols and small cows of terra-cotta as well as an un-sculptured sepulchral slab. I therefore resolved at once making on this spot extensive excavations, but various circumstances prevented me, and only at the end of July last year did I find it possible to carry out my plan.

But in proceeding, in company with Mrs. Schliemann, from Nauplia to Mycenæ, we found it impossible to pass Tiryns, the royal city of Proetus, the birthplace of Hercules, without stopping there for a week to explore it, because its gigantic cyclopean walls, which were in all antiquity regarded by the Greeks themselves as a work of the Cyclops, and as more stupendous than the Pyramids of Egypt, had an indescribable spell

on us, the more so as the pickaxe of no explorer had ever touched its site, which was therefore virgin-soil to Archaeology. We worked there for a week with 51 labourers, digging a long and large trench, and sinking, besides, 20 shafts of six feet in diameter. In the higher part of the citadel we struck the rock at a depth of $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet, at the lower at 5 to 8 feet, and outside the walls at 3 to 4 feet. Thus the average depth of the rubbish in the higher and lower part of the Acropolis together does not exceed $11\frac{6}{100}$ feet, and the quantity of débris to be removed would not exceed 36,000 cubic metres.

In seven or eight shafts in the higher Acropolis I brought to light cyclopean* house-walls, and in three shafts I found cyclopean water-conduits of a primitive kind, being composed of uncut stones, joined without any binding material. The accumulation of the débris in Tiryns having been formed by the remnants of the successive households, one sees there how the terracottas gradually become more and more archaic the deeper one excavates. Since its capture by the Argives in 468 B.C., the citadel of Tiryns has, as is proved by the pottery, never been inhabited until the Middle Ages, probably the thirteenth century, when it was for a long time occupied by a villa and its dependencies. Immediately below the stratum of ruins of this villa follows the archaic pottery, to which archaeology cannot ascribe a later period than the sixth or the beginning of the fifth century B.C.

I will not describe here the beautiful Tirynthian pottery, as I shall have occasion to describe the Mycenian pottery, with which it is identical. I will only remark that Herè, the patron deity of Mycenæ, seems to have also been the tutelar divinity of Tiryns, for, just as in Mycenæ, I found here a number of idols in form of a cow or a horned female, both of which forms can represent nothing else than Herè *βοῶπις*.

Although not one of the classics mentions that Tiryns was ever rebuilt after its capture and partial destruction by the Argives, it is nevertheless a fact that it has been rebuilt, not in the citadel, but outside, and particularly on its north side, where we see the foundations of a number of buildings in the road to Mycenæ. Quite a treasure, found there some years ago, of small bronze coins of the Macedonian time, representing on one side an Apollo-head and on the other a palm-tree, with the exergue *TIPTNΣ*, can leave no doubt in this respect.

* These house-walls as well as the water-conduits, consisting of but small stones joined without any cement, do not of course deserve the name "cyclopean," and they could not be called so if they were found alone; but in the midst of real cyclopean walls I cannot help calling them so. Otherwise, the word "cyclopean" only implies the gigantic, never the lilliputian, though it may exhibit the same shape.

I begin now the summary account of my excavations at Mycenæ, which I began on the 7th August, 1876, with sixty-three workmen; but I gradually increased the number of my labourers to one hundred and twenty-five, which has for four months been the average number I had at work there: I employed besides four or six horse-carts. I divided my workmen into three parties, one of which I put at the Lions' Gate to open the passage into the Acropolis, which had been obstructed, probably, at the time of the capture, by the huge blocks which the Mycenians had hurled on the assailants, and by the household remains which had been washed down from the mount of the Acropolis, and had produced there an accumulation which was much higher than the gate itself. A second much larger party of workmen I directed to open, at a distance of 40 feet from that gate, a trench, 113 feet long and 113 feet broad, and a third party of labourers I ordered to dig a trench on the south side of the treasury, in the lower city, near the Lions' Gate, in search for the entrance. Like that of Atreus this treasury is under the slope of a hill, and was destined to be subterranean. But either by accident, as some people of the Argolid pretend, or by the sacrilegious hand of Vely Pasha, the son of the notorious Ali Pasha, who, as others say, tried to force an entrance by this way, the upper part of the dome-like vault had been destroyed, and the stones had fallen into the interior building, which had gradually been nearly filled up by the débris. The excavation of this treasury, which Mrs. Schliemann superintended, has been one of the most difficult we ever made, because the débris was there hard like stone, and we had the very greatest difficulty in removing the hundreds of enormous blocks which had fallen from the vault; besides, the delegate of the Greek government opposed the removal of the foundations of a building, apparently of the Macedonian period, which stands just above the "dromos," or approach, 140 feet long, to the treasury, so that in spite of our most strenuous exertions we failed to clear the "dromos" of the débris which still covers its pavement to the depth of 9 feet, and we only succeeded in clearing out the passage, 13 feet long, 8 feet broad, of the entrance to the central part of this treasury, but we had to leave there also a border of large stones and débris 7 to 9 feet high and 10 to 15 feet broad. The door has the enormous height of 18 feet 5 inches and is 8 feet 4 inches broad. On the threshold, which consists of a very hard breccia, and is 2 feet 5 inches broad, I found a very thin round plate of gold, and, in the entrance, one of those fluted semi-columns of a calcareous stone 4 feet 3 inches high and 1 foot 4 inches long which once stood to the right and left of the entrance; also a large fragment of a frieze of

blue marble with an ornamentation of circles and rows of wedgelike signs in form of back-bones of fish; further an almost entire frieze of white marble with an ornamentation of beautiful spirals. Nothing further was found in the treasury, which was evidently empty when the upper vault fell in.

There are no signs here that the internal walls have ever been lined with brazen plates; it is besides less sumptuous and seems to be older than the Treasury of Atreus, of which the size is about the same, and the entrance is only 11 inches broader. What astonishes me most in this treasury is, that the "dromos," or approach, and the entrance, were in a remote antiquity covered with débris 33 feet deep, because I found there none but very ancient pottery with geometrical patterns. It is altogether inexplicable to me why the Mycenians took the trouble to bury an empty treasury.

In the Acropolis I have entirely cleared the famous Lions' Gate, through which the King of Men passed when he went on the most glorious expedition of the heroic age. Its threshold is 15 feet long and 8 feet broad; it represents fifteen small, straight, parallel furrows, which were cut all along the threshold to prevent beasts of burden from slipping: in the midst is a large quadrangular hole, where the two wings of the door joined, and smaller square holes for the door-bolts are seen in the two uprights to the right and left; these latter are roofed by a lintel 15 feet long and 8 feet broad, on which is a triangular gap in the masonry of the wall, formed by an oblique approximation of the side courses of stone. The object of it was to avoid the pressure of the superincumbent wall upon the flat soffit. The niche is filled up by a triangular slab of breccia, 10 feet high, 12 feet long, and 2 feet thick. On the face of the slab are represented two lions in relief, standing opposite each other on their hind legs, and resting with their fore paws on either side of an altar, in the midst of which is a column.

It is universally believed that this sculpture represents a symbol, but many different conjectures have been made as to its meaning; the one thinks that the column alludes to the solar worship of the Persians; another believes that it is the symbol of the holy fire, and a *πυραθεῖον* or fire-altar, of which the lions are the guardians; a third conjectures that it represents Apollo Ἀγγιεύς. I am of this latter opinion, and I firmly believe that it is this very symbol of that god which Sophocles (*Electra*, 1374) makes Orestes and Electra invoke when they enter their father's house. But as to the two lions, their explanation is still more simple: Pelops, son of the Phrygian king Tantalus (Schol. Eurip. *Orest.* 5; Apollod. III., 5, 6; Sophoc. *Ant.* 818), immigrated here from Phrygia, where the mother of the gods, Rhea, whose sacred animal

is the lion, was greatly honoured, and therefore it is most probable he brought here the worship of the patron deity of his mother-country, and made of her sacred animal the symbol of the Pelopides. Thus here above the gate the two lions have, either as sacred animals of Rhea, or as a symbol of the powerful dynasty of the Pelopides, been united to the symbol of Apollo Αγυεύς, the guardian of the gateway. *Æschylus* (*Agam.* 1259) actually compares Agamemnon to a lion. Besides, among the jewels found in the tombs, of which I shall presently take occasion to speak, and precisely with that body at the north extremity of the first tomb of which the face was covered with a heavy massive mask, representing his portrait, were found twelve quadrangular gold plates, ornamented with *repoussé* work, and on two of these plates we see a lion sacrificing a stag to Herè *βοῶπτις*, who is represented by a large cowhead with open jaws, and just in the act of devouring the sacrifice; in the middle of the cowhead's large horns we see two smaller ones, between which the space is filled up with figs, probably because, as a lunar deity, the patron goddess of Mycenæ had a tellurian character. Characteristic on these cowheads, as well as on all other Mycenaean Herè-idols, are the enormous eyes of the goddess, which explain her Homeric epithet *βοῶπτις*.

I ask whether it is possible to explain the representations on the gold plates in any other manner than by supposing that the lion who sacrifices the stag represents Agamemnon or some one else of the Pelopides, and that the cowhead's wide open jaws, which are in the act of devouring the sacrifice, are a symbolic representation of the favour with which Herè receives the sacrifice, or her affection for the king of men, or whoever else of the Pelopides the sacrificer may be?

On entering the Lions' Gate we see to the left a small chamber only 4 feet high, apparently the ancient door-keeper's habitation. Such a dwelling would not much suit the taste of our present door-keepers, but in pre-historic times comfort was unknown, particularly by slaves, and being unknown it was unmissed.

Further on, and only $11\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the gate, is on either side of the passage, as in Troy, quadrangular cyclopean masonry 2 feet broad and high, and 3 feet long, which marks the site of a second gate of wood. Still further on I have brought to light two small cyclopean water conduits, consisting of uncut stones joined without any ligament, which no doubt brought here the water from the copious fountain called by Pausanias Perseia, probably in honour of Perseus the founder of Mycenæ. To the right of the entrance passage are two cisterns of cyclopean masonry, into which the water conduits empty, also a cyclopean

house containing only one chamber, the south wall of which is still twenty-four feet high. A little further on, my excavations have brought to light that large double parallel circle of closely jointed slanting slabs, which has recently become so famous, and in which Professor F. A. Paley has been the first to recognise the inclosure of the Agora and the benches on which the Assembly sat; only about one-half of it rests on the rock, the other half rests on a cyclopean wall 12 feet high, which was expressly built to support it in the lower part of the Acropolis. The double circle was originally covered with cross slabs, of which six are still *in situ*; they are solidly fitted in and consolidated by cuttings 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and 4 inches broad. Inside the double slabs is at first a layer of stones for the purpose of holding the slabs in their position; the remaining space is filled up with pure earth mixed with long thin shells in the places where the original covering remains in its position, or with household remains mixed with innumerable fragments of archaic pottery wherever the covering is missing.

This circumstance can leave no doubt that the cross-slabs were removed long before the capture of Mycenæ by the Argives (468 B.C.). The entrance to the Agora is from the north side. In its western half I discovered three rows of sepulchral stele, nine in number, of a calcareous stone. All stood upright: only four had sculptures in relief, which faced the west. One stele—precisely that one beneath which at a great depth was afterwards found the body before referred to, with the golden plates representing the lion sacrificing the stag to Herè *Βοῶπις*—represented a hunting scene: the hunter standing on a chariot drawn by one horse, and the chased animals being below the hunter; the broad border is filled up by a beautiful spiral ornamentation. The two next sculptured sepulchral slabs which, together with the first, marked the site of one tomb, represent each a battle scene, the remaining space being filled up by spirals. Curious is the augur's staff (*lituus*) which we see behind one of the warriors. The next sculptured tombstone, which stood above the smallest tomb containing only one body, represents spirals in the form of two serpents. Although the technical treatment of the low-relief of these four tombstones may not differ greatly from that of ancient Greek art, yet figures so archaic and with such an ornamentation have never yet occurred on Greek sculptures. The sepulchral slabs of Mycenæ are therefore unique in their kind. The mode of filling up the space not covered by the forms of men and animals with a variety of beautiful spiral ornaments reminds us of the principles of the paintings on the so-called Orientalising vases. But nowhere do we see on the Mycenaean sculptures those representations of plants

which are so characteristic on this class of ancient Greek ornamentation. The whole is rather a linear ornamentation with forms in powerful low-relief. We are thus furnished with an interesting specimen of that epoch in the development of Greek art which by centuries preceded the time when the latter was determined by Oriental influences, which I perfectly agree with Mr. T. Newton only began in 800 b.c.

I know of no example in history of an Acropolis having ever served as a burial-place, except the small building of the Caryatides in the Acropolis of Athens, said to be the sepulchre of Cecrops, the first king of Athens. But we know now with certainty that Cecrops is nothing else than Kacyapa the sungod, and thus the story of Cecrops having been buried in the Acropolis is a pure myth. But here in the Acropolis of Mycenæ the tombs are no myths, they are a tangible reality. But who have been the great personages, and what immense services have they rendered to Mycenæ, to deserve the signal honour of a burial-place in the Agora in the Acropolis?

To this inquiry my answer is, that when I discovered these tombs I did not hesitate to state that I had found here the sepulchres which Pausanias, following the tradition, attributes to Atreus, to the ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Agamemnon, to his charioteer Eurymedon, to Cassandra, and to their companions. But it is utterly impossible that Pausanias could have seen these tomb-stones, because, when he visited Mycenæ, in about 170 A.D., all the sepulchral monuments had for ages been covered by a layer of pre-historic débris 10 feet thick, on the top of which a Hellenic city had been built, and had again been abandoned about four centuries before his time, after having added a layer of Hellenic ruins 3 to 4 feet in depth to the thick stratum of pre-historic remains. Thus he could only have known of the existence of the sepulchres by tradition.

I was forced to delay the excavation of the sepulchres until I had nearly terminated my explorations, because the deep hollows would have hindered the removal of the débris by the horse-carts. I therefore opened to the south of the sepulchres a third and a fourth large trench, and brought there to light a large cyclopean house, with seven chambers, below two of which are cisterns cut out in the rock; into these cisterns flowed two small cyclopean water conduits of the kinds already described.

No ancient writer mentions that Mycenæ had been rebuilt after its capture in 468 b.c. Strabo even twice says that its site had ever since remained uninhabited. But it is certain that the city was rebuilt at about 400 b.c., and again abandoned at about 200 b.c. I can give these dates, of course, only approxi-

mately, by the pottery and by the coins, none of them being older than the fourth century, and there being not a single Roman coin. But in remote ages there were no railways and no steamers; travelling was both dangerous and difficult, and so we must forgive the tragic poets when, with all their admiration for the glorious history of Mycenæ, they knew so little about it that they continually mix it up with Argos, just as if one and the same city had both names. For a like reason we must pardon Strabo, who, though he was at Corinth, assures us that no vestige of Mycenæ remained.

Below the ruins of the Hellenic city I found a great quantity of painted archaic vases. The type of vase which is most frequent is in the shape of a globe with a flat bottom, and terminating above in a very pretty narrow neck without opening, the top of which is on each side joined by a beautifully shaped handle to the body of the vase. The real mouth of the vase is in shape of a funnel, and always on the same side as the other closed neck. These vases always show the most fantastical painted ornamentation of circular bands, spiral lines, or other decorations, which vary on each vase. Generally speaking, the ornamentation with spiral lines prevails on the pottery. Flowers, branches, and leaves occasionally occur; we often find bands of wedge-shaped signs, resembling backbones of fish, as well as zig-zag lines and circular bands; the symbol of the holy fire, in the shape of a cross, with arms bent over at a right angle, and with four points, the marks of the four nails, is frequent. Representations of birds and quadrupeds sometimes occur; all are very archaic, particularly the quadrupeds, in which it is sometimes even difficult to find out what the artist intended to represent. The bird in the representation of which the Mycenaean artist succeeded best is the swan, which is very frequent on the pottery; his representation of men is puerile.

I may mention here a vase on which are represented five warriors fully equipped, with crested helmets, coats of mail, long lances, large shields, greaves and sandals, who are evidently setting out on a military expedition; they are followed by a woman, who, with lifted hands, seems to invoke the gods to grant to the men a safe return.

The majority of the vases with a large opening are painted both outside and inside, and in many cases the internal paintings by far exceed in originality and profusion of colours those on the outside. Tripods of terra-cotta occur, but they are by far not so frequent as in Troy. Except the very small vases, all the pottery in the upper strata is wheel-made, but here and there hand-made pottery is found in the lower strata; this latter is either light green with black spirals, or it is in monochrome, red

or black, and has been wrought by hand-polishing to a lustrous surface.

Very large is the mass of Herè idols of terra-cotta in cow form, or in the shape of a horned female, with a very compressed face and a *polos* on the head, or in form of a female, whose whole body, from the neck to the loins, is in form of a disc, probably intended to represent the full moon, Herè having, as before remarked, originally had a lunar character. There were besides found female idols with an uncovered bird's head. Of these different sorts of idols together I have been able to collect more than 2,000, but nearly all are broken. All are covered with red, yellow, or black painted ornaments.

Iron was only found in the upper Hellenic city, and no trace of it in the prehistoric strata of débris. Glass was found now and then in the shape of white beads; blue opal-glass also occurs as beads or small ornaments. All this glass is as well preserved as if it had been made to-day. The glass fabrication was evidently only in its first beginning, for even the very small glass bottles were totally unknown. Sometimes wood is found in a perfect state, *e.g.* the board of a box (*váρθηξ*), on which beautiful spirals are carved in low relief; further, two side-pieces of a wooden box on which two lions and two dogs are represented in high relief. These objects are of great interest in a scientific point, because they prove to us that the art of carving on wood flourished even in the remote antiquity to which the Mycenian antiquities belong. Frequent also is rock crystal for beads, and sometimes for vases. There were also found beads of amethyst, onyx, agate, and other stones, with a very archaic *intaglio* ornamentation representing men or animals.

When towards the middle of November I wished to terminate the excavations, I excavated the places marked by the sepulchral slabs, and found below all of them immense rock-cut tombs, and other apparently much older tombstones; also another very large sepulchre, from which the tombstones had disappeared, but of which the site was marked by an altar of cyclopean masonry in form of a well, below which lay two unsculptured tombstones which probably once stood over the place. This tomb is 24 feet long and 18 feet 4 inches broad. In all these sepulchres I found, at a depth of from 27 to 33 feet below the former surface of the Acropolis as it existed before my excavations, human bodies, of which, in each of the three first tombs there were three, in the fourth, the largest, were five, and in the fifth, the smallest, there was only one body. All lay at equal distances from each other, on a layer of pebbles, with which the smooth rock bottoms of the tombs were strewn, apparently for no other purpose than to procure some ventilation to the funeral

pyres, because all the bodies had evidently been burnt on separate piles of wood in the very same place where each lay ; this was proved by the calcined pebbles, the wood ashes, and pieces of half-burnt wood below and around the bodies, as well as by the marks of the fire on all the golden ornaments with which the bodies were literally laden, further by the marks of the fire and smoke on the walls of cyclopean masonry, with which the rock-walls of the tombs were lined. In three tombs this cyclopean masonry was overlaid with large irregular pieces of schist, which were joined with clay, and formed a slanting wall, which protruded 3 to 5 feet in the tomb, and was $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high ; in one tomb were no pieces of schist, and only cyclopean masonry $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high ; in the smallest tomb was only a small slanting wall of pieces of schist, which were not joined with clay.

It had evidently only been intended to burn on the pyres the clothes of the bodies and partly or entirely their flesh, but not their bones, because these latter had not even been injured by the fire. The pyres were still burning when the contents of the tombs were covered by a second layer of pebblestones, on which the earth was thrown. For the most part the masses of jewels, golden diadems, crowns with foliage, large stars of leaves, girdles, shoulderbelts, breast covers, ornaments of the greaves, as well as a large number of the smaller ornaments, such as sepias, of which, for instance, fifty-three of natural size were found in one tomb ; discs of gold, of which 701 were found in one tomb ; lions, brooches composed of two pairs of stags, small temples, butterflies ; further, the splendid handles of swords or sceptres, the many hundreds of larger and smaller buttons, goblets, all representing a very archaic ornamentation of *repoussé* or intaglio work—for the most part all these masses of jewels had been expressly prepared for the funeral service. But, as a hundred goldsmiths would require years to prepare such a mass of jewels, we must take it for granted that there were goldsmiths in Mycenæ from which such jewels could be bought ready made. But there are many other jewels, such as large golden beads of necklaces and large signet rings, all covered with most curious intaglio work ; the five large golden masks, each of which evidently represents a portrait of the person whose face it covered ; and many other objects, which cannot possibly have been ready prepared in shops, and of course, least of all, the masks representing portraits.

But I may here remark that masks not only served to cover the faces of the dead, but also those of living men and even those of the immortal gods. That masks were worn also by living men, I prove here by the photograph of a signet-ring from Mycenæ, which is represented both in natural and double size. You see

there in *intaglio* work of very archaic art a young woman in gorgeous dress under a palm-tree, from which she plucks a cluster of fruit. On the other side of the tree is a sitting woman holding in her up-lifted left hand three poppies; before her stand one short and two tall women holding in their hands flowers or symbolic signs; all these five women are splendidly dressed, and wear richly-embroidered pantaloons, the width of which beats even that of any Turkish or Arabian pantaloon; all are bare-footed but wear greaves fastened with clasps; the heads of all the women are covered with a turban of a peculiar kind which runs out in a point, and from which a long crest hangs down on the back; on the upper front part of each of these turbans we see a diadem of a strange kind such as I did not discover in Mycenæ; on the lower fore-part of the turbans of the two tall standing women we see masks; the woman to the left of the spectator has lifted her mask to the forehead, but nevertheless we see in that mask the nose and the eyes; the other woman has drawn her mask over her face, of which however it only covers the forehead, the eyes, and the nose, and not the cheeks. This I think proves beyond any reasonable doubt that in a remote antiquity it was the custom, or at least that it was nothing unusual, for living persons to wear masks.

That immortal gods also wore masks is proved by the bust of Pallas Athenè with the *κράvos Κορινθιακόν* or Corinthian helmet, of which one example is here in the British Museum and two in Athens; it is also represented on the Corinthian coins. On both the busts and the coins the mask is drawn on the forehead, because the goddess only used to draw it down when she was fighting. Certainly neither the busts nor the coins are older than the fourth century B.C., but the type of the mask with the immense nose on the Corinthian helmet is by far too archaic for that century; it has evidently been copied from ancient types of Athenè idols, and luckily I can here at once prove to you that such is the case, because you see here the border ornamented with a row of six Athenè idols, which perfectly resemble the Trojan Athenè idols (*Troy and its Remains*, p. 36), with the sole difference that on these idols you see the immense nose of the Corinthian helmet mask. Thus the mask of the Corinthian helmet is nothing else than a copy of an ancient Athenè idol.

But at the same time I can prove to you that simultaneously with that idol there existed at Mycenæ another type of Athenè idol, which had perfectly the type of the Trojan idols, because four of them are represented here on another Mycenaean signet-ring, in company with three idols of Herè *βοῶπις* in form of beautiful cow-heads, of which one has even four horns. Before

I finish my remarks on these rings I call your attention to the Palladium, with the lance just above the two tall standing women; further to the two double-edged, ornamented axes, which you see above the hand of one of the standing women. A single double-edged axe you see on all the coins of Tenedos, and on those of Caria, of the fourth century B.C., but that this symbol belongs to a remote antiquity I prove here by the Mycenian signets. You further see there, just above the two double axes, two waving lines, which represent the sea as it is on the coins of Tarentum, also the crescent and the bright shining sun rising from it. I think that neither these two signet rings nor any other of the thousands of Mycenian works of art can leave a doubt in the mind of any one that the greatest Homeric scholar of all ages, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, was perfectly right in maintaining that Homer was an Achaian, because only he who was brought up in a civilisation like this, and who had masterpieces of art like these constantly before his eyes, could compose the divine poems.

The Mycenian portrait-masks not only lead us to presuppose the existence of a school of art which had flourished for ages, but it also makes us believe that there were special artists for portrait-masks in gold, who by a long habit had reached such a degree of skill that they could make a portrait in gold in almost no time, because in this hot clime the dead are buried the very day of their death, and this custom must have existed at all times.

The fifteen persons, twelve men and three women, and perhaps two children, having been simultaneously buried, they must have been murdered simultaneously, and, as of course they cannot have been murdered by friends, they must have been murdered by their enemies; may it have been Ægisthus or Clytemnestra, or both together? and we naturally wonder how a man could kill his enemy and burn and bury him afterwards with royal pomp and magnificence. But such was the custom in the heroic age, for do we not see (Il. vi. 413-20) Achilles killing his enemy Eetion, the father of Andromache, and burning and burying him with all his armoury and weapons, because, as Homer says, a religious fear forced him to do so?

The treasures of Mycenæ do not contain an object which represents a trace of Oriental or Egyptian influences, and they prove therefore that ages before the epoch of Pericles there existed here a flourishing school of domestic artists, the formation and development of which must have occupied a great number of centuries. They further prove that Homer, who repeatedly calls Mycenæ πολύχρυσος, or rich in gold, and who continually describes objects of art similar to those which

we see here, lived in the golden age of Mycenæ, and at or near the time of the tragic event by which the inmates of the five sepulchres lost their lives, because shortly after that event Mycenæ sank by a sudden political catastrophe to the condition of a poor powerless provincial town, from which it never again emerged.

According to Thucydides that invasion took place eighty years after the war of Troy; but, according to Plutarch, it took place in the lifetime of Orestes; and this latter account appears to be the correct one, because, according to Homer, Ægisthus and Clytemnestra reigned over Mycenæ, after having murdered Agamemnon, only eight years, and according to tradition Orestes became king of Arcadia, not of Mycenæ, and his sons reigned over a colony which he had founded in Asia Minor. If Orestes had reigned in Mycenæ, Homer would have mentioned the fact; his silence on this subject cannot but confirm the tradition that he did not reign there. But that Orestes, only son of the mightiest and most glorious of all kings of the heroic age, should have wilfully renounced his rights to the paternal throne of Mycenæ, the most civilised, powerful, and wealthy state of Greece, is impossible to explain otherwise than by a calamity which must have suddenly befallen Mycenæ; probably the Dorian barbarians, attracted by the wealth of the city, ransacked and destroyed it before they attacked any other city of the Peloponnesus. However that may be, we have the certainty that the flourishing school of art disappeared from Mycenæ with its wealth; but the artistic genius of Hellas survived, and, when in later centuries circumstances became again favourable for its development, it lifted a second time its head to the Heavens.

Gentlemen, if you think that Mrs. Schliemann and I have by our disinterested labours contributed a little to show that Homer does not describe myths, but real events and tangible realities, this would be to us a most flattering acknowledgment, and a great encouragement in the continuance of our work in Troy, which we shall resume very soon, for we have the necessary firman of the Turkish Government in our hands."

JOHN EVANS, Esq., V.P., F.R.S., made the following remarks: I rise with feelings of great diffidence to express the extreme satisfaction which I am sure all the Fellows of this Society, all scholars and all lovers of antiquities, will feel at Dr. Schliemann's coming here to give us the first-fruits of his discoveries. The amount and the interest of his discoveries are such that it is impossible to enter into any details on such an occasion as this. I merely rise to express on the part of the

Society the gratification that we feel at seeing him once more among us. I am sure that when we have the opportunity of examining more closely the photographs of the objects which he has found we shall discover in them a great deal which will throw light upon pre-historic archaeology in Greece and other parts of Europe. We shall trace the course which early art has taken, and we shall find generally a large illustration of the amount of civilisation which existed in Greece at the close of the Bronze Period. It is satisfactory to find here so striking an illustration of the fact, that even in Greece, at the time which apparently belongs to the period of the Homeric age, iron was comparatively unknown. This is an important contribution to archaeological knowledge. I conclude by offering to Dr. Schliemann our best wishes for his prosperity and for that of Mrs. Schliemann.

Lord Houghton, Mr. Watkiss Lloyd, Professor Colvin, and Mr. C. Knight Watson having addressed some remarks to the Meeting, the Chairman called upon the Right Honourable W. E. Gladstone, M.P., who addressed the meeting as follows :—

"I feel, Mr. President, for one very good reason, that I am the last man in this room who ought to rise on the present occasion in order to meet what I take to be our principal purpose for the moment, I mean the purpose of rendering due homage to Dr. Schliemann, for Dr. Schliemann has himself so over-bountifully paid me for the little that I have been able to do in the field of Homeric inquiry that I feel his liberality must react in weakening the credit of anything I may presume to say in his behalf, and must lead to the suspicion that I am only endeavouring to requite the generosity which he has shown. However, I cannot help reflecting on the day when I last met him here. And I should be sorry to seem indifferent to the kind hospitality of this Society in inviting me to be present this evening. It was a very interesting day when the lamented Lord Stanhope was in the chair. There are few in this room—I will not say there are none—who had the honour of his friendship for a greater number of tens of years than myself; and I wish to join in the expressions of regret which have been so becomingly given at the loss which this Society has sustained, and which has been sustained not only by literature but by society at large, through the death of Lord Stanhope. Now, Sir, I am heartily glad that another person besides Dr. Schliemann has been mentioned on this occasion—I mean Mrs. Schliemann—because, although the greatest possible honour is due to Dr. Schliemann, that honour would be imperfectly rendered if some specific

tribute were not paid with equal enthusiasm to her who has not merely been his helper but his most efficient coadjutor amid the difficulties which he has had to encounter. Naturally comparing the disclosures which Dr. Schliemann made to us on the former occasion with those which he has made to-night, one is struck with the immense wealth of the discoveries which he has now been privileged to unfold. In that respect he has gone far beyond what he accomplished by his extensive labours at Hissarlik. But there is one point on which we must feel he has not been quite so happy. When he came back from Hissarlik we had the means of applying on a very large scale a verifying process to almost everything which he had seen in the way of buildings, in the way of weapons, and in the way of utensils. Everything he had seen and everything he had brought with him we were enabled more or less to test by comparing objects with the poems of Homer. It was a standard of age to which we could fairly carry those ancient remains, and I am still very strongly of opinion, as I was hopefully impressed at first with the belief, that a very remarkable correspondence would be found to exist between the two. Now we seem to have attained to a great accession of knowledge. Thanks to the splendid munificence, the unwearied perseverance, and the great intelligence and discernment of Dr. Schliemann, a great addition has been made to the antiquarian wealth of the world. But the key to this wealth may not be forthcoming at once. As it has been said that there were great men before Agamemnon who remain unwept because they had no great poet to sing them, so we have here come upon large and bountiful remains of certain ages which may remain for a time but partially understood because they possibly may fall between the period of the Homeric literature and the classic age of Greece, so that there are no literary records to furnish for us an explanation of what we have to learn. It is probable that it may be given to Dr. Schliemann, who has so much energy and such a fund of buoyancy and strength—qualities which appear always to abide both with him and Mrs. Schliemann—it may, I say, be given to him to traverse yet other scenes, and to do even more than has ever yet been done by any other individual towards completing and explaining his own discoveries. I suppose the impression made on the minds of others, as it has been on my own, while we followed Dr. Schliemann, was that we were dealing for the most part with remains of a later age than the Dorian conquest, and perhaps a considerably later age; yet there may also be among the objects which he describes some, perhaps many, which are in themselves of even greater antiquity than those which were found by him at Hissarlik, or at any rate than those described in the poems

of Homer. I have seen comments and criticisms on some of the discoveries of Dr. Schliemann which have filled me with pain, because they were not conceived in that spirit of generosity and of brotherhood which ought to unite all who are engaged in inquiries like this, whatever may be our differences of opinion on this or that matter of detail. I don't think Dr. Schliemann needs commiseration of any kind. I am only sorry that in Germany—a country to which we look with so much reverence and gratitude for the enormous benefits which it has conferred upon us by countless persistent investigations—there should be any of that great literary and learned fraternity who are not actuated by the true brotherly spirit, and who do not recognise in Dr. Schliemann the distinguished character he is so well able to claim. The only point among those that Dr. Schliemann has dwelt upon to-night upon which I am now tempted to remark for a moment is as to his theory and belief as to the Herè Boopis. He acquaints us that he has found among the images at Mycenæ the forms of cows in great multitudes, and in circumstances which lead him to conceive that there is a connection between them and the religion of the period of their fabrication. I have seen that notion scoffed at, but I must confess it seems to me that although it cannot be affirmed to have been demonstrated it is supported by much probable evidence. The connection between these images, if they really represent the cow, and the Herè Boopis of Homer (though I am very slow and but very little disposed to admit the analogous relation in the case of the Athenè Glaukopis), really appears to me to be supported by various presumptions not unworthy at least of some attention. If you will allow me to quote myself in reference to this matter I will do so, for I don't think I could state my view any better if I started fresh. What I wrote a year or two ago in touching upon this doctrine of Dr. Schliemann was in a book called 'Homeric Synchronism.' I there said :

'In the opinion of Dr. Schliemann the Homeric epithets Boopis and Glaukopis respectively mean ox-eyed and owl-eyed, and are the Hellenic or Homeric modifications or survivals of older mythologies supposed to have represented Herè and Athenè, to whom these epithets severally belong, the one as an ox or with the ox head, the other as an owl or with the owl's head In the case of Herè there is some evidence from Egypt which tends to support Dr. Schliemann's opinion. The goddess Isis, mated with Osiris, is represented with the cow's head on some of the Egyptian monuments. She is identified by Herodotus with Demeter, but Demeter and Herè are very near, and Herè seems in Homer to be the Hellenic form which had

in a great degree extruded Demeter from many of her traditions, and relegated her into the insignificance which belongs to her in the poems. The epithet *Boopis* seems therefore possibly to indicate a mode of representing *Hérè* which had been derived from Egypt and which Hellenism refined. It must, however, be borne in mind that the Egyptian representation was not with the eyes but with the full countenance and head of the ox or cow, and further that the Homeric epithet is not confined to *Hérè* but is applied to *Klumenè*, one of the attendants of Helen (Il. iii. 144), and to *Philomedousa*, wife of *Areithoos* (Il. vii. 10). It is likewise given to *Haliè*, one of the Nereid nymphs (Il. xviii. 40). The inference, probable though not demonstrative, would seem to be that in Homer's time the epithet had come to bear its later and generalised sense, and that the recollection of the cow had worn away.'

But whether that was so or not in the time of Homer the topic opened is extremely interesting, because it touches on a very large subject and one intimately connected with the genius of Greece and the tendencies of the Greek mind. It is sufficiently plain from these remains and from what is said by Pausanias that persons coming from Egypt imported into Greece a great deal of the animal worship of Egypt, and it would have been strange if it had not been so. It is also probable, and the probability is supported by Pausanias, that the Egyptian religion remained in Greece as a local superstition in a more stereotyped form than it was ever allowed to assume or retain in the national literature of Greece. The mind and thought of Greece seem to have repelled all the coarser elements of the various mythologies which were imported into the country, and to have assigned and ascribed to everything they contained an upward and what may be called an anthropomorphic tendency; and therefore we seem to see the animalised conception of religion which so largely prevailed in Egypt passing by degrees into the anthropomorphic conceptions of a very different people, and the epithet *Boopis* was very probably a link between these two conceptions. I only mention this as an illustration of the immense interest which attaches to these subjects, because if we obtain facts sufficient to enable us to ground upon them full and rational explanations it is quite evident that we have here a development and explanation of a most remarkable trait in the Greek mind, namely, that which gave a specific character to its religion, a character I may add which I have long believed to have been the real basis upon which that country was enabled to rear the fabric of its unrivalled art. I will not trouble the meeting any longer, but I must again express to Dr. Schliemann my most hearty congratulations on the result of

his labours and my personal gratitude for all that he has done for the enlargement of our knowledge and for his exhibition in a somewhat degenerate age of the most noble and high-minded enthusiasm."

The President observed that this seemed to him to be a suitable opportunity for presenting to Dr. Schliemann that Diploma which had been awarded since he last addressed the Society on the subject of Troy. The first act of the President and Council after that address in 1875 had been to propose Dr. Schliemann as Honorary Fellow, and at the first opportunity the Society had hastened to give a unanimous adhesion to this proposal of the Council at the ballot of the 13th January, 1876. Dr. Schliemann's movements had ever since been so uncertain that it was not considered prudent to forward the Diploma, as the ordinary means of conveyance did not penetrate to the interior of a tomb or the bottom of a shaft. This, however, had only helped to enhance the pleasure which they felt in presenting him with it on the present occasion. Of the work which Dr. Schliemann had once more achieved it was unnecessary for him to say anything after the eloquent address to which they had all listened from Mr. Gladstone, whose presence at our meetings made every Fellow of the Society feel disposed to accost him in the words of one of old—*Cum talis sis utinam noster esses.* With regard to Mrs. Schliemann he could only regret it was not in the power of the Society to confer upon her a diploma similar to that which he now had the pleasure of handing to Dr. Schliemann at the same time that he proposed a vote of special thanks for the paper which he had laid before them.

Dr. Schliemann having expressed his acknowledgment the meeting terminated.

Thursday, April 12th, 1877.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From Mrs. Hugo, in compliance with the wishes of her husband, the late Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A. F.S.A. Rector of West Hackney:—

1. A Catalogue of the Manuscripts in the Cottonian Library deposited in the British Museum. Printed by Command of His Majesty King George III. Folio. London, 1802.
2. A Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum. With Indexes of Persons, Places, and Matters. 4 vols. Printed by Command of His Majesty King George III. Folio. London, 1808-12.

3. A Catalogue of the Lansdowne Manuscripts in the British Museum. With Indexes of Persons, Places, and Matters. Printed by Command of His Majesty King George III. Folio. London, 1819.

4. Catalogue of Maps, Prints, Drawings, &c. presented by His Majesty King George the Fourth to the British Museum. Folio. London, 1829.

5. Index to the Additional Manuscripts, with those of the Egerton Collection, preserved in the British Museum, and acquired in the years 1783-1835. Folio. London, 1849. (2 copies.)

From the Author, A. J. Ellis, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. :—

1. The English, Dionysian, and Hellenic Pronunciations of Greek, considered in reference to School and College use. 8vo. London, 1876.

2. [For Private Circulation.] Extract from the Preface to the Rev. W. W. Skeat's Chaucer, containing an Abstract of the Results of the Investigations of A. J. Ellis, F.R.S. F.S.A. into the Pronunciation of Chaucer. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Author :—*Études Paléoethnologiques dans le Bassin du Rhône. Age du Bronze. Recherches sur l'origine de la Métallurgie en France.* Par Ernest Chantre. 3 vols. 4to. and 2 vols. folio album of plates. Paris, 1875-76.

From the Royal Geographical Society :—Proceedings. Vol. xxi. No. III. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Camden Society :—Publications. New Series XVIII. Documents relating to William Prynne. With a Biographical Fragment by the late John Bruce. Edited by S. R. Gardiner. 4to. London, 1877.

From the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres (National Institute of France) :—*Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'année 1876. 4^{me} Série. Tome iv. (Oct.-Déc.)* [Completing the vol.] 8vo. Paris, 1877.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—

1. Sessional Papers, 1876-77. No. 8. 4to. London, 1877.

2. Report of the Committee for the Improvement of the Institute. 4to. London, 1877.

3. List of Fellows in Order of Seniority. Broadsheet, 1877.

From the Belgian Government :—*Bulletin des Commissions Royales d'Art et d'Archéologie. 15^{me} Année. Nos. 7-12.* 8vo. Brussels, 1876.

From the Editor, the Rev. E. L. Cutts, D.D. :—*The Church Builder.* No. 62. April. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Royal Society :—Proceedings. Vol. xxv. No. 178. [Completing the vol.] 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Editor, Ll. Jewitt, Esq. F.S.A. :—*The Reliquary.* No. 68. Vol. xvii. April. 8vo. London and Derby, 1877.

From the Author : A Short Essay on the age and uses of The Brochs and the Rude Stone Monuments of the Orkney Islands and the North of Scotland. By James Fergusson, D.C.L. F.R.S. 8vo. London and Belfast, 1877.

From the Sussex Archaeological Society :—*Sussex Archaeological Collections.* Vol. xxvii. 8vo. Lewes, 1877.

From the British Archaeological Association :—*The Journal.* Vol. xxxiii. Part I. March 31. 8vo. London, 1877.

A vote of Special Thanks was awarded to M. Chantre and to Mrs. Hugo respectively for their donations. To the latter the Secretary was instructed to convey the assurance of the deep sympathy felt by the Society in her bereavement.

Notice was given that the Anniversary Meeting of the Society, for the annual election of the Council and officers, would be held on Monday, April 23rd, 1877, being St. George's day, at the hour of 2 p.m.

The following Resolution of the Council was laid before the Meeting.

"That the following proposal be submitted to the Society for ballot at the Ordinary Meeting on the third day of May next:—That whereas the following Fellows of the Society—

[Here followed the names.]

are in arrear of their subscriptions two years and upwards, and repeated applications having been made to them by the Treasurer, That unless their arrears be discharged previously to the third day of May next ensuing, the gentlemen here named shall be removed from the list of the Society and declared to be no longer Fellows thereof, unless some special cause shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Council.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's Accounts for the year 1876 was read. (See p. 186).

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Auditors for their trouble, and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

The following correspondence between the President of the Society and the Lord Chancellor was laid before the meeting:

"Society of Antiquaries of London,
"Burlington House, March 23rd, 1877.

"**MY LORD,**—As President of the Society of Antiquaries of London I am requested by the Council to address your Lordship on the matter of the Bill which you have introduced in the House of Lords, to authorise the destruction of certain public documents on the ground that they are of no possible use to any one.

"The Council, knowing how many documents of the highest interest and importance have been within living memory destroyed on a similar assumption, would venture to urge the exercise of the greatest caution on the present occasion, and would especially suggest that no documents should be 'pulped.'

"When the Exchequer documents, some years since, were condemned to destruction, they were to a certain extent mutilated, but not pulped, and it is within the knowledge of the Council

WE, the AUDITORS appointed to audit the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, from the 1st day of January, 1876, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said ACCOUNTS, with the VOUCHERS relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and we have prepared from the said ACCOUNTS the following ABSTRACT:—

Stock in the Three Per Cent. Consols
on the 31st day of December 1876, £11,000.

Witness our hands this 29th day of March, 1877,

GEORGE EDMUND STREET.

DAVID MOCATTA.

EDM. OLDFIELD. **ALBERT W. WOODS** **Gentleman**

that a large and valuable collection of documents was formed by a private collector out of the documents then dispersed.

"If the documents now to be dealt with are 'wholly useless for legal, historical, military, statistical, economical, or official purposes, and of no possible interest to any one,' there can be no necessity for their destruction by pulping. Let their value be tested, even if it be only the value of waste parchment or paper.

"If the persons to whom the duty of discriminating between documents to be preserved and those to be destroyed work with the knowledge that there will be no appeal from their judgment they may be less likely to be careful in the selection than if they know that the documents which they recommend for destruction will pass into other hands, and their value be differently estimated.

"With regard to the documents in London the Council cannot doubt that the greatest care would be exercised by Sir Duffus Hardy and by any gentleman employed under him; but, with regard to country records, the suggestion in the Bill that the approval of their destruction should rest with the Custos Rotulorum appears to the Council to afford no adequate security for due care being exercised.

"I have the honour, &c.

"F. OUVRY."

"27th March, 1877.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Lord Chancellor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd inst. conveying to his Lordship the views of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries of London with reference to the Public Records Office Bill, and to inform you that the Lord Chancellor will lay your letter before the Committee of the House of Lords to which that Bill has been referred.

"I am, &c.

"HENRY J. L. GRAHAM,

"Prin. Sec.

"Frederic Ouvry, Esq.

"President of the Society of Antiquaries of London."

J. B. SHEPPARD, Esq. exhibited by permission of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury a volume of letters and other documents in manuscript which had been mounted, indexed, and arranged, and were about to be published by the Camden Society.

The President observed that it was a great satisfaction to find from the volume before them that the archives of Canterbury

Cathedral were in such good custody. It was an example which might be followed with advantage by other bodies.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq. Director, exhibited a Dutch Tobacco Box, which H. S. MILMAN, Esq. F.S.A. described as follows :

" This box, it will be seen, is formed of a copper band a foot long by an inch wide, curled round with ends meeting into such an oblong as to receive for bottom and lid two brass plates, each $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide. The brass plates are stamped with figures and inscriptions.

The inscription on the top of the box consists of the following lines, which are immediately below the names of Lowositz and Prag, the site of two of the victories commemorated :

Dein' nahme ist genug sie alle zu besiegen
Jetzt weis die ganze welt schon deines krieges lauf
Du fängst mit siegen an und hörst mit siegen auf.

That on the bottom of the box runs as follows :

ik vaar gelyk een held nae veer gelegen kusten
was het niet om het geld veel liever sonik rusten
en blyven op het land en houwe myn gemak
en drinken een glas wyn of rook een pyp toebak.

To both inscriptions is appended the name—J. H. Hamer, f. A box of this kind was exhibited here on the 4th May, 1876, and is described in our Proceedings, 2d S. vol. vii. p. 20.

The boxes are memorials of the Seven Years' War, made in Holland, in a form suitable to the social habits of the people of that country. They are interesting in comparison, being by different makers, and recording different campaigns of the Prussians, namely, their first campaigns against the Austrians and the French respectively ; and the one bearing an inscription in the German language, the other inscriptions in the Dutch language only.

The box now before us records the first campaign of the Prussians against the Austrians, which is prior in point of date.

The Seven Years' War began in 1756. Early in that year Prussia was simultaneously threatened by almost all the states around her. Frederick the Great boldly anticipated the preparation and concert of his enemies. He suddenly invaded Saxony, seized the capital and the whole kingdom, and surrounded the whole army which had been hastily collected and unwisely placed in an intrenched camp at Perna on the Elbe, near the Bohemian frontier. Whilst he was preparing to carry the war into Bohemia an Austrian army was assembled in the greatest haste there under Field-Marshal Brown, for the purpose of raising the blockade of the Saxon army. Frederick at once

advanced, and on the 1st of October met the Austrians at the small Bohemian town of Lowositz. The battle was severe, and the loss on both sides heavy, but the victory was clearly with the Prussians, for the Austrians retreated and failed to relieve the Saxons, who soon after surrendered to the blockading force. During the winter the war was as usual suspended. In the spring of 1757 the Prussians entered Bohemia in divisions, which concentrated near Prag, and there on the 6th of May was fought a memorable battle. The Prussians, although rather inferior in numbers and attacking an enemy strongly posted, were again victorious. After suffering a loss almost as heavy as that which they inflicted they drove the Austrians from the field and partly into the city, which they besieged. Subsequent events led to the raising of the siege and the retreat of the Prussians northward, where in the summer they engaged in the campaign against the French, which the second box commemorates."

THE HON. ARTHUR DILLON, F.S.A. exhibited the following objects in illustration of the History of Venice and her Doges:—

1. A Commission, dated November 29, 1653, with a silver seal or bulla attached, conferring the rank of Colonel on Guglielmo Hijen, at the pay of 150 ducats a month. The seal is that of Francesco Molino, who was Doge from 1646 to 1655. On one side is the inscription, Franciscus Molino, Dei Gra. Dux Venetiar. et C. On the other are the figures of St. Mark and of the Doge standing, inscribed respectively S. M. Venet. and Franc. Molino. The Doge is receiving from the hands of St. Mark the Sacred Banner, inscribed Dux.

2. A gold piece of ten zecchini, of the same Doge, but in this case the Doge is kneeling before St. Mark. On the other side is Christ, with his right hand raised in the act of blessing, and the left hand holding a globe, with the inscription,

SIT · T · XPE · DAT · Q · TV · REGIS · ISTE · DVCAT ·

or, "Sit tibi Christe datus quum tu regis iste Ducatus," the inscription first placed on the ducat by Dandolo in 1280, and of which the last word gave its name to the coin.

3. A similar gold piece of the value of twelve zecchini and of the Doge Paolo Rainerio. The type is somewhat different, for St. Mark, instead of handing the banner to the kneeling Doge, is raising his hand in benediction.

4. Another Commission, dated 18th December, 1659, conferring increased pay and rank on the same Guglielmo Hijen as in No. 1, conferred by the Doge Domenico Contarini, who

held office from 1659 to 1674. The seal in this case is of lead, but is of the same type as the silver seal mentioned above.

5. An oval bronze medal, $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$, struck in honour of the victories won by Morosini over the Turks. On one side is a figure of the Doge Marc Antonio Giustiniani, seated on a throne under a canopy, with senators with stoles on the left shoulder on each side of him, and in front two Turks kneeling as suppliants. Above are the words, *Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos seit nobilis ira leonis*. On the reverse is a winged lion slaying a dolphin with his fore-paws, and with his hind feet breaking bows and arrows in pieces, a type of victory by sea and land, as the inscription implies—*Ex utroque victor*. Around the edge are the words, *Serenissimi Leonis Alati solo saloque Turcarum vitoriis triumphale florilegium*, and the date 1687.

6. A bronze medal of Christoforo Moro, who was Doge of Venice from 1462 to 1471. On the obverse is a very fine bust of this Doge in profile to the left, and the legend *Christoforus Mauro Dux*. On the reverse are the words, *Religionis et Justiciae cultor*. A cousin and namesake of this Doge was governor of Cyprus, and it has been conjectured that the name of Moro may have been the foundation of the story in Cinthio that the husband of Desdemona was a Moor.

C. KNIGHT WATSON, Esq. F.S.A. Secretary, by permission of the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College, exhibited an interesting Deed of the time of William the Conqueror, being a grant of land from Ilbert de Lacy and Haduide his wife to the Abbey of the Holy Trinity of the Mount at Rouen. With the deed—and until quite recently attached to it—was the seal of Ilbert de Lacy. This deed and seal will be published in the *Archæologia*, with remarks by the Secretary.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these communications.

Thursday, April 19th, 1877.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From J. W. Carillon, Esq. F.S.A. :—No. 15. English Dialect Society. Series C Original Glossaries, and glossaries with fresh additions. VI. A Glossary of Words used in the Wapentakes of Manley and Corringham, Lincolnshire. By Edward Peacock, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne :—*Archæologia Æliana.*

Title, Index, &c. New Series. Vol. vii. 8vo. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1876.

From the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Hon. F.S.A. :—Report of the Commission to procure Memorial Statues for the National Statuary Hall at Washington, 1876. 8vo. Boston, 1877.

From the East India Association :—Journal. No. 2. Vol. x. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the New England Historic Genealogical Society :—

1. The New England Historical and Genealogical Register. No. cxxii. Vol. xxxi. 8vo. Boston, 1877.

2. Proceedings at the Annual Meeting, January 3, 1877. With Lists of Present Members, and of Officers from 1845 to 1877. 8vo. Boston, 1877.

From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire :—Transactions. Third Series. Vols. iii. and iv. (27th and 28th vols. of the collection.) 8vo. Liverpool, 1875-6.

Notice was again given of the Anniversary Meeting on Monday, April 23rd, and lists were read of the Fellows proposed as Council and Officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

Notice was also again given of the Ballot on the 3rd of May next ensuing for the removal from the List of the names of Fellows in arrear of their subscriptions.

A letter was read from Mrs. Hugo thanking the Society for the expressions of sympathy recorded at the last meeting.

Osgood Field, Esq. Richard Saul Ferguson, Esq. the Rev. George Drinkwater Bourne, and Benjamin Ward Richardson, Esq. M.D. were admitted Fellows.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. V.P. exhibited and presented certain Deeds and Documents, five in number, which H. S. MILMAN, Esq. F.S.A. described as follows :—

“ 1. A Roll of Parchment 9½ inches wide and 2 feet 5 inches long, written on both sides, containing accounts of the manors of Watlesburgh, Heye, Gutydene, and Kynartoun, all in Shropshire, from Michaelmas to Michaelmas, 3 to 4 Henry VI. 1424 to 1425.

The history of Watlesburgh fully appears in the following books :—Duke's *Antiquities of Shropshire* (1844), p. 108; Eyton's *Antiquities of Shropshire*, vol. vii. (1858), p. 100; *Collectanea Archæologica* (Brit. Arch. Assoc.) vol. i. (1862), p. 217; Anderson's *Shropshire* (1864), p. 336; *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxv (1868), p. 97.

The histories of the other three manors, subordinate and less important, may also be found in those books.

At the date of these accounts the four manors were held, as to two-thirds by Hugh de Burgh and Elizabeth his wife, the sister and heiress of Fulk de Mowethe (if she were then living), and as to the remaining third in dower by Isabella, the widow of Fulk de Mowethe, and then wife of Richard de Peshale. Afterwards they passed to the son of Hugh and Elizabeth, Sir John de Burgh, and at his death in 1471 (through the marriage of his daughter Ankaret, who died before him) to the Leighton family, the present owners.

2. A Roll of Parchment, 13 inches wide and 3 feet 2 inches long, written on one side only, containing a copy of the Charter, which is thus mentioned in the Cal. Rot. Chart. :—“A^o 1 Ed. IV. Pars. Sec^{da} Num. 7. Fodringhey Colleg’, Northt.”

The date of the Charter is 16 Feb. 1 Ed. IV. 1461-2.

A history of Fotheringay (including the college) was printed in 1787, and forms part of vol. iv. of *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*. It shortly describes this charter at pp. 25 and 111. The charter is of great length, and may be considered a refoundation of the college, with additional lands and more ample liberties and privileges. The college was originally founded in 13 Hen. IV. 1411-12 under royal sanction by Edward Duke of York, to consist of a master, 12 chaplains, 8 clerks, and 13 choristers. The instrument of foundation is printed in the *Monasticon* (vi. 1411), and other instruments of the reign of Henry V. and Henry VI. referred to in that book increased the endowment. The contract “to mak up a new body of a kirk joyning to the quire of the college,” dated 24th Sept., 13 Henry VI. 1434, is also printed in the *Monasticon* (vi. 1414).

3. An Indenture 13 by 4½ inches made under seal, but seal broken off, being a lease from Christopher Grey, of Upton Bishop, co. Hereford, gent. to Davit Thomkyn, of the parish of Llangarran, in the lordship of Irchynfelde, of divers parcels of lands in the lordship aforesaid in the vill of Llangennok. The term is from the Feast of the Purification 2nd Feb. 1505-6 for 43 years, the rent for the first two years to be one red rose on St. John Baptist’s Day if demanded (in that 40s. have been already paid), and after the two years 20s. at Lady-Day and Michaelmas. The date of the lease is 10th Dec. 21 Henry VII. 1505, and the language of it is such as was then usual, and has been continued with little alteration to the present day.

At this period the lordship of Irchynfelde was yet in the Marches of Wales. By the Act 27 Henry VIII. c. 26, those Marches were made shire-land, and that lordship became part of Herefordshire.

4. A Roll of seven membranes of parchment, each about 1 foot 1 inch wide and 2 feet 6 inches long, the outer having a thicker

piece attached as a cover, and each written on both sides. It is the roll of the Courts of the Honour of Tickhill, co. York, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, and of certain manors in the counties of York and Nottingham, held of the Honour, 41 and 42 Eliz. 1599 and 1600. An initial T at the commencement of the Roll is figured and described in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxiii. p. 197. It is a beautiful specimen of calligraphy. The history of the Honour and Castle of Tickhill is given very fully in Hunter's *History of the Deanery of Doncaster*, vol. i. p. 200.

The Courts recorded in each membrane are these :—

1. Courts of the Honour of Tickhill under the heads of Bassett-law, Strafford, Ultra Trentham, and Feodarius, held 3rd Oct. 41 Eliz. 1599, and 20th March, 42 Eliz. 1600.
2. Courts of Firbeck Manor, held 10th Oct. 41 Eliz. 1599, and 4th April, 42 Eliz. 1600.
3. Courts of Gringley Manor, including Misterton and Walkeringham as members, held 27th March, 42 Eliz. 1600.
4. The same Court continued. (Here are entered an apportionment of rent, the wills of William Walsham, Robert Crosse, and Robert Johnson, all of Gringley, a surrender to uses, and a grant of administration of the goods of Thomas Maud of Gringley.) Courts of the same manor, held 2nd and 3rd June, 42 Eliz. 1600.
5. Courts of North Wheatley, with its members, Bole and Missen, held 16th Oct. and 13th Nov. 41 Eliz. 1599, and 15th June and 5th Feb. 42 Eliz. 1599-1600.
6. The same, held 28th March and 22nd April, 42 Eliz. 1600.
7. Courts of Laughton, held 10th Oct. 41 Eliz. 1599, 3rd Dec. 42 Eliz. 1599, and 4th April, 42 Eliz. 1600.

In 1372 the Honour became parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, and ever afterwards followed its fortunes. From the reign of Henry VII. the Duchy of Lancaster was held by the Crown as a distinct estate, separately administered by its own officers. Further, the Honours under the Duchy were to some extent separately administered, each by its High Steward, who had the custody of its records. We learn this from two curious and instructive documents, which enable us to trace the history and explain the nature of the roll before us.

In April, 1591, 33 Eliz., Gilbert Earl of Shrewsbury was High Steward of the Honours of Tutbury, co. Stafford, and Tickhill, co. York, both parcels of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Sir Thomas Heneage held office in the Queen's household, and was also Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. The following letter from the Chancellor of the Duchy to the High Steward of

those Honours is preserved among the Talbot MSS. (H. 271) in the Library of the College of Arms :—

My verie good L. Since the writing of my former bre to yo^r L. (wherein I required yo^r favo^r for search of yo^r L. evidence touchinge the service of maintayninge of the head of a daime of fishinge at Tickhull) I understand that great stoare of the Records of the honno^r of Tickhull are kept at Tutburie, in a place whereof the keeper of the castle (yo^r l. deputie) keepeth one kay, and the Auditor another. I pray yo^r l. to geve order to yo^r deputie that this gent: Anthony Awdeley (whom I have sent for that purpose) maie have free search of the said Records, and such as he shall finde needefull in this cause to be brought to me, that he maie bringe them, the keeper takinge of him a note in writing indented interchangeable signed under both their hands, what Records the said Anthonie Awdeley receaveth, and this shall be his sufficient warrant in that behalfe. It concerneth her Ma^{ts} enheritance, w^{ch} I heare to be willfullie wthstode by the free-holders wthout anie reason. This Carre as it nowe is servinge them to small use, and the head being maintained as it ought to be, will be utterlie drowned (as heretofore it was wonte to be) w^{ch} yet maie be husbanded so, by her Ma^{ts} loosinge the fishinge, by draininge the grownde through the head of the damme (wthout hurtinge anie man) that it maie be pffitable to her Ma^{tie}, and do much good to the countrie, w^{ch} I beseech yo^r l. to consider well of, and to geve yo^r best help and countenāce to it. Whereof assuringe my selfe I take my leave of yo^r good l. wishinge to yo^u all happines and encrease of honno^r. At the Co^te the xith of April 1591. yo^r L. Assured At comandment. T: HENEAGE.

E. of Shrewsbury.

The series of Court Rolls of the Honour of Tickhill was doubtless in Tutbury Castle when the roll before us was added thereto in 1600, and so remained till the death of the said High Steward of the two Honours in 1616, and longer if the two High Stewardships were continued in the same person.

But afterwards came a period of confusion.

The Honour of Tickhill formed part of the jointure settled on Henrietta-Maria, Queen of Charles I., and after his death it became the subject of a Parliamentary Inquest, which is in the Record Office, and the substance of which is printed in Hunter's History of the Deanery of Doncaster, p. 231.

The following extract from that work tells what befell this series of Court Rolls, and so accounts for this one of the series being out of the proper custody and in private hands :—

'About 17 years ago (*i.e.* before the Inquest) Sir Nicholas Saunderson baronet, who was since lord viscount Castleton, heretofore high steward of the honour of Tickhill, was enjoined by order to send up into the late queen's court, by the procurement of Sir Charles Herbert, who purchased the copyhold manor of Gringley in the county of Nottingham, parcel of the said honour, the court-rolls belonging to the manor: in obedience to which order the said high steward did direct his deputy steward Mr. Robert Roiston to send up the said rolls; and for that the said court rolls of that manor were intermixed with the court rolls of the honour of Tickhill and the manors of Laughton, North Wheatley, and Gringley aforesaid, and could not be severed, that the said high steward was by another order enjoined to send them up all together, which were accordingly delivered all into that court: and all the rest of the rolls belonging to the honour were in these troublesome times plundered from the deputy steward at Doncaster, save such books of tenures and rent rolls as were in the hands of Sir Ralph Hansby.'

5. A Roll of ten membranes of parchment, each 10½ inches wide, and of various lengths, up to 2 feet 6 inches. Several membranes much injured, and partly destroyed by damp. Some written on both sides.

It contains an account of the lands belonging to the monastery of Dartford in Kent, rendered to Elizabeth Cressener, the prioress, from Michaelmas 13 Henry VIII. 1521, to Michaelmas 14 Henry VIII. 1522. The lands were in Kent, Dorset, Wilts, Surrey, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Wales, and also in London. The account for London is on membranes 5 to 6, and that for Kent on membranes 7 to 10.

At the top of the first membrane is written a note:—

'per Johēm Sedley unum auditorem dñi Regis in Seicio suo et auditorem hujus monasterii de Dertford in com. Kane.'

And at the top of the last membrane, on the back, a memorandum:—

'delyv' thyse ten skynnes at kyt leys house in lübart strete besydes the Cardinalles hatt.'*

And a later note 'scedula decem.'

This monastery was founded 23 Ed. III. 1349, and fully established by his letters patent of 20th July, 46 Ed. III. 1372. It always enjoyed the favour of royalty, and received as a nun the Lady Bridget, a daughter of Edward IV. Its history is amply given in Dunkin's History of Dartford."

* See The History of Sign-boards, p. 315, and Newton's London in the Olden Time, p. 33.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. Director, exhibited two bronze objects recently dredged up in the Thames.

1. A socketed celt, quadrangular in section, with loop, but quite plain. Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Found near Kingston-on-Thames, March, 1877.

2. A spear-head, with a deep groove on each side of the projection formed by the socket; the blade terminates at its lower end abruptly, where are two loops by which it was attached to the shaft. There are, as usual with this type, no rivet-holes. Length, $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches. In the socket are some remains of the wooden shaft. Found at Thames Ditton, Surrey, April, 1877.

JOHN MALCOLM, Esq. of Poltalloch, exhibited a bronze socketed celt with loop, found on his estates in the parish of North Knapdale, Argyleshire. It is peculiar in the blade being more fan-shaped than usual. (See woodcut.*). Length, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches.

FREDERICK PEAKE, Esq. exhibited a drawing of a Roman Pavement found at Medbourne, near Market Harborough, Leicestershire, accompanied by the following remarks:—

"The pavement, of which a drawing made from measurement by H. A. Dibbin, Esq. accompanies these notes, has been recently discovered in the village of Medbourne. It was found in a small paddock in the village, close by a stream. It lay due north and south, at a depth of from three to four feet below the present surface of the ground. The materials of which it

is composed and the colours are respectively, whinstone (blue), brick (red), oolitic stone from the locality (drab), and a composition (white). The size of the blocks on the pattern averages about half an inch square; those on the exterior of the pattern are one inch square. The whole was set in a bed of mortar upwards of an inch thick, which in its turn appears to have rested on the native earth. The pavement is about 42 by 22 feet over all. Fragments of pavement having from time to time been found in a garden adjoining the paddock referred to, led to a careful examination being recently made in the paddock, previously to its being



BRONZE CELT FROM
ARGYLESHERE.

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

* The Society is indebted to John Evans, Esq. V.P. for the use of this block.

built upon. As soon as the pavement was discovered the whole of it was laid bare, and by dint of considerable ingenuity on the part of Mr. Dibbin, the engineer on the staff of the London and North Western Railway—who are making a railway through the parish—in measuring and photographing the remains of the pattern, the plan of the entire pavement has been reproduced. The pavement itself, so far as the pieces could be collected, have been carefully removed. It will be observed that some of the oldest rules of practical geometry are embodied in the pattern, the chief one being, that, if the base of a right-angled triangle be three units and the height four, the hypotenuse will be five units.

Medbourne is midway between Chester and Colchester, about 90 miles from each, its modern name being probably a corruption of Medmenbury. It was the site of a Roman encampment of considerable importance. The camp was on the high ground, about a quarter of a mile from the village ; here Roman coins are continually found to the present day. The traces of the old Roman road which probably connected Chester with Colchester are still remarkably distinct. The engineers who are now constructing the railway from Market Harborough to Melton have come across it in more than one place. Numerous fragments of cinerary urns, portions of amphoræ, Samian ware, and wall frescoes, have also been found ; but owing to the evident destruction of the Roman town or station by fire these are in very small pieces.

The parts coloured black in the covering over the drawing show where the pavement had been destroyed before its removal."

C. KNIGHT WATSON, Esq. Secretary, observed that the existence of this pavement had been brought before the Society as far back as 1721. It was again opened in 1793. A full account of the discovery then made is to be found in Nichols's Leicestershire, vol. ii. p. 717. Comp. Camden's Britannia, ed. 1806, vol. ii. p. 301 ; Stukeley, Itin. Cur. p. 109.

C. A. BEAVAN, Esq. exhibited a silver chalice, which may be described as follows :—

The chalice is entirely of silver, and measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height ; the bowl, 4 in. in diameter, is quite plain. It is connected with the stem by means of an openwork composed of cherubs' heads and scroll ; the stem is six-sided, and has a fluted knop, with cherubs' heads around. The foot is six-foil shaped, $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, richly moulded, with three engraved roundels inclosing the emblems of the Passion, a half-length of the Blessed Virgin and Child, and a half-length of St. Peter. Under the

foot is scratched the date 1547, and the following plate-marks : a crowned shield with a fesse, a key in pale, M in a square, and R in a shield. The date scratched would accord with the style of the chalice.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

ANNIVERSARY.

Monday, April 23rd, 1877.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

Sir Sibbald D. Scott, Bart. and the Rev. Sparrow Simpson, D.D. were nominated Scrutators of the Ballot.

At 2·30 P.M. the President proceeded to deliver the following Address :

GENTLEMEN,

I regret to have to announce to you that the losses sustained by death during the past year, that is, from the 5th of April, 1876, to the 5th of April, 1877, have made the Obituary list of the Society unusually heavy. The deaths which have occurred during that period are as follows :

Deaths.

- *George Brindley Acworth, Esq.
- Charles Frederick Angell, Esq.
- *Rev. Joseph Bosworth, D.D., F.R.S.
- James Ernest Brudenell Bruce, Esq.
- Talbot Bury, Esq.
- Charles Harcourt Chambers, Esq. M.A.
- *Rev. Alfred Butler Clough, B.D.
- Rev. Thomas Corser, M.A.
- James Crowdy, Esq.
- Robert Farre Dalrymple, Esq.
- *Edward Dalton, Esq. LL.D.
- Rev. Walter Field, M.A.
- Thomas Godfrey Godfrey-Faussett, Esq. M.A.
- Nathaniel Hollingworth, Esq.

* Fellows who had compounded for their subscriptions.

- Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A.
 Thomas Lewin, Esq. M.A.
 Rev. Samuel Lysons, M.A.
 *William, Viscount Milton, M.P.
 Davyd William Nash, Esq.
 *Jesse Watts Russell, Esq. D.C.L., F.R.S.
 William Smith, Esq.
 *Charles Towneley, Esq. F.R.S.
 Captain Arthur Chilver Tupper.

Within the same period there has been one Withdrawal from the Society, viz. :

Lieut.-Col. Henry Brackenbury, R.A.

Following the example of my distinguished predecessor in this Chair, I shall proceed to call more special attention to those names on the above list which are entitled to be had in remembrance, on account of the services they have rendered, either by contributing to the Transactions or by otherwise promoting the interests of the Society.

Among these we must assign a high place to the Reverend THOMAS HUGO, who, of late years indeed, had been prevented by the more absorbing and higher avocations of a parish priest from attending our meetings, or taking a part in our proceedings, but who was formerly one of the most active, as he was certainly one of the most useful, members of our body. Mr. Hugo, who was connected by the tie of a common ancestry with his illustrious French namesake, Victor Hugo, was born at Taunton in 1820. He always retained for his native county an active interest, which found vent in numerous and valuable contributions to a local Society, in which he illustrated the Ecclesiastical and Mediæval Archæology and History of Somersetshire. Elected a Fellow on the 17th February, 1853, and admitted (as every Fellow ought to be admitted) on the Thursday immediately succeeding his election, he began on that same evening a series of communications to the Society, which will be found recorded in the subjoined note,† and of which the number alone—not less than sixty—afford some evidence of the active part he took in our proceedings. Of these communications, only one found its way into the *Archæologia*. I refer to a paper entitled “Notes on a Collection of Pilgrims’ Signs of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and

* Fellows who had compounded for their subscriptions.

† Proc. ii. 298, 304; iii. 8, 15, 45, 54, 72, 86, 90, 100, 105, 109, 118, 126, 129, 130, 136, 142, 144, 153, 156, 165, 174, 194, 206, 213, 222, 235, 250, 256, 289; iv., 9, 16, 42, 47, 113, 125, 133, 147, 178, 203, 207, 209, 227, 279, 309. 2d S. i. 92, 144, 179, 186, 267, 341; ii. 36, 101, 127, 168, 282, 436; v. 428.

Fifteenth Centuries found in the Thames," which was read on June 10, 1859, and was published in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxix. pp. 309-314. This paper dealt with an interesting, though subordinate, class of antiquities, which, in the year preceding its publication, had formed the subject of what might be called an antiquarian *cause célèbre*. I refer to the case of Eastwood *v.* "The Athenæum" newspaper, which turned upon a charge of libel respecting leaden objects, which purported to be genuine Pilgrims' Signs. On the truth or the reverse of the particular allegations which formed the subject of the trial to which I refer, I shall not be rash enough to express an opinion. I will but refer you to what appear to me, on the general question of the existence of such forgeries, to be the very conclusive remarks made before this Society in 1861 by Sir Charles Reed, F.S.A. Proc. N.S. i. 361. And I would further observe, that, in the interval between giving his evidence at the trial and reading his paper on Pilgrims' Signs, Mr. Hugo seems to have made himself more intimately acquainted with these curious specimens of antiquity, and to have exercised a sounder judgment in discriminating the genuine from the false. But it was not only by communications and exhibitions that Mr. Hugo showed his interest in the Society. A Member of the Executive Committee from the first creation of that Committee in 1853 to 1864, he was conspicuous for the assiduity of his attendance, and for his readiness to promote by all means in his power the interests of Archæology and the credit of the Society. In later years, as I have already intimated, his work and his residence in a large and remote London parish—for he became rector of Hackney in 1868—prevented him from coming among us as of old, but his heart was with us to the last; for among the recorded wishes which accompanied his will, and to which his widow hastened to give effect, was one which desired that his Catalogues of the Lansdowne, Harleian, Cottonian, and other MSS. in the British Museum (amounting in all to seven volumes folio) should find a resting-place on the shelves of a Society which he had loved for so many years of his life, and which he had not ceased to remember at his death. This bequest is the more welcome, as the copies of those Catalogues, already in the possession of the Society, were only given on condition they should not be allowed to go out of the Library, so that any Fellow who desires to use these Catalogues for purposes of historical research will have now a duplicate copy at his disposal exempt from this prohibition.

While pursuing his archæological studies, Mr. Hugo—himself an artist—was not unmindful of more modern art. He possessed an unrivalled collection of the works of the Bewicks—

including many of the original blocks—and of those works he published an elaborate catalogue in two large volumes. He was in truth an indefatigable worker to the last, and the wear and tear of such incessant work told upon him all the more, because he threw his heart into everything he did. Of his various publications other than those which he contributed to the Transactions of this Society, a tolerably complete list will be found in Crockford's Clerical Directory for 1877, p. 469. But at the last the spring snapped. His death was extremely sudden. He attended and assisted at a midnight service in his own church last Christmas Eve, and within twenty-four hours he sank to rest.

THOMAS LEWIN, Esq. F.S.A. occupied a place so distinguished among the lawyers of his day, that it is difficult to understand how he found time to win the reputation he deservedly enjoyed as a student of Archaeology and History. It is related—it was in fact the boast—of an illustrious French statesman, the Chancelier D'Aguesseau, that the greater part of his works, in fourteen volumes quarto, was written while waiting for his wife to come down to breakfast. It may have been during similar *horæ subseciræ* that Mr. Lewin found, or made, time to write not only the substantial papers which figure in our *Archæologia*, but the far more voluminous works which adorn our shelves. Mr. Lewin was the son of the Rev. S. J. Lewin, Vicar of Ifield in Sussex, and was born in 1805. He was called to the Bar in 1833, and in 1853 became one of the Conveyancing Counsel to the Court of Chancery, a post which he retained till his death. He was elected a Fellow on the 19th of March, 1863. But in the previous month he had already laid a communication before the Society under the following circumstances. During the controversy in 1862 between Mr. Lewin and Dr. Cardwell as to whether Hythe or Deal was the place of Cæsar's landing in Britain, our late President, Lord Stanhope, had the sagacity to discern that the entire controversy, as between those two gentlemen and those two places, had been made to turn on an alleged difference between the in-shore and mid-channel streams off Dover, from the South Foreland on the one side, to beyond Shakespeare Cliff on the other, and to the extent of a mile and a half or two miles from the shore. Accordingly, the Council of the Society, at the suggestion of the President, requested the Admiralty to make a special survey, or series of tidal observations, with a view to settling the disputed point. The result, as you know, is set forth at length in the pages of the *Archæologia*. I only refer to it now to show how it came about that Mr. Lewin's "maiden" paper—if I may be allowed such an expression—was entitled, "Further Observations on the

Landing of Cæsar, in connection with the Correspondence between the Society of Antiquaries and the Admiralty." It was read on the 12th February, 1863, and will be found in the xxxixth volume of the *Archæologia*, pp. 309-314. Mr. Lewin justly claims the verdict of the Admiralty to be in his favour—in favour, that is, of Hythe as the landing-place, as against the rival claims of Deal. On the 11th May, 1865, Mr. Lewin laid before the Society a paper entitled, "Sketch of British and Roman London," which will be found in the *Archæologia*, vol. xl. pp. 59-70. This paper grew, so to speak, out of two papers which had been previously laid before the Society by our late Fellow Mr. W. H. Black. Mr. Lewin's object was, 1. To show that London was *ab origine* a British city; 2. To endeavour to define what was the primitive site of it; and 3. To point out the gradual growth of London under the Roman domination. In the same year (Nov. 23rd) and in the same volume of the *Archæologia* (pp. 361-374) we have an elaborate paper from Mr. Lewin, "On the position of the Portus Lemanus of the Romans." Mr. Lewin endeavoured to identify the Portus Lemanus with Hythe—a position which Mr. Black, in the following January, endeavoured to controvert.

We now come to far more debatable ground. On the 15th February, 1866, Mr. Lewin communicated to the Society a paper on "The Genuineness of the Holy Sepulchre" (*Archæologia*, xli. pp. 116-134). This was followed, on the 8th March, by a paper on "The Mosque of Omar" (pp. 135-150); and, on the 16th February, 1871, we have Mr. Lewin's "Observations on the probable Sites of the Jewish Temple and Antonia and the Acra, with reference to the results of the recent Palestine Explorations" (*Archæologia*, xliv. pp. 17-62). I believe I am correct in stating that, at the time these three most important papers were written, Mr. Lewin had not yet visited in person the scene of his learned and ingenious speculations. That visit, however, he subsequently paid to Jerusalem, and he has been known to express the satisfaction with which he found those views confirmed by personal examination on the spot. Nothing indeed is more remarkable throughout his works than the acumen, amounting almost to genius, with which he made the memorable places of history live before his eye. On the correctness of the theories advanced in these various memoirs by their learned author, I shall not attempt to offer the shadow of an opinion. The topography of Jerusalem belongs to a category which is proverbially associated with the mental perplexities of Lord Dundreary. The excavations carried on by means of the Palestine Exploration Fund have been energetically and skilfully conducted; but I find one, who is among the best qualified

to estimate, and might be suspected *à priori* of a wish to exaggerate, their value, speaking of them in the following terms. In a number of *The Academy* for the current year (Feb. 24, 1877), Captain Wilson, R.E., observes: "It cannot be too emphatically asserted that, interesting as the excavations have been, they have solved none of the old problems, and the burning questions of Jerusalem topography are as much a matter of controversy now, as they were ten years ago." A new book on the subject has just been published by Captain Warren, and another new book is, it would seem, on the point of publication by that distinguished writer, Mr. James Fergusson. Whatever may be the result of the controversy, of this I am certain, that any one who either takes part in the contest, or who watches it from afar, will come most imperfectly prepared to his task, if he has not diligently conned and studied the learned and singularly dispassionate pages with which our lamented Fellow has enriched the *Archæologia*, on this most difficult but most interesting—I had almost said exasperating—subject.

In grouping together Mr. Lewin's papers on the topography of Jerusalem, I have designedly passed over another paper of his on a different subject, which was read on the 20th June, 1867, "On the Castra of the Littus Saxonicum, and particularly the Castrum of Othona." It is published in the *Archæologia*, vol. xli. pp. 421-452. Taking for his basis the enumeration of these *Castra* in the *Notitia*, Mr. Lewin proceeds to identify their modern sites, and more especially that of *Othona*, which had only recently been determined.

It is impossible, I think, to read Mr. Lewin's contributions to the *Transactions* of the Society or his other works without being struck with the impress they bear of the great value of that exact legal training by which he had prepared his mind for dealing with such subjects. The care with which he sifts and collates evidence, the clearness with which he sets out his argument, the directness with which he arrives at his conclusion, are largely due, as I believe, to those habits of thought which are acquired and fostered in the prosecution of legal studies.

WILLIAM SMITH, Esq. was elected a Fellow on the 16th December, 1852. He was born in 1808 in Lisle Street, where his father had for many years carried on the business of a print-seller, from which he and his brother retired in 1848. It was in this capacity that he rendered to this Society a substantial service, which is recorded in becoming terms by Mr. John Bruce in the pages of our *Proceedings* (vol. iii. p. 43). We there find, that about a year after his election he presented to the Society no less a number than 450 engraved English Portraits,

including a large number of portraits of Fellows of the Society. But this gives, after all, but a very inadequate idea of what we owe to his memory. Having myself been Treasurer of the Society, I can bear a testimony, which I am sure my successor in that office will endorse, to the efficient aid which Mr. Smith was ever ready to afford as Member of the Finance Committee, to which he was elected in the year 1863. Whether in that capacity, or as a Member of Council, he was always anxious, in a very modest, unpretending way, to do his best for the Society ; and his shrewdness and knowledge of business have more than once stood us in good stead. Of his gifts of Water-colour drawings to the Nation, this is not the place to speak. It will be remembered that only last year he presented to the Society an interesting portrait of a former Director of the Society, Viscount Strangford. Of the many Institutions which will miss his active co-operation, his uniform courtesy, and disinterested zeal, there are none which will cherish a more sincere regard for his memory than the Society I have now the honour of addressing.

A similar tribute of respect is due from us all to Mr. TALBOT BURY and to Captain A. C. TUPPER, who for several years served on the Finance Committee, and the Executive Committee, respectively. Captain Tupper, as will be seen from the subjoined note,* made frequent communications to the Society, chiefly on matters connected with Arms and Armour, a subject to which he had devoted considerable attention.

Within the same period, the following Gentlemen have been elected Fellows of the Society :

Elections.

- James Hobson Aveling, Esq., M.D.
- Doyne Courtenay Bell, Esq.
- George Holmes Blakesley, Esq.
- Rev. George Drinkwater Bourne.
- George Bullen, Esq.
- Joseph Tom Burgess, Esq.
- Charles Matthew Clode, Esq.
- Robert Farre Dalrymple, Esq.
- Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart.
- William James Farrer, Esq.

* Proc. 2d S. iii. 76, 96, 135, 199, 258, 320, 454; iv. 70, 158, 245, 344, 446, 511; v. 11, 257.

Richard Saul Ferguson, Esq.
Osgood Field, Esq.
William Oxenham Hewlett, Esq.
Thomas Chambers Hine, Esq.
Richard Monekton, Lord Houghton, D.C.L.
Rev. Arthur Roland Maddison.
Benjamin Ward Richardson, Esq., M.D.
James Ebenezer Saunders, Esq.
Henry Richard Tedder, Esq.
Ernest Henry Willett, Esq.
Alexander Wood, Esq.
Thomas Henry Wyatt, Esq.

I need scarcely remind the Society that two members of the Royal Family, viz., his Royal Highness Prince Leopold and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, have been graciously pleased to add their names to the List of Royal Fellows of the Society.

There is little in the history of the Society during the past year on which I need dwell on the present occasion; but there is one point in what I may call its internal economy, to which I may perhaps be allowed to call your attention.

In considering the proceedings incidental to the election of a new President last year, the attention of the Council was directed to the Statutes of the Society, which were last revised in 1853. It appeared to the Council that the Statutes were in various ways open to criticism and capable of amendment, and a Committee was appointed to consider the subject. The labours of that Committee have been arduous and protracted, and in the course of those labours they have more than once had the assistance and advice of Counsel. The changes recommended have been so numerous in minute points of detail, that the Committee have reported to the Council that the simplest plan would be to repeal the existing Statutes *in toto*, and to enact an entirely new code. I had hoped that these new Statutes might have been submitted to your judgment on the present occasion, but it was found that copies could not be printed in sufficient time to allow of a full examination by the Fellows before this Anniversary Meeting. A Special meeting will therefore be convoked, to which the new Statutes will be submitted, and I need scarcely assure you that ample notice of such meeting will be given. Substantially, the new Statutes will not be found to differ very much from those now in use. The alterations are chiefly verbal; some inaccuracies have been corrected; a more methodical arrangement of Chapters and Sections has been introduced, and some amendments adopted, which, I hope

and believe, will commend themselves to the Fellows of the Society. It would, I conceive, be premature to enter into any further details on the present occasion.

I am sure, Gentlemen, it has been a matter of satisfaction and of pride to every Fellow of the Society, that we have once more had the pleasure of welcoming within these walls that great man, as I do not hesitate to call him, who has devoted money, time, thought, aye! and who, I believe, would be ready, if need were, to devote life itself, to the noblest and most disinterested efforts to unshroud the mysteries which hang about the cradle of the Hellenic race. Within twelve hours of his arrival from Athens in this metropolis Dr. Schlieman once more addressed, on the 22nd of last month, the most crowded meeting which has ever been gathered together in this room. On a former occasion he told us about his excavations at Troy; on this last occasion he spoke to us of Mycenæ. What may ultimately be the result of his excavations on both these sites I do not know, and on the present occasion I do not care to inquire. Of Dr. Schliemann's own theories and speculations conflicting estimates may reasonably be entertained, and the conclusions to which he has been led may be modified by a careful examination of the articles discovered, or by further excavations. But whatever a searching criticism—and no criticism can be too searching—may effect in this direction, one thing will remain:—there will remain the noble example of a generous enthusiasm, an unwavering faith, a disinterested ardour, to which I venture to say, that in the history of archæological researches no parallel can be found. To such an example, I trust this Society will ever be ready to pay the willing homage of unstinted admiration. Dr. Schliemann—and may I not add Mrs. Schliemann?—may rest assured that the petty jealousies and ignoble insinuations which in other quarters have so ungenerously sought to tarnish his good name, will find no echo in this Society.

It may not be out of place that I should direct your attention to the Bill introduced in Parliament by our Fellow Sir John Lubbock, Bart., to provide for the protection of Ancient Monuments. This Bill has passed the second reading in the House of Commons by a considerable majority, notwithstanding the opposition which Her Majesty's Government, for some unexplained reason, thought it incumbent on them to offer. The Bill appears to me to provide against any undue interference with private rights, while it affords protection to a class of monuments, peculiarly liable to injury from neglect, or wanton destruction. Some have thought that the Bill should go further, and include the great ecclesiastical, military, and

domestic remains, which are to be found throughout Great Britain and Ireland. I am, however, inclined to think that the Bill is wisely limited in its scope. I believe that serious opposition would have been given to a more extended scheme, and it must be borne in mind that such monuments, to specify instances, as Fountains Abbey, Bolton Abbey, the Castles of Chepstow, Prudhoe, Kenilworth, and many others, are less liable to injury. Their owners are naturally proud of their possession, and jealously guard them.

In connection with this subject I may perhaps also be allowed to mention that I observe in the public prints a statement, "that a new Society has been started for the protection of Ancient Buildings." I venture to inform the writer of that paragraph that such a Society is anything but a new one: it has existed for something like three hundred years—it has its quarters at Burlington House, and it is known by the name of The Society of Antiquaries of London. To speak seriously—although I consider the multiplication of Societies a great evil, involving as it does a dissipation of energy and a waste of force, I most heartily wish Mr. Morris's infant Society God speed, and I earnestly hope their labours may be crowned with success. I only wish to remind them that they are labouring under a delusion if they suppose they are first in the field. Never, I might almost say, since the commencement of this Society, certainly never since the days when our ancient buildings began to be tinkered and tampered with, has this Society failed to raise up its voice in protest against injudicious restorations. I think it may not be out of place if I here reproduce a passage from a Circular which was distributed far and wide more than twenty years ago, with a view to arrest the progress of ill-judged restoration. I venture to think that the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings could not start their operations on better principles than those which are set forth in the following paragraphs, which I select for quotation. After advertizing to the numerous instances of the destruction of the character of ancient monuments which were taking place under the pretence of restoration, the circular goes on as follows:—

"The evil is an increasing one, and it is to be feared that, unless a strong and immediate protest be made against it, the monumental remains of England will, before long, cease to exist as truthful records of the past.

"Much as these monuments have necessarily suffered from time, and much as their decay is to be attributed to the neglect of their owners, the Members of the Committee have no hesitation in expressing their conviction that these two causes com-

bined have inflicted less injury than the indiscreet zeal for restoration.

"Though time and neglect may impair, and eventually destroy, they do not add to a building; nor do they pervert the truthfulness of monuments. Restoration may possibly, indeed, produce a good imitation of an ancient work of art, but the original is thus falsified, and in its renovated state it is no longer an example of the art of the period to which it belonged. Unfortunately, too, the more exact the imitation, the more it is adapted to mislead posterity, and even the best imitation must unavoidably impair the historical interest and artistic value of the prototype, so that, in truth, a monument restored is frequently a monument destroyed.

"Did the public at large really know how imperfectly the principles and practice of ancient art are understood, and how very few of the so-called restorations have any just pretensions to fidelity, or could they appreciate the rash presumption of those who in general recommend and undertake such work, much less would be heard of money being lavishly spent in thus perpetrating irreparable mischief with the best intentions.

"The Committee strongly urge that, except where restoration is called for in churches by the requirements of Divine Service, or in other cases of manifest public utility, no restoration should ever be attempted, otherwise than as the word 'restoration' may be understood in the sense of preservation from further injuries by time or negligence. They contend that anything beyond this is untrue in art, unjustifiable in taste, destructive in practice, and wholly opposed to the judgment of the best archaeologists."

Of the efforts which this Society has made and is continually making to carry out the principles embodied in this circular, our Proceedings furnish abundant evidence. Although some years ago we were unable, alas! to rescue the Guesten Hall at Worcester from the destruction to which it was wantonly doomed by the Dean and Chapter, we have within this very year rescued the Guildhall of that same city from the like destruction with which it was threatened by the Mayor and Corporation.

For my own part, I should welcome the day when the Conservation of monuments, both prehistoric and historic, should be placed under the charge of this Society, duly subsidized by the Government to carry out such measures as might be thought necessary for the ends in view. In the same way that grants are made, and most properly made, to the Royal Society to promote objects of scientific research, I should like to see grants made to the Society of Antiquaries to preserve the records of the past, not so much from the ravage of time and of decay, as from

the far more noxious influences of "restoring" committees, aided by injudicious architects. This, however, is a wide subject, on which I cannot now dilate. I would only observe, in conclusion, that those Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries who have joined the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings might with advantage consider whether, in view of all this Society has done, and is ever ready to do, for the same objects, it was altogether desirable, or expedient, to devise new machinery, and to attempt to divert the river into new channels.

It will be within the recollection of most of those who hear me, that on more than one occasion this Society has exerted itself, either alone or in combination with the Camden Society, in securing on behalf of the public some extension of the privileges accorded to literary inquirers in making researches in ancient wills. We have once more been engaged in the agreeable task of gaining a yet further extension, by virtue of which wills may now be consulted for literary purposes and without payment of fee up to 1760, instead of 1700 as heretofore. I am desirous not to let this opportunity slip of once more recording our thanks to the Right Honourable Sir James Hannen, whose promptitude and courtesy in complying with our Memorial, in little more than a week after it was submitted to his consideration, deserve, as it seems to me, the warmest acknowledgment not only of this Society, but of every one engaged in literary and genealogical pursuits. I cherish the hope that the same intelligent liberality may throw open to public inspection the inventories attached to wills, which must necessarily throw considerable light on the language, manners, and customs of our forefathers.

At our Ordinary Meeting on the first of March last, I felt it my duty to invite the attention of the Fellows to a Bill brought into the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor, to authorise the destruction, by 'pulping,' of certain documents at the Record Office, which were alleged to be "wholly useless for any purpose whatever." While I was far from wishing that the Record Office should be compelled to retain documents, thus declared to be useless, in their own custody, I ventured to deprecate their being 'pulped,' as I conceived that such a process was not unattended with danger, as it necessarily relieved from all responsibility those who were engaged in the task of destruction. Documents of value might inadvertently share the fate of documents of no value at all. In these views the Fellows present seemed to concur, and a Resolution was passed requesting the Council to address a Memorial to the Government. That Memorial was laid before you on the 12th of this month, and the Lord

Chancellor informs me, in reply, that it shall be laid before the Committee of the House of Lords, to whom the Bill has been referred. I have only now to add on this subject, that the Council will watch carefully the future progress of the Bill, and, so far as in them lies, will leave nothing undone to avert any of the evils to which they believe the measure, as first proposed, is likely to conduce.

Gentlemen,—as regards the future of this venerable Society, I would take the liberty of repeating an observation which has more than once been made to you from this Chair, viz. that that future is in your own hands. At the risk of being told that I am a *laudator temporis acti*, I cannot but share in the apprehension, which I have more than once heard expressed in other quarters, that the number of those who take an interest in archæological pursuits is sensibly on the wane. New men do not come forward. Gaps in the ranks are not filled up. Year after year, these obituary notices record the departure of men who have done good service to the cause of antiquarian science, but I hear at all hands that you may look in vain for those who are to fill their place. I trust that the younger Fellows of this Society will bestir themselves to prove the injustice of the reproach, and that they will do their utmost to sustain the time-honoured reputation of the body to which they have the honour to belong. It is easy to complain that the meetings are not better attended, or not better worth attending—but criticisms such as these are sterile and do but recoil upon their authors. I do not desire to pursue this subject more in detail. I hope that what I have said may have been sufficient to enable and induce you to pursue it for yourselves.

And now, Gentlemen, in conclusion, you will see that I am again recommended by the Council for election as President. If it be your pleasure to confirm by your vote that recommendation I shall willingly abide by your decision for another year, but I should wish you, if not now, at least at the next anniversary, to confide to stronger and abler hands the office which I have had the honour of holding.

The following Resolution was moved by Lord Houghton, seconded by J. Winter Jones, Esq. and carried unanimously :—

“That the best thanks of the meeting be offered to the President for his Address, and that he be requested to allow it to be printed.”

The President signified assent.

At a meeting of the Council held in and at the Anniversary Meeting (in pursuance of the provisions of the Soane Act,

3 Will. IV.) Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq. LL.D. Treasurer, was re-elected a Soane Trustee.

The Ballots having closed at 3:45 p.m. and the Scrutators having reported that the members of the Council in List I. had been duly elected, and that the Officers of the Society in List II. had been unanimously elected, the President read from the Chair the following names of those who had been elected as Council and Officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

Eleven Members from the old Council.

- Frederic Ouvry, Esq. *President.*
- John Evans, Esq. F.R.S. *Vice-President.*
- William Smith, Esq. LL.D. D.C.L. *Vice-President.*
- Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq. LL.D. *Treasurer.*
- Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq. F.R.S. *Director.*
- David Mocatta, Esq. *Auditor.*
- Edmund Oldfield, Esq. *Auditor.*
- Frederic William Burton, Esq.
- Baron Heath.
- Christopher, Lord Bishop of Lincoln, D.D.
- George Richmond, Esq. R.A. D.C.L.

Ten Members of the New Council.

- George Edmund Street, Esq. R.A. *Auditor.*
- Sir Albert William Woods, Garter, *Auditor.*
- Henry Howard Molyneux, Earl of Carnarvon, D.C.L.
- William Chappell, Esq.
- Henry Charles Coote, Esq.
- Edwin Freshfield, Esq. M.A.
- Henry Salusbury Milman, Esq. M.A.
- Lord Rosehill.
- George Scharf, Esq.
- Rear-Admiral Thomas Abel Brimage Spratt, Esq. C.B. F.R.S.

C. Knight Watson, Esq. M.A. *Secretary.*

The thanks of the Society were voted to the Scrutators for their trouble in examining the balloting lists.

Thursday, May 3rd, 1877.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—

1. Sessional Papers 1876-77. No. 9. 4to. London, 1877.
2. List of Fellows in Order of Seniority. Annual General Meeting, 7th May, 1877. Second issue. Broadsheet.
3. Report of the Council to the Annual Meeting, 1877.

From the Author:—The Early Fortifications of Rome. A Lecture read at a Meeting of the British and American Archaeological Society at Rome. By Lieut. Colonel Alfred Pearson, late Royal Artillery. 8vo. Rome, 1877.

From the Author, J. M. Davenport, Esq. F.S.A.:—

1. Notes as to Oxford Castle. 8vo. Oxford, 1877.
2. The Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland. 8vo. Oxford, 1876.

From the Municipal Archaeological Commission, Rome:—S. P. Q. R. Bullettino della Commissione Archeologica Municipale. Indici dal Novembre 1872 al Dicembre 1876. 8vo. Rome, 1877.

From the Editor, J. P. Earwaker, Esq. M.A. F.S.A.:—

1. Local Gleanings relating to Lancashire and Cheshire. Vol. ii. Part 1. April. 4to. Manchester, 1877.
2. Notes on the Life of Dr. John Hewitt, a Lancashire Worthy. Born 1614. Beheaded 1658. Reprinted from "Local Gleanings." 8vo. Manchester, 1877.

From the Author:—Oration delivered before the City Council and Citizens of Boston, on the one hundredth Anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, July 4, 1876. By Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, LL.D. 4to. Boston, 1866.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council:—Archaeological Survey of Western India. Report on the Antiquities of Kâthiâwâd and Kachh. 1874-75. By James Burgess, F.R.G.S. 4to. London: India Museum, 1876.

From the Author:—The Roman Forum, a Topographical Study. By Francis Morgan Nichols, M.A. F.S.A. 8vo. London and Rome, 1877.

From the Author:—Cumberland and Westmorland M.P.s from the Restoration to the Reform Bill of 1867 (1660-1867). By Richard S. Ferguson, M.A. Large-paper copy. 4to. London and Carlisle, 1871.

From the National Committee for the Restoration of Tewkesbury Abbey:—Report of a Meeting held at Lambeth Palace, on Saturday, March 3rd, 1877. 8vo. Tewkesbury, 1877.

From the Chetham Society:—Publications. Vol. xcix. Towneley's Abstracts of Lancashire Inquisitions. Vol. ii. Edited by William Langton. 1876. Vol. c. Collectanea Anglo-Poetica. Part vi. By the late Rev. Thomas Corser, M.A. F.S.A. 1877. Both 4to. Manchester.

From the Royal United Service Institution:—Journal. Vol. xxi. No. 89 (Double Number). 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Worcester Society of Antiquity, U.S.A.:—Proceedings. No. i. 8vo. Worcester, Mass. 1877.

From the Smithsonian Institution:—Annual Report of the Board of Regents for the year 1875. 8vo. Washington, 1876.

From the Numismatic Society:—The Numismatic Journal. New Series. Vol. xvii. Part i. 8vo. London, 1877.

From W. H. Cooke, Esq. M.A. Q.C. F.S.A.:—A Handbook for Travellers in Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and Herefordshire. New Edition. (Murray.) 8vo. London, 1872.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State, Home Department:—By the Queen. A Proclamation. Victoria R. Whereas War exists between the Emperor of All the Russias and the Emperor of the Ottomans, We charge our loving Subjects to observe a strict Neutrality. Given at Windsor, 30th April, 1877, the 40th year of Our reign. Broadsheet. (Two copies.)

The Nominations of the Earl of Carnarvon and of Lord Rosehill as Vice-Presidents were read.

In pursuance of Notice relative to Fellows in arrear of their subscriptions for two years and upwards, a Ballot was taken on the removal of their names from the List of Fellows, and the following were thereupon declared to be no longer Fellows thereof:

John Carter, Esq.
Rev. Frederic Kill Harford.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. Director, exhibited three Matrices of Seals and other antiquities, since presented to the British Museum, which he described as follows:—

“ 1. Brass matrix with a socket for handle; circular, diameter 1 inch. A leopard's face above a fleur-de-lis. Legend s' VLNAGII PANNOR' IN COM' WYNTO'. This matrix was recently discovered in Oxfordshire. This seal is evidently one of the same set of Alnage seals as that of the county of Suffolk, exhibited by J. J. Howard, Esq. F.S.A. Nov. 15, 1860, and engraved in our Proceedings, 2 S. vol. i. 228.

2. Brass matrix with conical handle terminating in a trefoil; diameter $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch. A shield couché, with the arms: 1 and 4, A chevron engrailed between three birds with eels in their mouths; 2 and 3, Erm. a bend compony. Crest, a bird as in the arms; helmet and mantlings. Legend :

Sigillu Willmi Norman arm'.

The arms are those of Norman and Curzon quarterly, and William Norman must have been one of the Normans of Honyngham, and descended from the marriage of Nicholas Norman and Katherine daughter and heiress of John Curzon of Honyngham. See Blomefield's Norfolk, ii. 449, where the birds are described as herons.

3. Silver matrix with a socket for handle; circular, diameter $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch. A crowned shield with a thistle, between the initials

C. R. Legend s: CVST . DE . SHORAM . IN . P: CHICHESTER. This is, therefore, the Custom House seal of Shoreham, co. Sussex, temp. Charles I., which is described as in the port of Chichester, being a member of that port.

4. A piece of hone-stone on which are engraved rude moulds apparently for casting leaden matrices of seals of ordinary types; one has a lion passant; the other a lady; the third a man on horseback. This object was in the collection of the late Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, in Suffolk, a county in which leaden seals are frequently found. The figures would afterwards be touched up, and the legends engraved.

5. Beads from a Cairn near Crosby Ravensworth, Westmoreland.

The beads consisted of a number of small flat discs, pierced in the centre, of a brownish lignite, and were discovered by Mr. James Moss, together with fragments of early British pottery and unburnt bones, in a cairn or barrow on Dale Moor, near Dale Banks, in the parish of Crosby Ravensworth, Westmoreland. Towards the centre of the cairn was a large boulder of red granite.

The extensive parish of Crosby Ravensworth is full of early remains, well worthy of being more fully explored, and in the immediate vicinity of Dale Banks are spots marked in the Ordnance Survey as "British villages."

Similar beads have more than once been found with early British interments. A string of such, from Upton Pyne, Devon, are engraved in the *Archæologia*, vol. xliii. p. 516. Others, but of jet, were found in Soham Fen with larger beads, and are in the British Museum."

R. S. FERGUSON, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited some Antiquities from Cumberland, which he described as follows :

"I have the honour to exhibit a mould of plumbago, of which the halves have incised on their inner surface the obverses and reverses of some English coins.

The history of these blocks, so far as known, has been furnished to me by the Rev. John Paitson, of Nether Wasdale, Carnforth, Cumberland, and is as follows :—"They were found in April, 1865, by a labourer named Tyson, in a small cairn of stones in a straggling oak coppice a little outside the village of Nether Wasdale, and near to the river Irt. The heap of stones, which I examined myself afterwards, was not near any public road, and about a quarter of a mile from any dwelling house. Tyson, as I remember, was picking out the larger stones for walling purposes when he made the discovery. My impression is that the blocks must have been placed there for secrecy."

As history thus tells us little, we must try and gather what we can from the internal evidence afforded by the mould itself. And, first of all, it is composed of two blocks of pure Cumberland plumbago, one weighing 5 oz. 3dr., and the other weighing 5oz. 7dr. Each block is about 3 inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad, and about $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch thick. The fact that these blocks are blocks of pure Cumberland plumbago is a proof of the genuineness of the discovery, for that material is now both rare and expensive, the mines having been closed for many years. The blocks have a pin-hole through them, and when pinned together by a wooden pin, it is easy to see that a place has been cut for pouring in molten metal, and that the blocks have been used for the manufacture of coins by casting. This gives us at once the clue to what these blocks are: they are the working tools of some coiner of long ago. It is well known that all sterling English money was hammered or milled, not cast; and therefore a mould for casting coins can be nothing else than the machine by which some coiner defrauded the King by imitating in base metal the coinage of the realm. The mould, when open, exhibits the dies of the obverses and reverses of five silver coins, namely, of a groat, a half groat, and three pennies. All the pennies are the same, and one appears to be a failure and of no use, for the pin-hole goes through it. They have been engraved with the point of a knife, or with some sharp instrument, and present this peculiarity—that the dies are not sunk into the plumbago, but are raised, while the plumbago is cut away around them, and thus the casting comes out a solid sheet, the coins being surrounded by a thicker mass of waste, from which they have to be cut out by a knife or chisel. The reason of this is that the coins are so excessively thin that molten metal would not run into the moulds were not this device adopted.

In fact, even with the aid of this device, a casting cannot be obtained until the mould has been heated to a very high temperature. By heating it on a shovel in a furnace, and then embedding it in moulding sand, I succeeded in obtaining casts, from which with a knife I cut out the coins. Some of the casts I exhibit, though not the most successful of my attempts.

It is quite clear that, with practice, extremely good counterfeits could be turned out. The largest coin is a groat of either Edward IV. or Richard III. On the obverse is the King's head, which, in these forgeries, much resembles a death's-head. It is crowned with an open crown; of the legend I can only read the letters "ARDUS," which belong alike to Edwardus and Ricardus. On the reverse are the cross and pellets, long characteristic of the early English coins, and two legends—the

inner one is "CIVITAS LONDON," and the outer one "POSUI DEUM ADJUTOREM MEUM." The second coin, in size, is the half-groat, exactly similar to, but smaller than, the groat. The other three coins are all the same. On their reverse is the cross, and the quartered arms of France and England. The obverse has on it the figure of a king, robed, crowned, sitting in a chair of state, with a sceptre in one hand and an orb in the other. The coins are, therefore, silver pennies of Henry VII. The legend I cannot read, but it must be "HENRIC . DI.GRA.REX. ANG," and on the reverse, "CIVITAS EBORACI," and the genuine ones were minted at York. The York mint-mark of the crossed keys can be made out on the casts from the moulds. These moulds are the tools of some coiner, who lived in the early part of the reign of Henry VII. He must have been of some education, for he could engrave Latin backwards; therefore, he would be entitled to the benefit of his "clergy," and was probably an ecclesiastic—possibly a monk of Furness, who owned Borrowdale. Further, he was probably a Cumberland man, for he knew where to find his plumbago in Borrowdale, and to carry it by the passes over Styhead to Wasdale. He had probably travelled abroad, for he knew, at a time when the use of Cumberland plumbago was confined locally to the marking of sheep, its properties in resisting heat, which he turned to such good or bad purpose. His name we cannot hope to know; he never returned to reclaim the moulds he had secreted in the place where they were found in 1865. Probably he fell into the clutches of the law, and suffered the penalties provided for gentlemen of too much ingenuity, who imported or made pollards, crockards, suskins, dotkins, gally-pennies, and other base money.

I also exhibit a small Vase standing $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches high; measuring about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch at its base and at its mouth, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches at its widest part, which is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch from its base. From the widest part it contracts in a slow curve to the neck, measuring about 1 inch a little below the mouth. It contracts immediately about its base. It is made of a coarse red sandy clay.

This vase was found in April 1877 in the excavations for the foundation of the New Bush Hotel at Carlisle. A precisely similar one was found near it, but was broken by the pick of the excavator.

For many years the portion of Carlisle near the Bush Hotel and the Gaol has yielded Roman pottery and coins. A section of it on an east and west line, showing the natural and the made soil, is given in the second volume of the *Archæologia Æliana*, p. 313. A section parallel to this, but taken a few

yards to the north, has just been laid open by building operations, and has yielded a few coins and much broken pottery, while a paved road, running north and south, was found nearly 30 feet below the surface, outside of and parallel to the west curtain wall of the city of Carlisle.

The vase was found on the top of the hill known as the Bush Brow, in soil full of broken Roman pottery ; below it, and about 10 feet below the present surface of the soil, the top of a stockade was found, running from N.W. to S.E. three rows of oak stakes, each about 6 inches by 4 inches, about 1 foot apart, and set quincunx fashion. About 30 feet of this was discovered.

About 10 feet outside of it the top of an oak inclosure was discovered ; two rows of stakes, 2 feet apart, and boarded together on the inside with oak planks. Only a very small portion of this was uncovered. Oak tanks of Roman date have more than once been found in Carlisle, and a similar one is described in the article in the *Archæologia Æliana* which I have before referred to.

In another place in Carlisle excavations also revealed a stockade of exactly similar character, buried about 6 feet deep under soil full of Roman pottery, running due north and south, about 100 feet within and parallel to the east curtain wall of Carlisle.

The first-mentioned stockade showed no marks of having been used as pile-work to support masonry, the second might. Both are in the exact position one might expect to find a stockade, if ever, in early days, one ran round Carlisle.

It has always been a subject of doubt as to whether Carlisle had a stone wall round it or not in the time of the Romans. The more probable opinion is that it had not, and that the Roman in the Norman wall came from elsewhere at a subsequent period.

Can this stockade be a stockade of Roman date ? It should be added, that in the first-mentioned excavation the stakes were not drawn ; in the second some were. They were pointed at the lower end, apparently by an axe, and about 4 ft. long."

J. C. DENT, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited two Patagonian ear-rings of silver. In shape they consisted of thin flat pieces of silver, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad at the base, $3\frac{1}{2}$ at the top, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ deep, the upper rim having a kind of bow-shaped fibula-shaped attachment by which it was fastened to the ear. The depth of the arc of the fibula, from the upper rim of the silver plate, was $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.*

GEORGE PAYNE, Esq. exhibited an extremely interesting col-

* William Bragge, Esq. F.S.A. has recently presented to the Christy Collection similar ear-rings, and a painting representing Indians wearing them.

lection of antiquities found in a Roman grave on the 7th March, 1877, at Bayford, in the parish of Sittingbourne, Kent. The site of the discovery is about a hundred yards to the east of Bayford Orchard, the footpath through the brickfields from Sittingbourne to Murston being but a few yards to the right of the grave. The workman engaged in digging brick-earth sent a messenger, in pursuance of a standing order he had received to that effect, to let Mr. Payne know as soon as the first vessel was exhumed. Mr. Payne hastened to the spot, and was thus enabled to secure the relics in a state of unusual preservation.

As a full and illustrated account of these antiquities will be published in the *Archæologia Cantiana*, it will be sufficient here to give the list of the antiquities drawn up by Mr. Payne to accompany the Exhibition. It was as follows :—

1. Glass vessel with handle, of a pale blue colour, containing calcined bones ; height, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; diameter of body, $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches ; diameter of neck, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

2. Glass vase, of a white colour, in fragments.

3. Glass vase, of a white opaque colour, in fragments.

4. Bronze lamp, height $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch ; diameter, widest part, $3\frac{5}{16}$ inches. The handle, which is in the form of a crescent, is 3 inches wide. Weight, 1 lb. $2\frac{3}{4}$ oz. It is probable the lamp originally possessed a cover, but none was found with it.

5. A bronze jug ; its mouth being in the form of a trefoil leaf ; height, 6 inches ; diameter of body, $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; weight, 2 lbs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. The handle is ornamented at the base with the figure of a siren in relief.

6. Glass jug, of a pale green colour, ornamented with a raised ribbed pattern ; height, $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches ; diameter, widest part, 6 inches ; diameter of neck, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch ; diameter of base, $2\frac{3}{16}$ inches. The handle is attached to the neck with a kind of loop-shaped ornament.

7. Bronze bowl, with handle. The handle, which is 5 inches in length, is ornamented with the head of a deity, bearded, and represented with horns ; diameter of bowl, from rim to rim (measuring from outer edge), $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Weight, 3 lbs.

8. Oil-vase of bronze, ornamented with four medallions in relief, representing female faces of a Nubian type ; height, 2 inches ; diameter of mouth, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch ; weight, 6 oz.

9. Portions of an iron strigil. These were found attached to the oil-vase by corrosion ; the latter was probably suspended with the strigil from a ring when placed in the grave, similar to some examples in the British Museum.

10. Dish of Samian ware ; diameter, $9\frac{1}{4}$ inches ; height, 2 inches. Ornamented with leaf-pattern.

10—19. Pateræ and cups of Samian ware, varying in diameter from $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and ranging in height from 1 inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The ornamental patterns, where any existed, consisted principally of a leaf-pattern.

20. Handle of bronze.

21. Urn-shaped vessel of brownish coloured pottery ; height, $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches ; diameter of mouth, 2 inches.

22. A similar vessel ; height, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches ; diameter of mouth, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

23. Bones of some quadruped.

Mr. Payne added in conclusion : " It will be seen from the foregoing list, that many of the relics are of rare occurrence in Britain, and it is more than probable that most of them are of foreign manufacture. I was enabled a few weeks ago to examine a set of bathing requisites in the British Museum, found at Urdingen, near Düsseldorf,* consisting of strigils, an oil-vase, two earthen vessels, and two glass vases ; it became apparent to me at once that an almost corresponding set had been found at Bayford, as you will see by the group before you. Last year the remains of two skeletons were discovered accompanied by two urns, a few yards from the present interment ; the marks of two other graves are now to be seen on the side of the cutting, which I hope to be able to explore next winter when the earth digging commences again. A reference to my archaeological maps will give you some idea of the work I have already done in this neighbourhood."

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. F.S.A. communicated the following account of the discovery of a Tessellated Pavement in the town of Caerleon, Monmouthshire.

" It had become desirable to carry into effect some improvements in the system of sewers and drainage in the town of Caerleon, and in the execution of the works it was found necessary to lay down through some of the streets a course of large stoneware drain pipes. To effect that object a channel was cut along the middle of them. This channel was about two feet six inches wide, and from four to six feet deep. In the course of carrying on this cutting in a small narrow street, called Backhall Street, the workmen came upon a wall, and in front of it they found a large oblong stone lying against it like a doorstep, as they described it. This stone was moved before I saw it, but I understood that there was no doorway. The stone is figured in the drawing, and is 3 feet 6 inches long, 2 feet wide, and about 8 inches high ; it is oblong in form,

* *Archæologia*, vol. xlivi. p. 250.

and along the back of it is cut a channel as if to carry off water, and in front of this, but not connected with it, are two circular depressions or bowl-shaped hollows, from each of which a small narrow channel is cut to the front of the stone as if to carry off water from the depressions. Of the use or intention of this stone I am unable to give any explanation. The soil through which the cutting was excavated was all made ground, and seemed to be an accumulation of filled-in rubbish apparently of various ages. At or near the bottom of the cutting was found a layer of some inches thick of burnt wood and ashes, stones and earth, and a quantity of broken pottery, chiefly black, though some fragments of coarse red pottery, portions of jars, amphoræ, and utensils were mixed with them; these all seemed to have been filled in, and presented the appearance of being the result of a great conflagration, the ashes and other remains having been spread and smoothed; above this the soil had the appearance of having been filled-in and smoothed in layers at different times; fragments of pottery were found at various depths, but mostly near the bottom of the cutting.

When the workmen had broken through the wall, on the inner surface of which they found plaster with traces of coloured paintings, they came upon a level surface of white tesserae, which on further examination proved to be portions of a very elegant tessellated pavement of large size. In consequence of the street being very narrow and the houses near, it was not possible to open a wide cutting or clear a large surface without destroying and stopping up the street and interfering with the walls of private gardens and houses under which the pavement extended. The cutting was however near the corner of the pavement, and under the care of Mr. Moggridge, a gentleman resident at the Priory, Caerleon, who was kind enough to overlook and attend to the works. The workmen were enabled to clear so much of it as was sufficient to show that they were near the corner of a chamber, and to expose so much of it as to render it possible to construct a plan of what the whole must have been. The pavement was terribly broken, for the pillars of the hypocaust beneath it had given way, and the whole was crushed into the cavity below. By the care and energy however of Mr. Moggridge the fragments of the pavement were carefully collected and brought out, and are now deposited in the basement story of the museum at Caerleon, placed as nearly as possible in their proper position, and retained so by having cement run into the interstices between them. Mr. Moggridge has kindly made for me the drawings and plan of it now exhibited, for the correctness of which I can answer from what I saw myself. It was a pouring day, and all the rain that fell into the excavation, as

well as water brought for the purpose of washing the dirt from the pavement, passed through the cracks and flowed away into the cavity of the hypocaust below, showing that it was of some size and extent and must have had some outlet. As has been said, it was not possible to enlarge the excavation laterally, but on continuing the cutting along the middle of the street the workmen came upon a portion of the border at the further end of the chamber, which showed that the pavement must have been a large one and the chamber about thirty-four feet square,—a room of considerable size. The ground of the pavement seems to have been composed of white tesserae having on it a light open design in bright colours, dark greyish green, red, and yellow, which in combination with the white produced a brilliant effect. The border was formed of bands of the dark colour, red, and white, and within this was a large circular wreathed band of light open design. In the corner spandrels was a curious pear-shaped object with curled leaves formed with the dark tesserae interspersed with the other colours, but what it was intended to represent I cannot say. Within this circle was another square of coloured bands, and within that again a series of circular scrolls, bands, and wreaths, having coloured designs in all the square and circular spandrels. What the central design was has not been found, but from the small size of the centre circle it could not have been large, as will be seen from the plan and drawing, which both give an excellent idea of what was discovered, and will show that when perfect it must have been extremely brilliant and effective, for when the dirt was first washed off the colours and contrasting bands were strikingly vivid and bright.

Various objects of the Roman age were discovered in the course of the work. The pottery consisted of coarse black and red ware, generally in small fragments. The black was ornamented with scored and impressed patterns similar to the pieces exhibited, and seemed to be portions of pots or bowls; and the red consisted of fragments of jars and amphoræ of various sizes, and other domestic utensils. The neck of a small amphora was found; everything was broken into small sherds except one mortarium, which was perfect, with the exception of a small hole in the bottom, where it appeared to have been worn through by use, and was therefore probably thrown away as no longer serviceable. On it were stamped two potter's marks, one on either side of the lip, one being ALBINVS and the other F LVGVD; it is 10 inches in diameter, and is the counterpart of one which was found at Usk (the Burrium of the Romans), about nine miles distant, some years ago when digging the foundations of the new gaol. The potter's mark was the same on both. There were also found a few square tiles or bricks about 12 inches

square and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. These bear a stamp which is not very intelligible. Impressions on paper of these marks are on the table. The Usk mortarium and the potter's marks of that and the tiles are figured in Mr. Lee's *Isca Silurum*.*

Among the pottery were found several fragments of coarse red earthenware, having a coating of green lead glaze. It has been doubted whether the Romans were acquainted with and used the green lead glaze as a coating to their pottery; these fragments seem to confirm the fact that they did, for I learn from Mr. Moggridge that these fragments were found in three streets and at a depth varying from 3 ft. 6 to 5 ft., and among other Roman remains.

Some interesting objects of bronze were found—some pins, of which one is exhibited—and what seems to have been the circle or ring of a fibula having upright projecting studs each with a cavity at the top, as if to hold a stone or piece of glass or paste. The most striking object, however, is the figure of a game-cock, which is very spirited and well executed; it shows well the comb, the wattles, and the spurs, and is in perfect preservation, except a small portion of the extremity of the tail, which is unfortunately broken off; it is a work of great merit. A similar figure is preserved in the collection of objects found in the villa at Lydney Park, but it is not so perfect as this. I may here state that there are great hopes of the description of the villa and museum at Lydney Park, belonging to the Rev. William Bathurst, being at length published, with numerous illustrations of the collections, under the auspices of Mr. E. J. Lee, F.S.A. I am informed that the letterpress is ready and waiting to be printed.

Some bone pins and needles were also found, some of which are on the table, and a ribbed or fluted bead coated with green glaze. Several similar beads have been found at Caerleon. Many coins were found; two of Vespasian in fair preservation are exhibited.

An iron arrow-head; whether Roman or medieval I cannot say, but I incline to think the latter.

A small hemispherical object of hard stone like a button-top, no doubt used for playing some game; others have been found there.

Of glass two pieces have been found; both curious. One seems to have been a portion of a small bowl; the glass of which by transmitted light is of a dusky brown colour, but owing to the decomposition of the surface it appears to be by reflected light of a vivid dark blue. The curious and interesting circumstance

* Pl. xxiii. fig. 18. It is considered by Mr. Lee to be a variety of the usual stamp at Caerleon of the Second Legion; the letters being partly reversed and some of them combined.

about it, however, is, that it is lined with a coat of opaque white enamel. The other piece is a fragment of Roman plate-glass, and this is of peculiar interest and importance, as it shows us how the Romans made their plate-glass, which is precisely as we make it at the present day, that is, by pouring the liquid or viscid glass on to a smooth flat stone, and reducing it to the required thickness by passing over it a heavy polished roller. The underside of this fragment exhibits exactly the rough surface of a bed or slab of sand-stone which has been rubbed down smooth and level, like a paving slab, with sand, whilst the upper surface has more polish, as it would naturally have, but is not so even and level, and the rounded edge shows clearly that it has been rolled out, and that this fragment was part of the extreme end of the mass of glass so rolled out. The lower surface has exactly the impression of the rough face of a piece of smoothed sandstone, and therefore shows that a slab of sand-stone, smoothed by being rubbed down with sand, was used as the bed on which the molten glass was poured. Portions of the edge have become iridescent, but neither of the flat surfaces are much decomposed; and from that circumstance I am disposed to think it a glass made with soda and not potash.

The last article from Caerleon which is exhibited is a small disc of bronze ornamented with *champlévé* enamel in various colours; probably it may have been the centre of a fibula or ornament. This was not found in the present excavation, but was dug up by Mr. Moggridge in his garden a short time ago.

These discoveries serve to show that at Caerleon we have a vast mine of curious and beautiful antiquities, if we were able to clear away the present town, and lay bare the area within the Roman walls to a depth of 5 feet, when the whole Roman town with all its houses and streets would be displayed."

MR. OCTAVIUS MORGAN also exhibited the following articles as specimens of Needlework:—

1. A lady's glove in the form of a gauntlet, having the cuff very richly and elaborately embroidered with raised needlework in coloured silk and gold thread; said to have belonged to Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I.

2. A curious and beautiful specimen of ancient needlework in form of a book; the covers are richly ornamented with embroidery in coloured silks, gold, and braid; the leaves are of fine lawn, on which the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and the creed are very finely marked with the needle in imitation of printing.

This is also said to have belonged to Queen Anne of Denmark, and both articles have been handed with that history for many

generations; and as the work is of that date the history may well be credited.

They are both the property of Mrs. Moggridge of the Priory at Caerleon in Monmouthshire. They came to her through her grandmother, who was a Miss Davies, niece and coheiress of the Duchess of Norfolk, who was daughter of the last Lord Scudamore.

On this last object, the embroidered book, EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq. F.S.A., made the following remarks:—

"We are so apt to associate the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments with the version set forth in the vulgar tongue in the Prayer Book, that it was with almost a shock that I found, on examining this afternoon the little book or sampler exhibited by Mr. O. Morgan, that there was a remarkable difference between the Ten Commandments as there given and those of our Prayer Book. Those in the sampler have not been taken from the Prayer Book version, but apparently from that used in the Bible printed by Richard Harrison in London in 1562 called 'Cranmer's Bible.'

The following are the principal peculiarities of the Commandments in this version. Taking them from the 20th chapter of Exodus, the first Commandment runs thus: 'Thou shalt have none other Gods in my sight.' The sixth and seventh commandments run: 'Thou shalt not kill,' and 'Thou shalt not break wedlock.' In the fifth chapter of Deuteronomy, where the Commandments are repeated, the first Commandment runs thus: 'Thou shalt have none other Gods in my presence.'

With regard to the use of the Commandments in English, this seems to be of great antiquity; the Commandments were apparently hung up on tablets in church together with prayers to different saints, long before the Reformation. In the list of tablets hanging in the church of St. Christopher-le-Stocks in the year 1483 is one containing the twelve Commandments. The first, so to speak, English 'authorized version' of the Commandments that I know of is that in King Henry VIII.'s Primer, where, although they are given short, the translation is substantially that now in use.

In the first Prayer Book of King Edward VI. the Commandments appear in the Confirmation service, of which the Catechism forms part, and are the same as in King Henry VIII.'s Primer. They were lengthened into the form in which we use them in the second Prayer Book of Edward VI. where they appear in the Communion Service as well as in the Catechism, and in the English versions of the Prayer Book they have been continued in the same form ever since. But in the Latin Edition of the Prayer Book, printed in 1560, the first Commandment in the

Catechism runs thus: “ non habebis Deos alienos coram me,” and this is the same expression as is used in the Vulgate. There is no authority, either in the Vulgate or the Septuagint, for the expression “ thou shalt not break wedlock.”

There is no doubt that the English Prayer Book version is more correct than that given in Archbishop Cranmer’s Bible, and this raises the question who could have set forth the Creed, the Lord’s Prayer, and the Ten Commandments in English, taking the two latter from the Bible version instead of the Prayer Book. I think it may well be contended that this would be a Scotch person, and to that extent the sampler bears internal evidence of its origin. The Scotch Church never adopted any Prayer Book, but at the end of the sixteenth century it would not have objected to the Apostles’ Creed. The Church of Scotland used among other versions of the Bible Harrison’s edition of 1562, and so it may well be that a member of the Scotch Church making a sampler would take the Lord’s Prayer and Commandments from that source, whereas I think that an Englishwoman would certainly have had recourse to the Catechism. The Lord’s Prayer is taken from St. Matthew’s Gospel.”

In further illustration of the art of embroidery Mr. Freshfield exhibited a Bible with a cover embroidered in needlework. This was of the latter part of the reign of King Charles the First, and showed a somewhat similar style of embroidery to that on the gloves exhibited by Mr. Morgan.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, May 17th, 1877.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Royal United Service Institution:—Journal. Vol. xxi. No. 90. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—Sessional Papers 1876-77. No. 10. 4to. London, 1877.

From the American Philosophical Society:—Proceedings. Vol. 15 and Vol. 16. Part 2 (No. 98). 8vo. Philadelphia, 1876.

From the Author:—Hull in Ancient Times, from Ancient Manuscripts never before published. Nos. i. and ii. By Alderman John Symons, M.R.I.A. 12mo. Hull, 1877.

From the Trustees of the Public Library and Museums of Victoria, through Sir Redmond Barry, President:—

1. Philadelphia, Centennial Exhibition of 1876 (Melbourne, 1875). Official Record. Published by Authority of the Commissioners. 8vo. Melbourne, 1875.
2. The Melbourne University Calendar for the Academic Year 1876-77. 8vo. Melbourne, 1876.
3. Tabular Account of Italian Painters.
4. Tabular Account of Spanish Painters.
5. Catalogue of the Casts of Statues, Busts, and Bas-Reliefs in the Museum of Art at the Melbourne Public Library. 8vo. Melbourne, 1865.
6. The Same. 18mo. Melbourne.
7. Catalogue of Coins, Medals, &c. in the Museum of Art at the Melbourne Public Library. 18mo. Melbourne.
8. Catalogue of the Objects of Ceramic Art and School of Design at the Melbourne Public Library. 18mo. Melbourne.

From the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland:—The Journal. Vol. vi. No. 4 [completing the vol.]. 8vo. London, 1877.

From A. Fitz Gibbon, Esq. M.R.I.A.:—Unpublished Geraldine Documents. Part ii. [completing vol. i.] Edited by Rev. S. Hayman and Rev. S. Graves. 8vo. Dublin, 1870.

From the Author:—Antiquités du Nord Finno-Ougrien publiées à l'aide d'une subvention de l'Etat par J. R. Aspelin. Dessins de C. Nummelin d'après les originaux gravés par E. Jacobson. Traduction française par G. Biandet. i. Ages de la Pierre et du Bronze. 4to. Helsingfors, St. Petersburg, and Paris, 1877.

From the Author:—Trois Lettres à Messieurs les Administrateurs des Hospices d'Angers concernant le Chartrier, le Cartulaire, et le Fondateur de l'Hôpital Saint Jean l'Evangéliste. Par Paul Marchegay. 8vo. Les Roches-Baritaud (Vendée). 1877.

From the Architectural Museum:—Catalogue of Collection, 1877. With a Guide to the Museum, by Sir G. G. Scott, R.A. 8vo. London.

A Vote of Special Thanks was awarded to the Trustees of the Public Library and Museum of Victoria at Melbourne, through their President, Sir Redmond Barry.

The following Resolutions of Council, May 1, 1877, were laid before the Meeting.

“Resolved—

1. That the Report of the Statutes Committee of April 30, 1877, this day laid before the Council, be adopted.
2. That the Draft of the new Statutes, as recommended by the Committee and this day laid before the Council in proof, be adopted.
3. That the following Report from the President and Council be communicated to the Society at the Ordinary Meeting of May the 17th :—

‘The President and Council desire to report to the Society,

that, in view of the proceedings incident to the election of a new President in 1876, a Committee was appointed consisting of

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., President.

CHARLES SPENCER PERCEVAL, Esq., Treasurer.

AUGUSTUS W. FRANKS, Esq., F.R.S., Director.

HENRY CHARLES COOTE, Esq.,

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.A.

HENRY SALSBURY MILMAN, Esq., M.A.

in order to consider the provisions of the Charter and Statutes relating to such election, and with authority to take the opinion of Counsel on any matters which might seem to admit of doubt.

'In the course of this inquiry the labours of the Committee took a wider range, and they procured the sanction of the Council to subject the whole of the Statutes to a more complete revision, both as to the general arrangement of the Chapters, and also as to the wording of particular Sections.

'The labours of this Statutes Committee have been arduous and protracted. The results of those labours it seemed impossible to submit to the Society in an intelligible shape by anything short of a new Draft. Such a Draft the President and Council beg to propose for the examination of the Fellows at the Ordinary Meeting of the 17th May next ensuing, in accordance with the Statutes, Chap. XX.* It will be found that the changes recommended by the Committee do not involve any question of principle; they deal rather with points of detail, and with verbal alterations. To this statement one and only one exception must be made. It has often been matter of remark that the proceeding hitherto in force for effecting the removal from the List of the names of Fellows in arrear of their Subscription by means of a ballot taken *ad hoc* was open to objections on various grounds which the President and Council do not think it necessary to discuss on the present occasion. The new Statutes, it will be found, deal with defaulting Fellows by a simpler and

* It may be convenient to give the words of this chapter. They are as follows:—

CHAPTER XX.

"For the making, altering, or repealing any Law or Statute of the Society, the Draft thereof shall, at one of their Ordinary Meetings, be proposed in writing by the Council, or by at least three Fellows, and publicly read, but shall only be received as a notice, and not enlarged upon or debated at such Meeting; and a copy of such proposed Draft shall be hung up in the Society's Meeting Room until the next Anniversary Meeting, or until a special Meeting shall be appointed for its discussion, and a copy thereof shall be forwarded to each Fellow with his summons to the Anniversary or Special Meeting; at which Anniversary or Special Meeting, in case such proposed Draft shall have been hung up in the Meeting Room at least three Meetings before the day appointed for its discussion, the same may be debated, and the question whether the same shall pass or not shall be determined by Ballot."

at the same time more expeditious process, which the President and Council venture to hope will meet with the approval of the Society. (See Chapter III. Sec. III.)

'The President and Council desire to remind the Fellows that by the existing Statutes (Chap. XX.) no other draft, or amendment to the Council's draft, can be put to the Meeting which has to decide upon the proposed Statutes, unless such other draft or amendment has been made by three Fellows, at least, in writing, and publicly read and suspended for three Meetings in the Meeting Room. *Accordingly every such draft or amendment must be proposed in writing on or before the 14th June next ensuing.* It is for this reason that they submit the draft of the new Statutes at this early date to the consideration of the Fellows. A Special Meeting will be summoned early in July, when the proposed Statutes will be discussed, and the question whether the same shall pass or not will be decided by ballot.'

4. That the above Report be incorporated in the President's Letter summoning the Special Meeting on a day in July to be fixed by the President.

5. That the proposed Draft of the Statutes be printed, with the Charter prefixed, in the same form as the existing Statutes, and that they be issued to all the Fellows some time between the 17th and the 31st of May.

6. That the best Thanks of the Council be given to the Statutes Committee for their labours.'

In pursuance of the above Resolutions and in conformity with the Statutes (Chapter XX.) the draft of the new Statutes proposed by the Council was publicly read and hung up in the Meeting Room, there to remain until a Special Meeting to be summoned on a day in July to be fixed by the President, when the question whether the same shall pass or not shall be determined by ballot.

A Communication was read from T. Goodman, Esq. dated Southend, Essex, May 11, 1877, inviting the attention of the Society to a series of drawings of the well-known monuments of the De la Beche family in Aldworth Church, "in the hope"—to use the writer's own words—"that a more extended knowledge of them may further the restoration of the sculptures they represent."

The Secretary was thereupon instructed to send Mr. Goodman a copy of the following Resolution, which received the unanimous assent of the Meeting.

"The Society having this evening been invited to make known

the fact that a series of drawings has been made of the well-known effigies of the De la Beche family in Aldworth Church, Berks, are at the same time informed that the object of the intended publication of these drawings is to raise funds for the 'restoration' of those effigies.

"The Society, while rejoicing at the proposed publication of such interesting effigies, feel that nothing could be further from their wishes than to promote the restoration of historical monuments of this nature. They desire, therefore, in the most emphatic manner, to record their protest against it. Of all the cases of ill-judged restoration, that of the Aldworth effigies would in the opinion of this Society be one of the very worst; they hope the project will go no further, and that all notion of restoring these famous effigies will be at once abandoned."

JOHN EVANS, Esq. F.R.S. V.P. exhibited a framed oval Plate of gilt brass, 2 inches by $1\frac{3}{4}$. It consisted of a shield-like panel inscribed, "James, Son of Ben^j. Warren and Mary Denew, ob. 22^d March 1687, aged 5 years. Dreamed 48 hours before he dyed that he had Wings and flew to Heaven." This plate may have formed an ornament of the back of a miniature of the child in question.

J. C. DENT, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited some Flint Implements and flakes which he described as follows:—

"These flint flakes were found by Miss Brocklehurst, on the surface, half a mile to the south-west of Helwan (15 miles from Cairo) in a slight depression of the desert. A little further west on the rise of the hill there was a scattering of flint pebbles, but these were never mixed up with the flint flakes. To the east of Helwan and near the hills were found many flint pebbles scattered about, some of them split as if by natural causes, never like the flakes picked up and now shown. Afterwards in riding round the Peninsula of Sinai, and especially in the desert of Tih, and on the heights above Wady Ghurundel, thousands of split flints were seen—but not one split lengthwise."

JOHN EVANS, Esq. F.R.S. V.P. remarked that the flints exhibited were intended for domestic purposes and that they very closely resembled some of those found in the Caves of Dordogne.

W. RENDLE, Esq. exhibited a long Chinese Roll with a drawing on silk in outline of a very remarkable character, representing a mythological scene. At one end is a seated figure of Buddha with attendants; Mara and his demons are attacking the god, some of them with bows and arrows, which latter either break

in the air, or turn into the flowers of the sacred nelumbium.* Next comes a drum vigorously beaten by demons; then follows the principal object of the scene—a scale, in which is a child, which, notwithstanding the efforts of numerous demons, cannot be raised. This represents a newly-born Cycle or Buddhist Kalpe; a great number of ladies and children are looking on; beyond is a long procession of fantastic figures. An inscription gives the date as in the autumn of the cyclical year Sin-wei of the period Wan-leih, 1573—1620. But, singularly enough, the year in question does not occur in the reign of that emperor, and, as it cannot well be earlier, it must be somewhat later, corresponding to A.D. 1631. The fact is that Wan-leih was the last of the independent emperors of the Ming dynasty, the latter years of that dynasty being troubled by constant changes and the Tatar invasion. Following the date is the name of the artist, Ting Yun-pāng, and an inscription read by Professor Douglas as *Keung seen chin tsang*, “From the precious repository of the Shining Saint.”

In illustration of this roll A. W. FRANKS, Esq. Director, exhibited a similar roll from his own collection. This roll was much shorter and contained fewer figures. The subject was the same, but Buddha appears in clouds, and the demons do not venture to attack him. The roll is labelled *Wang Chin-pāng Kee poh too*, “a drawing of the birth of a Kalpa, by Wang Chin-pāng.” It is dated the second year of Hung-woo, A.D. 1369. At the end the artist’s name is repeated, where he is described as the retired scholar of Koo-yun. This roll is, therefore, considerably more ancient than that exhibited by Mr. Rendle, though far less full of details. Like the former roll, this has been mounted in more recent times with silk and paper, and an account of it has been added, together with an extract from one of the tantras.

In both cases the hooks to fasten the rolls and the ends of the rollers are of jade.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, exhibited, by permission of T. M. Vipan, Esq. three Roman objects found at different times near Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, but not on the same spot. They were as follows:—1. a very rude Statuette in bronze of Mars, height 3½ inches, found in the parish of Sutton about two years since. 2. An iron Spear-head, length 9½ inches, with a faceted shaft, probably Roman. It was found near Mr. Vipan’s residence, in the remains of a wicker-work well, similar to that described in Proceedings, 2d S. i. p. 245. 3. A very remarkable

* See, for an account of this, Beal, Romantic History of Buddha, p. 223.

Helmet made of bronze, lined with iron, discovered at a depth of about four feet in digging turf, in the parish of Witemham, Cambridgeshire. Respecting the last object, the Director promised a more extended communication on a future occasion.

EDWARD KNOCKER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited various objects belonging to the Mayor and Corporation of Dover. These objects, it will be seen, have been already described, and many of them figured, in the Transactions of other Societies, so that the following notes may suffice on the present occasion.

1. Ancient municipal Horn in bronze, formerly used to summon the burgesses. Mr. Knocker stated that the ancient minutes of the meetings of the Corporation, in the reign of Philip and Mary (the oldest extant) were entitled, "At a common horn-blowing, &c." Date thirteenth century. This horn is figured and described in the Journal of the British Archaeological Association, xxvii. 402. On the upper part are the well-known talismanic letters AGLA (Arch. Journ. xxvi. 229), and underneath are the words recording the name of the maker, IOHANNES DE ALEMINE ME FECIT. Length, in a straight line, 2 feet 1 inch. Diameter of mouth 5 inches.

2. The Silver Oar of the Court of Admiralty of the Cinque Ports. Its length is about 3 feet; the stem, 2 feet 1 inch; the blade, 11 inches. In addition to the knobs at the top and bottom of the stem, there are two intermediate ones, all of which seem to have been gilded. The blade at its outer extremity measures in width 5 inches. Its edges appear to have been also gilded; and on one of its faces is engraved an anchor of a peculiar type, with a rope passing through the ring, having the two ends curled up in a circle above the flukes. On the other face is some mark which is possibly a mint-mark.

The oar is still borne before the Lord Warden on official occasions, and before the Admiralty Judge on holding his Court.

3. Small Silver Oar inclosed in a brass case, belonging to the Corporation of Dover. The plate-mark shows that the oar itself is of the reign of George III.

Fuller particulars of these two oars will be found in the Journal of the Archaeological Institute, xxxi. 82, where they are figured and described. On silver oars generally some interesting remarks will be found in the same Journal, xxx. pp. 91, 94, 96.

4. Ancient Seals of the Mayor and Corporation of the Town and Port.

These seals have been so often figured and described * that it

* Boys's Sandwich, p. 797. Journal Brit. Arch. Assoc. xxvii. 399.

is unnecessary to repeat the description here. There is, however, one circumstance connected with the large and best known town seal, of which the matrix was exhibited by Mr. Knocker, and which does not seem to have been observed. On the back of the half which bears the device of St. Martin and the beggar is the inscription which seems to have furnished the foundation for the statement in Boys, that the seal "was engraved in 1305," but which it does not seem very easy to decypher. It is as follows :—

ACY ANNO: DNI: . . . CCC: QVINTO.

A cast of this inscription is in the Society's collections. It is difficult to shake off the idea that the first word is intended for FACTUM, and yet the characters do not entirely lend themselves to this reading. The inscription may have been blundered.

Mr. E. MULLER exhibited a very interesting collection of Antiquities found in the year 1867 while digging the foundations of a house in the Rue de Peyron at Vienne, in the department of Isère, France. They were accompanied by the following remarks by C. KNIGHT WATSON, Esq. F.S.A. Secretary :—

" It was at the suggestion of Mr. C. T. Newton, C.B. of the British Museum, that I requested Mr. Muller to exhibit this very curious and interesting collection of antiquities before the Society this evening. With so-called Roman remains found in France it is not unusual to find associated Gaulish influences, which are often so dominant as to make the epithet of Roman of very questionable fitness. Not a few, for example, of the specimens figured in the *Antiquités Romaines* of Caylus ought, on closer examination, to be transferred to the section of *Antiquités Gauloises*. This remark will be found to apply to the most important object in the collection before us, with which we proceed to head the following list :—

1. A bronze statue 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, standing on a round pedestal, also of bronze, 3 inches in height, 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at the base and 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ at the top. The general aspect of the face would suggest a statue of Jupiter. But the lion's skin would rather indicate Hercules. The head and mane of the lion come over the head of the statue ; the skin of the forefeet is tied round the throat ; the rest of the skin is thrown over the upper part of the left arm in such a manner that the hind feet and the tail hang down on the outer side of the arm as far as the middle of the calf of the left leg. In other respects the statue is entirely nude. The right arm holds out a round pot or scyphus. The left arm is raised up and leans on a kind of staff or sceptre. In the *Transactions of the Société des Antiquaires de France*,

vol. xxx. pp. 99, 109, M. Allmer and M. De Witte agree in giving to this statue the appellation of Hercules—Hercules in repose. There is, however, an appendage to the statue, not yet mentioned, which leaves no doubt as to the proper attribution. At the edge of the pedestal, immediately behind the right heel of the statue, there rises up a bronze rod $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches high, and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, to the top of which is attached a bronze cylinder, in the shape of a drum, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, of which the axis is at right angles to the back of the statue, the lower edge of the circular disc facing the spectator being close to the back of the head. From the upper half of this drum radiate five thin rods, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, one vertical, two horizontal, and the remaining two bisecting the right angles formed at the junction (inside the drum) of the other three. At their extremities are attached some objects which may be compared either to barrels or to miniature croquet mallets, swelling out in the middle and constricted towards the extremities. These smaller cylindrical objects are an inch in length and $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch at the extremities, which face in the same direction as the large cylinder from which they emerge. It should be added, that both in the large as well as the smaller cylinders the ends are ornamented with concentric circles. From the evidence collected together by M. Anatole de Barthélemy in the *Musée Archéologique*, vol. i. p. 1, and vol. ii. p. 5, there seems to be no doubt that the god here represented is the Gaulish god Taranis, mentioned by Lucan, i. 444, in his enumeration of Gaulish divinities.

Et Taranis Scythicæ non mitior ara Dianæ.

The word Taran, as Grimm has shewn in his *Mythologie*, p. 153, is found in all Celtic languages as the equivalent of thunder, and the old Norse word Thor seems to be of cognate origin. In the statue before us he is represented in his character as Thunder God, or Hammer God—the hammers being symbolical of thunder. From the analogy of a statue found at Prémeaux (Côte d'Or) and now in the Museum at Beaune, it might fairly be conjectured that what we have called the sceptre or staff in the Vienne statue was originally surmounted by a small hammer like those above the head. That the hammer was used as a religious emblem of real, and an instrument of sham, thunder seems evident from a passage of *Saxo-Grammaticus*, Hist. Dan. xiii. p. 236, where he speaks of the Norwegian King Magnus having carried off “*inter cætera trophæorum suorum insignia inusitati ponderis malleos, quos joviales vocabant, apud insularum quondam priscâ virorum religione cultos.*”

2. Another bronze statue, standing on a similar circular

pedestal, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, diameter at base 4 inches, at top 3 inches. Height of statue $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Like the last, the head is covered with a lion's skin, which is cut short in a straight line at the shoulders of the statue. Underneath the skin is a *pallium* fastened on the right shoulder. This *pallium* covers the left shoulder and a portion of the back, the end being wrapped round the arm and hanging down the side, where it falls to a level with the knee. Underneath the *pallium* is a tight-fitting sort of jersey or *sagum*, made of interlaced bands or lists crossing each other at right angles. The ends of the vertical bands extend beyond the edge and form a kind of fringe. On the feet are sandals, the straps of which buckle round the ankles. The right arm, as in the former statue, holds out a round pot. The left arm hangs down, and the hand has formerly held some object—whether staff, club, or thunderbolt.

Bronze statues of a very similar character are figured in Caylus, *Recueil d'Antiquités*, vol. i. pl. lviii. 1, and in Montfaucon, *L'Antiquité expliquée*, tom. ii. pl. excii. 4. With regard to the *scyphus* or pot held in the hand, see the remarks made on these statues at the time of their discovery by M. Allmer.

3. A small bronze statuette of Mercury, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, on a pedestal 1 inch high, composed of a round base on a square plinth. The type of the statue is of the usual kind. Standing, with winged petasus on head, and winged sandals on feet; a short chlamys lies over the left shoulder and part of the arm. The figure is in other respects nude. In the right hand there must have been the purse, in the left a silver *caduceus*, still extant, but detached. One of the serpents wound round it has a human head.

4. A smaller bronze statuette of Mercury, 2 inches high, on a round pedestal 1 inch high. The sandals are wanting. The chlamys in this case is fastened round the neck. The right hand, grasping the purse, hangs straight down, and between it and the leg of the god has been inserted a brass coin, now defaced, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter. The left hand has held a *caduceus*.

5. Among the other objects found may be mentioned: A small bronze panther, nearly 2 inches long and (with its pedestal) 2 inches high, with a collar of ivy round the neck, and one foot resting on a ball; probably an adjunct to a Dionysiac statue or group. Two small bronze lamps, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Three small earthenware lamps. A bronze *ligula*, 3 inches long, bowl extremely shallow. Two bronze hinges. A calyx-shaped object, in the shape of a vase, but probably the ornament of some larger object. There were also fragments of

bronze cups, and various fragments of iron, highly oxydised, and fragments of silver. It is stated that the two stone celts (jade?) exhibited were found with the other objects already mentioned. Length 4½ inches and 3½ inches respectively.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a memoir on the Palace of the Hebdomon and other public buildings at Constantinople. This memoir will be incorporated with his previous communication on the Antiquities of Constantinople in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, May 31st, 1877.

The EARL of CARNARVON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Royal Society :—*Proceedings*. Vol. xxiv. No. 179. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Author :—*The Antiquities of Brittany*. By Bunnell Lewis, M.A. F.S.A. (From the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxiii. p. 271.) 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—*Sessional Papers*, 1876-77. No. 11. 4to. London, 1877.

From the Cambrian Archæological Association :—*Archæologia Cambrensis*. Fourth series. No. 30. (Vol. viii.) 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland :—*The Archæological Journal*. Vol. xxxiii. No. 131. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Author, W. H. James Weale, Esq. :—

1. *Restauration des Monuments Publics en Belgique*. Mémoire. 2^e Édition augmentée. 8vo. Bruges and Brussels, 1862.

2. *Assemblée Générale de la Société "La Flandre," Tenue à Bruges le 23 Decembre, 1867. Propositions relatives à l'impression des pièces déposées sur le bureau par M. Weale à la séance précédente, et concernant le Cartulaire de l'Abbaye des Dunes*. 8vo.

From John Fetherston, Esq. F.S.A. :—*The Warwickshire Antiquarian Magazine* Part viii. 8vo. Warwick, 1877.

From the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland :—*The Journal*. Vol. iv. Fourth Series. January. No. 29. 8vo. Dublin, 1877.

From the Camden Society :—*Publication. New Series xvi.* A Common Place Book of John Milton, and a Latin Essay and Latin Verses presumed to be by Milton*. Edited by A. J. Horwood. (Revised Edition). 4to. London, 1877.

From the Author :—*The Council Book of the Corporation of the City of Cork, from 1609 to 1643, and from 1690 to 1800*. By Richard Caulfield, LL.D. F.S.A. 4to. Guildford, 1876.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Zurich :—*Mittheilungen der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zurich.* Band xix. Heft 2, 3, 4. 4to. Zurich, 1876-7.

From the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society :—Original Papers. Vol. viii. Parts 1-3. 8vo. Norwich, 1874-6.

From the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres (National Institute of France) :—*Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Année 1877.* 4me Série, Tome 5. Bulletin de Jan. Fév. Mars. 8vo. Paris, 1877.

Notice was given of the Ballot for the Election of Fellows on June 7th, 1877, and a list was read of the Candidates to be balloted for.

John Ribton Garstin, Esq. was admitted Fellow.

The Earl of CARNARVON, V.P. in the Chair, addressed the following remarks to the meeting:—

“ We have here this evening the advantage of the presence of that most distinguished modern archaeologist Dr. Schliemann, who has combined theory and practice in a remarkable degree. During his stay in England he has found it possible to pay this second visit to the Society of Antiquaries, and I am quite sure that everyone in this room appreciates very much his presence here this evening. My friend Mr. Newton, who worthily represents the School of English Archaeology to-night, has wisely, and I am sure most acceptably, taken advantage of this opportunity to read a paper on the subject of the discoveries at Mycenæ. I need not say that no man is more qualified to read such a paper, or to express an opinion upon it, and no one is more qualified to criticise it than our most illustrious guest this evening. But, occupying as I do the seat of the President (I may say usurping it), I rejoice to think that we shall have an opportunity of raising a discussion this evening on such an interesting subject, and to say that the Society of Antiquaries is not only capable, but is alive to the importance, of sifting and criticising as far as possible the discoveries which have been made and the theories founded upon those discoveries. I will only add that we are only doing justice to the eminent discoverer in subjecting every discovery and every theory raised upon it to the severest analysis which English Archaeologists can give it.”

C. T. NEWTON, Esq. C.B. proceeded to read the following paper, which was illustrated by numerous drawings and diagrams, and by specimens of pottery and other remains.

“ Some years ago I had the honour of addressing this Society on the subject of Dr. Schliemann's discoveries at Hissarlik, in the Troad, and on that occasion I proceeded to consider those antiquities by their own evidence, and apart from the

consideration whether the site where they were found was really Troy or not. I endeavoured to institute a comparison between them and such antiquities extant in European museums as were reputed to be the most ancient examples of Hellenic art, and the conclusion I came to was that they did not present any analogies to such already extant antiquities, and they were certainly non-Hellenic, if not pre-Hellenic.

The method I propose to follow this evening is very much the same. I propose to compare the antiquities discovered by Dr. Schliemann at Mycenæ with certain antiquities extant in the British Museum, and I do not intend in the first instance to assume that the antiquities found by Dr. Schliemann in the Akropolis are all of Archaic age, still less that the tombs which he discovered there are the very tombs which Pausanias says were the tombs of Agamemnon and his fellow-victims. Those are questions which must be reserved for future discussion. It is matter of notoriety that Dr. Schliemann, after examining to a certain extent the buildings called the Treasuries below the Akropolis at Mycenæ, then proceeded to sink pits within the Akropolis itself, the ultimate result of which sounding and probing of the ground was that in a corner of the Akropolis, at a depth of ten feet from the surface, he discovered a circular inclosure, and that within that inclosure he found at a much lower depth five most remarkable tombs. It is of the antiquities contained in those tombs and in the superincumbent strata of soil that I have to speak to-night, and I shall also have to notice incidentally some few antiquities found in the Treasuries below the city. I must now advert to the antiquities in the British Museum, which I propose to compare with the antiquities from the Mycenæ Akropolis. I confess, on examining those Mycenæan antiquities at Athens, I was struck, as many other Archæologists have been struck, with their exceeding strangeness of aspect. During my stay at Athens several distinguished Archæologists continued to assert that these products of the tombs at Mycenæ were unlike anything that had ever been seen. I do not agree to that opinion. In the course of studying these Mycenæan antiquities I detected certain resemblances which led me up to a clue, and I hope to put that clue in your hands to-night. The antiquities with which I have now to institute a comparison come from the ancient town of Ialyssos in Rhodes. This island had originally three principal cities, Camiros, Ialyssos, and Lindos, all three of very high antiquity, and mentioned in Homer's catalogue of the Greek forces at the siege of Troy.

The Mycenæan antiquities consist of a vast number of miscellaneous objects, many of which are of gold, and some few of silver; vessels, weapons, and implements of copper also abound,

and there are some specimens of fictile ware, terra-cotta figures, carvings in wood and ivory, and ornaments in crystal, amber, a kind of vitreous paste, and other materials.

The gold objects found at Mycenæ may be thus roughly classed. There is an immense mass of personal ornaments for both sexes, and there are also various implements and utensils of domestic life, such as drinking-cups. I will begin with noticing the personal ornaments. I am not able to demonstrate to you as I could wish the resemblances in some of those to objects found at Ialyssos, because the objects in question are too small to admit of being very clearly shown in diagrams. One of the most curious classes of gold ornaments found in the tombs of Mycenæ were embossed discs, that is to say, thin pieces of gold beaten out or embossed with a pattern, on some of which the device was a cuttle-fish, on some a butterfly, and on others rosettes. We have from Ialyssos the same sort of floral ornaments in gold, beaten out in the same way but on a smaller scale. These ornaments have been pinned or fastened down to some other material, as the holes for the pins remain. Some of these embossed discs at Mycenæ were fastened down on pieces of wood carved in corresponding relief. At Ialyssos were found fragments of larger *repoussé* work in gold, on which animals are represented in a style very similar to that of the gold work at Mycenæ. Again, the patterns of the small gold pendants from Mycenæ correspond in character with similar pendants from Ialyssos, but are executed, not in gold, but in a dark vitreous paste which appears to have been cast in a mould.

I will now pass to objects which, though not actually before you, are still represented to a certain extent by the diagrams, and also by the photographs of objects at Mycenæ, which Dr. Schliemann has very kindly lent to me for this occasion. I have already mentioned the gold cups found at Mycenæ. The form and fabric of these is so remarkable that it was suggested by an eminent archaeologist they had a Byzantine character, on account of their extreme uncouthness. And it was alleged that no such forms are to be found in Greek fictile art of an early period. An examination of the vases from Ialyssos, in the British Museum, is sufficient to disprove this assertion.

There are at Mycenæ two dominant shapes of cups. One of these has a long stem rising from the foot, and a single handle. This form occurs in the early pottery of Ialyssos, as you may see by reference to the diagrams before you, but in later fictile art this type ceases to appear. The only difference between the Mycenæ gold cups and the fictile cups of the same type from Ialyssos is that the latter have only one handle. Another dominant type in the fictile ware of Ialyssos may be called the tea-cup

shape, and this again is one of the types preferred by the goldsmiths of Mycenæ.

Moreover, in the designs painted on the cups of Ialyssos we find subjects similar to those which occur at Mycenæ. Round one of the gold cups from Mycenæ runs a frieze of dolphins in *repoussé* work, and round a fritile cup from Ialyssos of the same shape is painted a similar frieze of dolphins, and running parallel to it a frieze of birds. On one of the Mycenæ gold cups also occurs a frieze of birds.

On another of the Ialyssos cups is painted a cuttle-fish. This is a constantly recurring symbol on the gold discs from Mycenæ. It is also found on early Greek coins. This marine creature must have been a familiar object to the Greeks and to the Phœnicians before them, from the time when they first cruised on the coasts of the Mediterranean. Whether there is a special significance in the choice of such a symbol I do not undertake to say. I may notice here several other curious symbols, such as a butterfly and a kind of chrysalis, which occur among the gold ornaments from Mycenæ. I will just mention, in passing, there is a curious allusion to such a style of ornament in Hesiod, where he describes the Stephanos of Pandora as ornamented with all manner of *κυνόδαλα*, such as the earth and sea produce. The word *κυνόδαλα*, as explained in the lexicons, may be taken as including all the lower forms of animal life.

I will now pass from representations of organic life to other kinds of ornament. I was struck on looking over the Mycenæ antiquities with the extraordinary vagueness and lawlessness of the ornaments. There is a great predominance of spirals, which wander over the field of the object decorated, at their own sweet will. I find exactly that sort of vague, lawless freedom in the ornaments and vases of Ialyssos.

I now come to another class of objects, the terra-cotta idols. Dr. Schliemann thinks he has discovered in some of the rude terra-cotta idols found at Mycenæ a primitive cow-headed type of the goddess Herè, and he finds an analogy between these idols and the owl-faced type of Athene which he believes to have discovered at Hissarlik. It is no doubt quite possible that there may have been such a primitive cow-headed type of Herè—indeed the myth of Io points in that direction—but I do not see in these idols from Mycenæ any horns at all. Precisely similar idols have been found at Ialyssos and elsewhere in Greece, and you will see from the diagram before you that what Dr. Schliemann takes for horns are merely the two arms uplifted. The pottery found in the tombs at Mycenæ and in the strata above it was mostly in fragments, but the shapes of many of the vases can be determined, and we have no difficulty in recognis-

ing certain forms which are also to be met with at Ialyssos, and which are only to be met with in the early stage of fictile art.

One of the materials which we find among the Mycenæ antiquities is a kind of dark opaque vitreous composition, which we may consider as a primitive kind of glass. Similar glass was found at Ialyssos, but at Hissarlik no vitreous composition whatever was found. The variegated bottles of blue and white and yellow glass, partially transparent, which are found in such quantities in later Greek tombs were altogether wanting at Mycenæ.

From glass I would pass to engraved stones or gems. There is a class of very early gems found in Melos and other Greek islands, and which I believe the late Mr. Burgeson was the first to collect; of these you will find a good series in the British Museum. The subjects engraved on these gems are either animals or human figures of such extreme rudeness as at once to remind me of the shortcomings of Mycenæan art, wherever an attempt is made to represent either animals or men in anything like connection or grouping. In the tombs of the Akropolis at Mycenæ were found four of these rude gems, and the tombs at Ialyssos yielded five of the same class. Impressions of those five I have now before me, and curiously enough one of those five gems from Ialyssos represents two lions standing on their hind legs with a pillar between them, just as we have on the gate of the citadel at Mycenæ. With these gems from tombs at Ialyssos was found an oblong gem which is clearly a barbarous imitation of the Assyrian cylinder. We find that such small portable specimens of Asiatic art found their way into the Greek islands, and that they were then imitated by less skilful hands, and among the specimens from Ialyssos is one which is entirely Egyptian. Among the Mycenæ antiquities are also objects which may be of Egyptian fabric, and may have been brought to the Greek shores by the Phœnicians.

Lastly, among the objects found in the tombs at Ialyssos was a scarab of Egyptian porcelain, and upon it is engraved the cartouche of Amenoph III. whose date, according to Egyptologists, cannot be later than B.C. 1400. I should be very far from asserting that because a single scarab is found in a tomb bearing so early a date all the objects found with it must be of the same remote period. This single scarab may be of a much earlier date than the other Ialyssian antiquities. Thus, among the objects found in tombs at Camiros were two scarabs, one with the cartouche of Thothmes III. and one with the cartouche of Psammetichos I. The range of time between these two kings is considerable. The collection by General Cesnola at Kurion, in Cyprus, which we declined to buy and which the Americans have bought, might have thrown light upon the subject before us, as it con-

tained more than one cylinder, which, according to the reading of Mr. George Smith, carried us back to a remote period of antiquity.

Such are the main points of resemblance between the antiquities of Mycenæ and those of Ialyssos. Such resemblances do not prove that these objects are of the remote antiquity claimed for the tombs at Mycenæ by Dr. Schliemann, but the comparison may prove of value in the course of further investigation. I stated at the outset that the tombs on the Akropolis at Mycenæ were found within a circle of upright stones. By the kindness of Dr. Schliemann I am able to exhibit here the original plan, and also the original view of this circle. What is the meaning of this inclosure, and what is the date of these tombs in relation to the so-called Treasuries on the site of Mycenæ? These are very interesting questions. I am not prepared to enter very fully into them to-night. I hope to deal more fully with these problems on Saturday next at the Royal Institution, when I shall consider more particularly the object and character of these so-called Treasuries. It is, however, necessary for our present purpose for me to draw your attention to this fact, that the pottery found in the tombs of Mycenæ, and in the ground above those tombs, differs very remarkably from the pottery found in the entrance to the Treasuries. By the kindness of Dr. Schliemann, I am able to exhibit here a number of photographs of pottery found in the tombs on the Akropolis. I also exhibit some fragments of pottery from the so-called Treasuries. It is this latter class of pottery which, up to the date of Dr. Schliemann's discoveries, has always been accounted the most ancient kind of fictile ware produced by the Greeks. That pottery has been the subject of a great deal of dissertation of late years. It has been called Pelasgic, and other names have been given to it. For present purposes I will call it geometrical pottery, and I will call the pottery in the tombs at Mycenæ floral pottery. The geometrical kind is found in great quantities at Athens, and there is a good collection of it at the British Museum. If we compare the geometrical with the floral pottery, it seems probable, from the better drawing of the designs on the geometrical, that it is of a later period than the floral. Next in order of time comes the kind of fictile ware now called by archaeologists Asiatic, the patterns of which are manifestly derived from an Assyrian, or at any rate an Oriental, source. This pottery is characterised by zones of animals painted on a light ground *semée* with flowers. On the later specimens Greek writing occurs. This, then, is the hypothesis which I propose—that in the history of Greek fictile art first came the floral style, then the geometrical, and lastly the Asiatic; but we do not know how long these

several styles lasted, and whether they supplanted each other gradually or suddenly. There remains the question, why was this circle of upright stones placed round the tombs? Dr. Schliemann thinks that this inclosure was erected subsequently to the interments in those five tombs. He supposes that the five tombstones were originally placed over the tombs, and that the circle of stones was set up at some later period, to mark probably the sanctity of the site. In an interesting letter recently contributed by Professor Paley to the *Times* it is suggested that this was a sacred circle, such as Homer mentions in his description of the shield of Achilles, and that the Senate of Mycenæ held their meetings in this precinct. This suggestion throws light on the expression *ἱερὴ ἀγορή* in the Halicarnassian inscription relating to Lygdamis, published in my History of Discoveries at Halicarnassus, &c. Probably this 'sacred agora,' where an extraordinary assembly was held, was so called from being held in the precinct of some hero's tomb. We know from Pausanias that in some cases persons were buried in the middle of the *agora*, and that the Delphic oracle ordered the people of Megara to build their senate-house where they would find 'the greatest number of Councillors,' and that accordingly the people built their senate-house on the site where their heroes were buried.

The antiquities from Ialysos to which I have so frequently referred may now be seen in immediate juxtaposition with the class of pottery which I call the geometrical and the Asiatic. In order to accomplish this arrangement I have been obliged to displace a large and important collection of Greek vases. You will find that some familiar faces have been banished, because I have been obliged to take the Ialysos collection out of the closet, where it has remained for several years, and to make room for it in the public cases. It is to be wished that the responsible persons, whoever they may be, whose business it is to provide space for the collections in the British Museum would bear in mind that the want of space is a fatal hindrance to scientific demonstration. This Ialysian pottery, of which only a very small portion had been previously exhibited, can now be only made known by the suppression of other parts of the collection of vases, and by a complete dislocation of what I have been trying to arrange as an historical sequence."

W. WATKISS LLOYD, Esq.: "In addressing the Society of Antiquaries, one would desire to give, if possible, not crude conjectures, but results. I must say that Mr. Newton's speech this evening has sensibly advanced matters in this direction. He has brought forward into notice some links which tend to unite two ends of a chain which have hitherto been separated and to

lead us on very far. From the first announcement of these great discoveries my attention has been chiefly engaged by the question as to the relation between such exceedingly Archaic remains and the grand people in whose history we are all so much interested. I think that what we have heard tonight goes very far to show, that, whatever their rudeness, they were productions of a people who are to be ranged among the lineal ancestors of the historical Greeks. As to the epoch to which the remains belong, the first chance of guidance in forming an opinion rests upon the symbols found in the graves, and recognition of some distinct connection between them and hints in legendary history. These symbols, with the exception of the cow's head of silver, appear to be of the most natural and simple character. If we look to the flowers, the butterflies, and the cuttle-fish, the explanation which occurs as most obvious is, that they were mere symbols of the elements, that is, of earth, air, and water respectively. At first sight that seems all that is to be made out of them. We are turned therefore upon an independent inquiry as to the epoch to which we can possibly assign these tombs and their contents, and this leads us to scrutinise what accounts we have of the remoter epochs of the history of Mycenæ. Direct history disappoints us entirely, and, failing this, we are obliged to go back to tradition. Now, Dr. Schliemann has effectively taught us that we must look at the legends with a great deal more respect than has hitherto been customary with either Greek archæologists or Greek historians. To our great comfort Dr. Schliemann has buried the solar myth, I hope for all time, and we may now be permitted to forget that it ever troubled the world, and assume that there was a history of wars in the Troad, which long remained in the minds of men whose ancestors waged them, and that this story, however transformed by poetry and by the errors which always creep into tradition, possessed a certain original and valuable backbone of truth.

The great monument which illustrates the connection of Greek history and Greek legend is the marvellous and immortal poetry of Homer. The Greece of which we here have notice, the Greece of Agamemnon and of the besiegers of Troy, is an Achæan Greece; and of this period therefore the most usual name is Achæan. That period of Achæan predominance stands between two others ; between a remoter mythical and a later historical ; between the Dorian period, during which Greece was moulded into its familiar historic form by the consequences of the invasion of the Dorians, and an anterior period for the blurred outlines of which we can only go back to legends. Now, the invasion of the Dorians produced as great a change in Achæan Greece as

the invasion of the Normans produced in Saxon England. But Homer keeps all reference to this revolution in the background ; indeed, he suppresses it entirely, no doubt as out of keeping with his subject. This subject was connected with the legends of the earlier period, and when we go to his legends, and to the traditions which are copiously preserved in other quarters, there is a consensus of evidence that the Achæan dynasty of Agamemnon, or whatever family Agamemnon may represent, superseded a previous dynasty of ancient standing at Mycenæ. This dynasty the Dorian invasion was represented as restoring. Under the title of the return of the Heracleids, it is known as an expedition undertaken to reinstate in their legitimate inheritance a family that claimed descent from Hercules. Placing then, as I have said, more reliance upon legend than we previously have done, we may find some reason for connecting antiquities at Mycenæ with periods anterior to the age of Agamemnon, to entertain the question, in fact, whether they do not belong to the age when the dynasty of Mycenæ was the primæval Heracleid or Herculean dynasty. Frankly speaking, I am for my own part inclined to refer the antiquities discovered by Dr. Schliemann to a period before the Achæan, and to believe that what he has brought to light are the remains of *fortes* who *vixere ante Agamennona*.

My general impression, which I have gathered from other considerations, has been very much confirmed by the symbols already alluded to. I had a conversation with Mr. Newton the other morning at the Museum, and he was kind enough to point out the close agreement of many of these objects from Mycenæ with others from Ialyssos in Rhodes, including the recurrence of this curious symbol, the cuttle-fish "What," he said, "are we to say to the cuttle-fish?" I could not make anything of it at the time; but, on thinking the matter over afterwards, I have come to a conclusion which may, perhaps, seem a little far-fetched, or, indeed, very far-fetched. I have, nevertheless, much confidence in my conclusion. I believe that in that cuttle-fish we have a primeval symbol, which was adopted for some reason or other in this Herculean period, which preceded the Achæan of Agamemnon. This inference is quite in harmony with its occurrence at Ialyssos. All tradition connects the earliest colonisation of Ialyssos with the reputed family of Hercules. That there was a connection between Lindos and Mycenæ in very early times is indeed beyond doubt, for Homer proves his cognisance of the tradition when he tells that Tlepolemus, a son of Hercules, led the people of Ialyssos and Lindos to Troy. We may now go back to the cuttle-fish. I really am almost afraid I shall raise a smile or something more demonstrative. I turn to

books of natural history, and I believe the cuttle-fish is in reality the original symbol which was developed afterwards by poetry into the many-headed hydra, which Hercules was fabled to have killed with difficulty from the renewal of the heads as fast as severed. It is, in fact, the octopus, which reaches an extraordinary magnitude in the Greek seas. The Greeks call the octopus a polypus, and the naturalists of our own time have adopted that name for the little creature, of certain similarity in appearance, which inhabits stagnant ponds and pools like that of Lerna, and which is sometimes called hydra. You may divide this animal almost indefinitely, but only to multiply it. I confess to a conviction that the cuttle-fish symbol of Mycenæ was ultimately developed by some such analogy into the hydra of the hero of Mycenæ.

Upon the subject of the cow-headed goddess, as supposed to be represented in certain of the clay figures, the evidence is to me overwhelming against such a view, after comparison of the objects which Mr. Newton was kind enough to show me. But, nevertheless, while giving up this cow's head, there still remains the great fact of the silver head of a cow with golden horns, which Dr. Schliemann found in the tombs. I cannot renounce the inference that such an important object indicates distinctly that the tombs belong to a period when the Mycenaean legend of Io was a living portion of the religious associations of the people. We are familiar, in the Prometheus of Æschylus, with the introduction of Io on the stage as an early progenitor of the Mycenaean Hercules, relating the story of her transformation into a cow, and actually represented with cow's horns. The early tradition ran that she was a priestess of Juno, who was peculiarly the goddess of Mycenæ, and when turned into the form of a cow grazed in the sacred precincts of the temple, in the meadow pointed out to Pausanias. Unquestionably this mythus, grotesque as it now sounds, was once a part of the religious associations of the people and princes of Mycenæ, but originating in times anterior to Achæan. Here, accordingly, is another ground upon which I depend for attaching these monuments to that exceedingly early period, in comparison with which the age of Agamemnon, and still more that of Homer, was late and modern."

PERCY GARDNER, Esq.: "I speak as one who has had good opportunities of seeing the objects which Dr. Schliemann has discovered. The first observation I would offer is with regard to the introduction of certain types. I think we may very often go too far for an explanation. In the markets of Athens cuttle-fish are constantly exposed for food. No type therefore would

be more naturally and readily adopted. With regard to the cow the matter has been treated in too speculative a manner. I examined carefully the Museum at Mycenæ, which contains a great deal of pottery and terra-cotta objects, and if I had not known what Dr. Schliemann's theory was it would never have crossed my mind. I found very many figures of cows or oxen, but an equal number of images of horses and other animals. On the rings you find the heads of cows, but alternately you find what I believe to be the heads of lions. You find the head of the cow in silver and the head of the lion in gold. These are the symbols of sun and moon worship, and are to be found in Assyrian art and Greek art as far back as we can go. Sometimes the lion is seizing the ox, sometimes they are grouped together. These are the two favourite animals of antiquity.

I have a notion that perhaps some here may carry away a false impression of what Mr. Newton has said, and that they may think the resemblances he pointed out are characteristic of the whole find. The fact is they are resemblances which he discovered from study afterwards. The first thing which would strike any one is the entire novelty of the whole find. Resemblances appear on close investigation and comparison, but what first strikes one is the utter difference, especially in the gold ornaments. That these are earlier than 700 or 800 b.c. is fairly certain when we compare them with the Etruscan ornaments of 700 b.c. at Rome. You find at Mycenæ oriental figures on a few objects and gems which may have been imported, but gold work shows mostly the native design. The ornament seems to be almost local and national; it is not exactly like anything I know. The ornamentation of pottery may be partly parallel to that of Camiros, but the spirals are not quite like anything Greek or Assyrian, but rather like the metal-work.

With regard to the flowers and plants, they are treated in a conventional and decorative manner. With regard to the animals, it should be known that there are three or four animals treated as they were treated by later Greece. The cuttle-fish is like the later Greek cuttle-fish. The Mycenæ dolphin is very much like the later Greek dolphin.

There is also a resemblance in the poodle dog which occurs at Mycenæ in wood. It is most distinctly like the poodle which occurs on early Greek coins. There are one or two other animals which have the likeness of Greek animals. It is very important to notice this because it is a distinct link between Mycenæ and Greek art.

I am sorry to say that it is almost impossible to get any notion of the object of worship of the inhabitants of Mycenæ. I

am afraid future critics will not be able to confirm Dr. Schliemann's conjectures as to the Herè worship.

With regard to manners not much can be proved. The tombstones probably all derived their inspiration from the Babylonian and Assyrian cylinders from abroad, and not from the people themselves. The pottery would contain the ideas of the people themselves; here the drawing is exceedingly rude, and does not give one many data.

There is one point on which Dr. Schliemann's discoveries will be invaluable. It has been maintained that the descriptions of works of art in Homer were merely figments of the brain, corresponding to nothing that had been made. In future, that theory will fall to the ground, for we find that at a period which cannot be put later than Homer the Greeks were able to produce objects which no doubt Homer, viewing them with the eye of a poet, would have much admired."

WILLIAM SIMPSON, Esq. and Dr. MEYER also made some remarks on Mr. Newton's paper, and Dr. Schliemann offered explanations on one or two points which had been raised during the discussion.

The Earl of CARNARVON, V.P.: "I believe, under the circumstances, it is my duty, and a very pleasant duty, to propose to you that we should acknowledge the great services rendered to us this evening by the lecture rather than the paper which Mr. Newton has delivered.

I think it is impossible for any one in this room to have sat by and not to have been deeply interested by the remarks which fell from him. He has brought together the missing links in a long chain of archaeology, and stated the whole case so clearly and lucidly, that it would be impossible to go away without at all events carrying with us a very clear idea of his argument.

I may perhaps be forgiven if I remind the Society of two or three points which have mainly come out in this most interesting discussion. The first I think was as to the real meaning and object of that most interesting circle at the foot of the Akropolis, delineated on that map. We are told it was circular—that it was a sacred inclosure, an inclosure which may have witnessed the meeting of the Councillors in old times, and that it was surrounded by a wall of peculiar construction, which carries it back to very early date. That question is one of very great interest, and it is one which I understand Mr. Newton has undertaken to examine at much greater length.

The next question, as I understood, arose as to the possible combination of the tombs not within the circle of the tombs and

of the Treasuries. Whilst that point was being mooted, an illustration arose to my mind, which, whatever may be its value, I may perhaps be allowed to throw out to this Society. I remember that some three or four years ago, at the time of the Ashantee expedition, there was a curious combination of the tombs of the Ashantee dynasty and of the Royal Treasury, and, in fact, a very large part of the indemnity which was subsequently paid to this country consisted of gold ornaments, paid partly out of this Treasury, and partly from the tombs. To carry on this argument one step further, it is curious to observe the likeness there is between a great deal of the Ashantee ornamentation and of that discovered at Mycenæ, and which, as Mr. Newton has explained, bears Phœnician influence. I venture to throw it out as a matter worth consideration. It is conceivable that if we can venture to assume Phœnician influence in the Ashantee ornamentation as you can trace it in the pottery of Ialyssos, it may have been the self-same working and making itself felt in two opposite directions, one across the sea, and the other across the land, to the west coast of Africa. I do not of course attempt to assert this as a theory, I only throw it out as a curious illustration, which arises in discussions of this kind.

Another point, and the really important one, was the date of these Mycenæan discoveries, and if I understood Mr. Newton's argument correctly it was virtually this, that there is a close resemblance at all events between the relics that have been disinterred at Mycenæ and the pottery which exists, and of which the history is more or less known, at Ialyssos. Well, we know, and have reason to believe, as Mr. Newton has pointed out, that that pottery bears some strong marks of Phœnician influence, and we know that that carries it back to a very early date. What that date may be has been mooted on both sides of the table this evening, but the general opinion, as I understand it, is, that it goes back to a very early period, possibly to the time of Homer, whatever we suppose that date may be, and possibly even beyond the time of Homer, into still earlier periods of the world's history.

Mr. Newton, I must say, went through a chain of evidence that was to me extremely interesting when he proceeded to connect these relics with the pottery which is under his distinguished charge in the British Museum, and with which he is so familiar. Very important in that chain is the evidence of form. Mr. Newton pointed to that remarkable jug or vase with its two handles and spout, found in both classes. He pointed to the identity of design. There was the cup where the dolphins ran round the lower part and the birds were traced on the

upper part, whereas, in the other case, the position of the two was reversed. He pointed out also, as I understood, how the general character of the two classes seemed to correspond; how there were two forms of treatment, so to speak, one, the geometrical, the severe, the more regular; the other, as it was designated, the more flowing and lawless kind of treatment. And he pointed out that this kind of pottery has been found at Mycenæ, and that that same class of pottery is found in Ialysos, whereas the more geometrical kind is to be found in other parts of Rhodes. Then he traced a most remarkable point of resemblance, and all the more remarkable because it was so minute, because, whereas in Camiros you find a considerable amount of glass workmanship, in Ialysos you find nothing but a scanty proportion of opaque glass pots, corresponding very much to those found in Mycenæ. Besides this, of course, we have the fact that we have got amber and crystal and ivory, all found in Ialysos and equally found in Mycenæ. We are, in fact, led to the correspondence alike by the presence of certain objects, and by the absence of certain objects. That is, in a very few words, and very imperfectly stated, a summary of the line of evidence which Mr. Newton has presented to us this evening.

But the discussion this evening is an illustration, I think, of the value which such a Society as this can render to such a question. We have subjected the discoveries at Mycenæ to one form of close comparison; and we may apply the same test to other modes. We may find other places by the light of which we may compare, and consequently test, these Mycenæan discoveries. That I trust will be done, and if we can, by so comparing them, come to an identical conclusion in some three or four cases, I need not point out how enormously the force of the argument is thus strengthened. Every year that goes by fresh discoveries of this nature come to light, and each fresh discovery renders most important service to archæology.

Mr. Newton has discharged a Parthian shot over his shoulder at the close of his paper. He reminds us how impossible it is to do justice to such a subject as this without adequate space in a great public institution like the British Museum. He reminded us also that there were responsible persons. I would say that those who are now responsible will, I am quite sure, pay the greatest attention to anything that falls from the lips of so distinguished and so worthy a representative of archæological science as Mr. Newton. For my own part I agree with him. The space at command at the British Museum is such that in order to illustrate this subject thoroughly he has displaced other antiquities. I look upon that as a real national discredit. Archæology

resolves itself very much in these days to this, not only that you should have the most learned students and the most able correspondents, but you should have to hand the largest collection of books, specimens, and materials on which you can rely. No observation which Mr. Newton has made on this subject will, I hope, fall idly. I wish my Right Hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer were present to-night; with his classical taste he would be sure to appreciate the discussion and these last questions to which I have referred, and in which, as special guardian of the public purse, he has a special interest."

A Special Vote of Thanks was then passed to Mr. Newton for his Communication.

Thursday, June 7th, 1877.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors.—

From the Royal Institution of Great Britain :—Proceedings. Vol. viii. Part iii. No. 66. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—Their Magazine. No. 49. May. Vol. xvii. 8vo. Devizes, 1877.

From the Canadian Institute :—The Canadian Journal of Science, Literature, and History. Vol. xv. No. 5. April. 8vo. Toronto, 1877.

From the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society :—Transactions. Part i. Vol. iii. 8vo. Kendal, 1877.

From the Manx Society :—Publications. Vol. xxvi. Illiam Dhône and the Manx Rebellion, 1651. By William Harrison. 8vo. Douglas, 1877.

From the Society of Arts and Sciences at Batavia :—

1. Tijdschrift xxiii. afl. 5, 6, xxiv. afl. 1, 2, 3. 8vo. Batavia, 1876-7.
2. Notulen xiv. 1876, afl. 2, 3, 4. 8vo. Batavia, 1876-7.
3. Het Maleisch der Molukken door, F. De Clercq. 4to: Batavia, 1876.
4. Verslag van eene Verzameling Handschriften, door Mr. L. W. C. Van Den Berg. 8vo. Batavia, 1877.
5. Catalogus der Ethnologische Afdeeling van het Museum. 2e druk. 8vo. Batavia, 1877.

The following letter from Thomas Goodman, Esq., with reference to the Aldworth Effigies and in reply to the Resolution of this Society (*see p. 228*) was laid before the Meeting :—

Southend, Essex,
May 19, 1877.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to the strong and valued opinion—by way of Resolution—of the Members of your Society deprecating any restoration of these effigies, conveyed by your communica-

tion of yesterday, I have to express my unqualified regret, that my letter of the 11th inst., by stating our anxiety to exhibit the drawings, "in the hope that a more extended knowledge of them may further the *restoration* of the sculptures they represent," has induced the belief that a general restoration in the ordinary sense was about to be attempted, whereas there is no present intention whatever to do more in this direction than provide a tomb (if possible) on which the effigy of Sir Nicholas de la Beche may be placed, to which extent my expression should certainly have been restricted.

Our printed prospectus rightly states that the profits of the intended publication, if any, will be given to the Church Restoration Fund, and I may safely say that even were we desirous to restore these famous effigies or any of them there is no probability that means would be forthcoming to do so.

In conclusion allow me to say I shall be happy to show the album of drawings I have prepared to your members at an early ordinary meeting if I may be allowed to do so. As archæologists they will be interested in their publication, and by their patronage assist in making good the fabric of the church which has so long sheltered the monuments they delineate.

I shall be glad if you will make this communication as widely known to your members as possible to counteract the erroneous impression raised by my letter of the 11th.

I am, &c.

THOMAS GOODMAN.

C. Knight Watson, Esq.

The following Resolution was thereupon passed by the meeting :—

"That the proposal set forth in the letter just read is not open to objection, provided the tomb be merely a plain block of stone with simple mouldings and the date affixed."

This being an evening appointed for the Ballot, no papers were read.

The Ballot opened at 8·45 p.m. and closed at 9·30 p.m. when the following Candidates were declared to be duly elected :—

As Ordinary Fellows—

Walter Charles Metcalfe, Esq.

George Richard Mackarness, Lord Bishop of Argyll and the Isles.

Lord Ronald Charles Sutherland Leveson-Gower.

John Edmund Gardner, Esq.

Henry Spencer Ashbee, Esq.

Walter Money, Esq.
 James Edwardson Worsley, Esq.
 Thomas Glazebrook Rylands, Esq.
 Rev. Albert Augustus Harland.
 Rev. Henry Gladwin Jebb.
 Walter Myers, Esq.
 John Pike, Esq.

And as Honorary Fellows—

M. François Morand.
 M. Ernest Chantre.

Thursday, June 14th, 1877.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Author, S. C. Hall, Esq. F.S.A. :—

1. An Old Story : a Temperance Tale, in Verse. Second Edition. 8vo. London.
2. The Trial of Sir Jasper : a Temperance Tale, in Verse. Small 4to. London.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—Sessional Papers, 1876-7, No. 13. 4to. London, 1877.

From the Author :—Fragment du dernier Registre d'Alexandre IV. Par L. Delisle. (Extrait de la Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes, t. xxxviii). 8vo. Nogent-le-Rotrou, 1877.

From B. H. Combe, Esq. F.S.A. :—

1. Killing is Murder, and no Murder : or an Exercitation concerning a scurrilous Pamphlet of one William Allen, a Jesuitical Impostor, intituled "Killing no Murder." By Mich. Hawke. Small 4to. London, 1657.
2. Killing no Murder (originally applied to O. Cromwell). A Discourse proving it lawful to kill a Tyrant according to the opinion of the most celebrated ancient Authors. By Col. Titus, alias William Allen. London : reprinted for the Heirs of Junius Brutus, in that memorable year 1743. 8vo.

From the Author :—Training Schools and Training Ships ; the Mercantile Marine and our Food Supply. By E. E. Antrobus, F.S.A. No. 3. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Author :—Amye Robsart. With an Appendix of Original Documents discovered at Longleat. By the Rev. J. E. Jackson, F.S.A. (reprinted from the Wilts. Archaeological and Nat. Hist. Magazine, vol. xvii. p. 47). 4to. Devizes, 1877.

From the Author :—John Whitaker, the Historian of Manchester. A Paper read before the Manchester Literary Club. By J. E. Bailey, F.S.A. 8vo. Manchester, 1877.

From the Compiler, R. S. Boddington, Esq. :—

1. Family of Wyat. [A Pedigree, 4 pages]. 4to.

2. Genealogical Memoranda relating to the Sparks and Tickell Families. (Privately Printed). 4to. London, 1877.

From J. C. Dent, Esq. F.S.A. :—Annals of Winchcombe and Sudeley. By Emma Dent. 4to. London, 1877.

A special Vote of Thanks was awarded to B. H. Combe, Esq. for his Donation to the Library.

Lord Colchester was admitted Fellow.

Two proposals of Amendments to the Statutes were laid before the meeting, as follows, having been transmitted to the Society by E. W. Brabrook, Esq. F.S.A. and Col. A. Lane Fox, F.S.A. respectively.

I.

Add to Chapter III.

VII. In order to prevent any Fellow, who has rendered service to "the study of Antiquity and the History of former times," being amoved from the Society for mere inability to pay the subscription, the Council may, in any such case, suspend or cancel the liability to pay subscription, in such manner as they think fit.

Add to Chapter VI. Section IV. at the end of the 6th line :—
"or the last previous."

Add to Chapter VIII. Section II. at the end of the 2nd line :—
"shall have been given to every Fellow by particluar summons,
as for an Anniversary Meeting, and "

(Signed) EDWARD W. BRABROOK,
 HAROLD DILLON,
 C. ROACH SMITH,
 JOHN EDWARD PRICE.

II.

Add to Chapter XII.

"XIV. The Council shall annually apply a portion of the funds of the Society for the encouragement, advancement, and furtherance of the study and knowledge of Antiquity, by assisting original explorations."

(Signed) A. LANE FOX,
 EDWARD W. BRABROOK,
 HAROLD DILLON.

B. H. COMBE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented four silver Saxon Pennies of Edward the Confessor, found at Sedlescombe, Sussex. An account of their discovery will be found in the Sussex Archaeological Collections, vol. xxvii. p. 227. Three of them are of the same mint (Hastings) and the same moneyer (Dunninc). The fourth is from Exeter and the monever's name is Ælfric. The legends were as follows. The types referred to are those of Hildebrand and Head (Numismatic Journal, N. S. vol. vii.) respectively :—

1. Hild. Type G. Head viii. Exeter—

Obverse : + ED^VARD REX.

Reverse : + ÆLFRIC ON EXEESTER.

2. Hild. Type F. Head vi. Hastings—

Obverse : + EAD^VARD REX.

Reverse : + DVNNINE ON HÆST.

3. Hild. Type H. Head vii. Hastings—

Obverse : + EAD^VARD REX ANGLOL.

+ DVNNINE ON HÆS.

4. Hild. Type A.-var. c. Head ix. Hastings—

Obverse : + ED^VARD REX.

DVNNINE ON HEST.

E. P. SHIRLEY, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Warwickshire, exhibited a circular bronze object which he described as follows :—

"Circular Bronze Matrix representing a lion and wyvern, found in May 1877 among the débris of a limestone rock in 'the Chase' at Lough Fea, near Carrickmacross, in the barony of Farney, in the county of Monaghan in Ireland. Diameter 2½ inches. This is the third 'find' at this rock, within the last three years, of bronzes; the others, which were oblong, were exhibited here last year. [Proc. 2d S. vi. 340, 394.]

It is supposed that these bronzes were the matrices or moulds for the silver ornaments on the *Cumdachs* or *Cores* of the Gospels, which every Irish saint, together with a bell, was supposed to possess, and certainly the silver work on some of them, which are preserved in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, has a great resemblance to the oblong bronzes, the same figures of lions and eagles, dragons, &c., being formed on many of them: if this circular bronze belonged also to a Cumdach, I conclude it was for a centre ornament or boss. Date: the middle of the fourteenth century?"

The Rev. J. G. JOYCE, F.S.A., made a communication on a drawing by himself of an early carved Piscina of chalk, in the

shape of a capital, which had been found built into the wall of Ewhurst church, Hants. This communication will be published in the *Archæologia*.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq. F.S.A. communicated further particulars (illustrated by numerous photographs) on public buildings at Constantinople. See p. 235.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, June 21st, 1877.

JOHN EVANS, Esq. Vice-President, D.C.L. F.R.S. in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Royal Society:—Proceedings. Vol. xxvi. No. 180. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Author:—Words of Warning, in Verse and Prose. Addressed to “ Societies for Organizing Charitable Relief and Suppressing Mendicity.” By S. C. Hall. Sm. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Scientific Club:—List of Members and Rules. May, 1877. 12mo.

From the Royal Geographical Society:—The Journal. Vol. 46. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Author:—Notices of the Historic Persons buried in the Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula in the Tower of London. With an Account of the Discovery of the supposed remains of Queen Anne Boleyn. By Doyne C. Bell, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Camden Society:—Publications. New Series xix. Christ Church Letters. Edited by J. B. Sheppard. 4to. London, 1877.

From Dr. Hampel:—Illustrirter Führer in der Münz- und Alterthums-Abtheilung des ungarischen National-Museums. [Ed. Dr. Florian Romer.] 8vo. Budapest, 1873.

John Pike, Esq. Walter Money, Esq. and Henry Spencer Ashbee, Esq. were admitted Fellows.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, exhibited photographs of an ancient Roll of the Head Court of the Isle of Man, which were thus described by C. S. PERCEVAL, Esq. LL.D. Treasurer.

“ The photographs exhibited are of a portion of the Rolls of the Head Courts of the Lord of Man holden at Russchen Castle, *temp.* Sir John Stanley, recording the proceedings between the 4th of

October, 1417, and the 21st of June, 1418, both inclusive. The Roll is headed thus :

‘ Dominus Johannes Stanley, Dominus Mannie et Insularum.’
Russhen prima.

‘ Curia capitalis tenta ibidem apud Castrum quarto die Octobris Anno Domini Millesimo quadringentesimo decimo-septimo, et Regalitatis Domini Mannie quarto Coram J. Lither-londe Locumtenente ibidem.’

The date of the Royalty or Reign of the Lord refers back to the year 1413, when the second Sir John Stanley succeeded his father of the same name, whose grant of the island was made in 1405 or 1406.

It may be observed that the date agrees with that of the instrument fac-simile'd as a frontispiece to vol. iii. of the Manx Society's publications, the *teste* of which is January 18th, 1417-18, ‘ et Regalitatis Domini Mannie Quinto.’

There is some account of the manner of holding the various courts of the island in ‘ Chaloner's Treatise of the Isle of Man, 1656,’ reprinted by the Manx Society, vol. x., from which I extract the following passage :

‘ The governor twice in the year, viz. a week or fortnight after May, and again within the like time after Michaelmas, calls the Courts for the several Sheadings (which are in the nature of Court Leet and Court Baron in England), of which the Moors, which are the Lords Bayliffs of the land, give summons,’ &c.*

The Head Court, Curia Capitalis, or ‘ Court of Gaol Delivery,’† seems to have been held at the same time.

In the present instance the Courts are continued every three weeks, from the Monday after Michaelmas Day, 1417, to December 6th, when, on account of the Christmas holidays, there is an intermission of an additional week, the next Court being held on Monday, January 10th, 1417-18. The next Court is on Thursday, January 20th, and the next on the following Monday three weeks (February 14th). There is then an intermission till the second Monday in May,‡ after which one more Court is held at the regular interval of three weeks. The Roll, as we have it, ends with the proceedings of Tuesday, June 21st, 1418.

The first four entries apparently refer to the same transaction, a trespass with cattle on certain lands, which seems to have led

* Chaloner, 31.

† Chaloner, 35.

‡ In England, Hilary Term ended on 12th or 13th of February, and Easter Term began on the Wednesday fortnight after Easter Day. In 1418 (Easter Day falling on March 27th) this would have been Wednesday, April 13th. Hence the Manx vacation appears to have been longer than the English.

to an affray between the alleged trespasser, one Brice Bullok, and the owner of the land, one John MacGray.

The first entry appears to be a presentment against John MacGray proved (per Marum) by the More or Bailiff of the parish of Kirk Christ in Rushen (*Parochia Sanctæ Trinitatis*) for blood-shedding committed on the person of Brice Bullok. For this offence John was amerced in the sum of twelve pence, the amount of the *misericordia* or amercement being entered on the margin of the Roll, with the object, no doubt, of the subsequent estreat and levy on the party amerced.*

Chaloner, p. 32, says that at the Sheading Court a jury of twelve is called and sworn, and after that they are charged as in a Court Leet in England, and make their presentments at the Head Court, a Court of Gaol Delivery, at the half year. "After this, jury sworn and charge given as aforesaid, the moors and coroners of the sheading for which the court is holden come in and present, by vertue of their places, what bloodsheds hath been in the sheading since the last Court, the half-year before; and then four men of every parish are called and sworn, to find out and present the bloodshed, when every man that is found guilty pays 12*d.* fine to the Lord." Of this ancient custom the Roll gives an example.

John MacGray, in the next entry, brings his action against Brice Bullok for an assault. Brice confesses the assault, and is fined 12*s.*

But the matter does not stop here, for Brice brings in the third entry a cross action against John. As a sample of the pleadings, which are throughout in the style of an English court, I extract the passage.

"Idem Bris queritur de dicto Johanne de placito quare contra pacem Domini Regis† ipsum Bricium violenter accepit per collum et eundem Bricium male tractavit etc. Qui venit et dedicit et ponit se super Inquisitionem per quam inventus est culpabilis. Ideo in xiis. in misericordia et pr' [? praetera adjudicatus est satisfacere parti etc.]"‡

Finally John sues Brice for depasturing, consuming, and trampling his corn (*blada*) to the value of 12 bolls of oats with his Brice's cattle. Brice puts himself on an Inquisition, who find him guilty, and he is fined 6*d.*

An inquisition is taken at this Court by the oaths of six men concerning trespasses in the Calf of Man. Thomas de Ybenowe

* The amercements are thus regularly entered throughout the Roll, but in the photograph the amounts are not always legible, the *s.* and *d.* (for shillings and pence) in particular being uncertain.

† i.e. the King Man.

‡ From other passages I collect that this is the full sense of the contracted word.

and Gibbon MacWady are found guilty of keeping four pigs there, contrary to a prohibition : Michael Shylok (the surname is worth notice) of having four does (*damas*) there ; and John Shylok is found guilty of cutting wood in the same place. These appear to have been infringements of the Lord's rights, and all the parties are amerced.

Twelve jurors sworn on another inquisition find that Bris MacAlstyen stole at Knockhau(?) n one ram valued 6*d.* of the goods and chattels of Gilbert MacWhaut(?) c)y, and two blanketes of the price of 12*d.* at Scard' from Henri de Irland : and that Ibot, daughter of Brys Clarke, cut and illegally carried off one "tether" of the price of one penny of the goods of Patrick Taillour.

The next two Courts offer nothing of interest. At the Court held at Rushen Castle on December 6th the litigious Brice Bullok brings an action of debt against John MacGillacum for 3*s.* 4*d.* Being unskilled in Manx law I am unable to state the precise significance of the following procedure. The defendant appeared and traversed : the record proceeds thus —“Et quia [Johannes] noluit ponere manum suam in manu judicis ad recipiendam legem prout curia inde considerare voluerit, sicut requisitus fuit per eundem Bris (prout ipse ibidem probavit per legales testes inde juratos).”—Judgment is given without further trial against the defendant, who is to satisfy the adverse party “per judicium judicis,” and is amerced.

The aleconners (*tastatores cervisiae*) of the parish of Kirk Malew (Parochia Sancti Lupi)* presented one Gibon MacCanan for brewing and selling ale contrary to the assize.

The Court of January 10, 1417—18, was held by Thurstan de Tyldesley and Roger Haysnape, Commissioners of the Lord of the Island. It appears from the notes to Chaloner's Treatise (Manx Society, iii. 150), that these gentlemen were appointed by Sir John Stanley, by patent dated November 27, 1417, as Commissioners, among other things, to hear and determine all manner of treasons, felonies, offences, concealments, trespasses, quarrels, and other demands, as well at his suit as at the suit of parties.

At this court a presentment was made against Friar John Poker for feloniously stealing cloth and wool, worth 14*d.*, of the goods of a certain Irish leech not named, and as it would seem (for there is clearly some considerable omission in the record) for a highway robbery of a dish of honey from some woman. Friar Poker was arraigned, tried, and acquitted. The presentment appears to be made from the Franchise Court of the Lord

* For the prefix Momy, to the name of Irish Saints, see Miss Stokes's paper on the *Breac Moedog*, &c. *Archæologia*, xlivi. 145.

Bishop, Richard Payle. I notice this because it corrects the lists of bishops given in the notes to Chaloner (p. 76), which is as follows:—

- Robert Waldby, 1380.
John Sprotton, 1400.
John Burgelm, 1425.
Richard Pulley, 1429.*

Our record shows that Richard Payle or Pulley was already in possession of the see in 1418.

Luke MacQuyn was arraigned on an indictment for receiving and concealing to the prejudice of the Lord a ship's rudder and a barrel of pitch (*vacellum de pyk*) being wreck of the sea cast up "in Parochia Sancti Santan." Chaloner says Kirk Santon is so called because dedicated to St. Anne. The record would lead us to doubt this etymology, and rather to look for the patron among the lists of Scoto-Irish saints of the male sex.

The foregoing notes I think sufficiently illustrate the nature of the roll. To abstract more of the pleadings in trespass and other personal suits and trials for petty larceny would be tedious and not very profitable.

I am not informed whether the roll under notice is a solitary example, or whether other portions of the series have been preserved.

If printed and published in the island it might be found valuable by local antiquaries and genealogists on account of the large number of proper names which it contains, if for no better reason.

Dr. JOSEF HAMPEL communicated a paper on the Bronze Period of Hungary as compared with that of Great Britain. This paper was illustrated by numerous photographs of the Bronze Collection at Budapest, exhibited by Dr. Hampel, and by numerous specimens of Hungarian bronzes contributed by the Vice-President in the Chair, who also followed up Dr. Hampel's paper by remarks on the typical specimens of the Bronze Period.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

* Nicolas, Hist. Peerage (ed. Courthope) p. 593, says that "Robert Waldby was translated to Dublin in 1381; he is said by some writers to have been bishop of this see in 1396, but Le Neve doubts it." He then states that the see was vacant many years, and gives 1429 for the date of accession of Richard "Pully."

Thursday, June 28th, 1877.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the East India Association:—

1. Journal. No. 3. Vol. x. 8vo. London, 1877.
2. The Eastern Question in its Anglo-Indian Aspect. By the Rev. J. Long. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Editor, Richard Caulfield, Esq. LL.D. F.S.A.:—The Register of the Parish of the Holy Trinity (Christ Church), Cork, from July, 1643, to February, 1668; with Extracts from the Parish Books from 1664 to 1668. 8vo. Cork, 1877.

From the Author:—The Antiquities of Leighton Buzzard. By Edward Lawford, M.D. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1875.

From the Institution of Civil Engineers:—List of Members, June 12, 1877. 8vo. London.

From the Authors:—Keramic Art of Japan. By G. Ashdown Audsley and James L. Bowes. Part Fifth. Folio. Liverpool and London, 1875.

From the Essex Institute:—

1. Historical Collections. Volume xiii. Parts 3 and 4. [Completing the vol.] 8vo. Salem, 1877.
2. Bulletin. Volume viii. 1876. 8vo. Salem, 1877.

From the Historical Society for Lower Saxony:—Zeitschrift des historischen Vereins für Niedersachsen. Jahrgang 1876. 8vo. Hanover, 1876.

From H. S. Milman, Esq. M.A. F.S.A.:—A Booke of Entries: containing perfect and approved Presidents of Counts, Declarations, &c. 1. Collected and published for the common good and benefit of all the studious and learned professors of the Laws of England. [Edited by Sir Edward Coke.] Folio. London, 1614.

2. Latin and English Poems. By a Gentleman of Trinity Coll. 8vo. London, 1741.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—

Sessional Papers, 1876-77. No. 12. 4to. London, 1877.

From Frederic Ouvry, Esq. P.S.A.:—Scrap Book of Jacob Schnebbelie, sometime Draughtsman of the Society of Antiquaries, containing several drawings and sketches by him. Folio.

A Special Vote of Thanks was awarded to the President for his donation of a volume of Schnebbelie's Drawings.

Walter Charles Metcalfe, Esq., the Rev. Albert Augustus Harland, Charles Philip Le Cornu, Esq., and Lord Ronald Charles Sutherland Leveson-Gower, were admitted Fellows.

W. W. E. WYNNE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a stone oviform Mould about 5 inches from end to end, found near Shrewsbury.

It was in two pieces, and from the existence of a hole in one side it seemed as it might have been intended to cast some object of a more or less horse-shoe shape.

JOHN LATHAM, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a Sword made at Sohlingen, accompanied by the following remarks in a letter to the Secretary.

"I send you herewith an old sword, which I think is interesting from the elaborate and quaint ornamentation of the blade, which is of German manufacture, probably early in the seventeenth century. According to the usual proportion of such blades, it has been originally eight or nine inches longer than at present (2 feet 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches), and has been broken off and ground to its present length. The whole of the surface is closely covered with ornamental devices, including five legends or mottoes in Latin, French, and Italian.

"The two largest mottoes, PRO . DEO . REGE . ET . PATRIA . on one side, and UBI . GLORIA . OMNE . PERICULUM . DULCE . on the other, occupy the full breadth of the blade, and extend along that portion nearest the hilt which is distinguished by the old writers on fencing as the 'foot' of the blade. Above these, and occupying the 'faible' or upper part of the blade, is a quatrain divided in four panels, which, leading from the 'carte' to the 'tierce' side, runs thus:—

‘ LA CHASSE ET LA GUERRE
VOILA DEUX EXERCISES
QUI L’OU (*sic*) FAIT MARCHER
AU JOUR DHUY DE PAIRE.’

Between these panels, on each side, two curiously framed cyphers L. and R. bordered by a crescent and a six-pointed star divide the lines.

"In the centre of the blade, dividing these legends, there is, on the *carte*, or right side, an oval shield with the device of skull, rib, and thigh-bones of a human skeleton lying on the ground, while the arm-joints support the figure of a heart, from which issues a budding tree. Above and below we read VIRTUS . NEC . MORTE . PERIBIT.

"Opposite to this on the *tierce* or left side is a figure of Hercules with lion's skin and club, and the motto DOPO . LA . VITTORIA . SEQUE . LA . CORONA.

"The whole of these devices are first etched, and outlined in gold upon a groundwork of dark-blue steel, which is relieved at short intervals by groups of small oval hollows ground out of the metal and brightly polished. Each of these would reflect

light like a small concave mirror, and, even dulled as the surface now is by rust and time, they have a glitter in the sunlight which suggests that they were intended to dazzle the opponent and deceive his eye in fencing.

" This blade in shape and style of ornament, as well as in the profusion of mottoes and devices, closely resembles two very fine specimens in Her Majesty's private collection of Arms in the corridors of Windsor Castle, the date of which is fixed by an inscription (also in blue and gold upon an etched surface) stating that they were made at Sohlingen, the one for King James I. of England, and the other for Charles, Prince of Wales. I think the dates are also given, but I have not the opportunity of referring to them at present.

" The breaking of this blade, whether accidental or designed, appears to have suggested its being mounted as a naval sword, probably in the beginning of the present century. It has a stirrup-guard of two pierced anchors, which is graceful and elegant, but the engraving of the pommel and lockets is so slovenly, and yet so characteristic, that I have no doubt it is English work of about 1800 to 1815.

" I have not been able to learn anything of the history of this weapon, nor to trace the maker ' Wilhelm Tesche, p.s. of Sohlingen,' whose name is on the back. Mr. W. Bernhard Smith has a plainer blade of the same period, which has the mark ' W. Tesche am Weiers Berg.' "

R. FERGUSON, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited the following objects:

(1.) A stone knife or scraper, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad, stated to have been found at Brampton, Cumberland. Mr. Franks, however, expressed his conviction that it must have originally come from Denmark, as it was of Danish type.

(2.) A small bronze bellows-shaped lid, $1\frac{3}{8}$ inch long, of what has been conjectured to be a Roman seal-box found at Carlisle. On the surface is a phallic emblem in relief. Many examples of these boxes found in England and on the Continent are in the British Museum. A still larger number were at one time in the collection of Madame Sibylla Mertens-Schaffhausen (since dispersed.) The grounds for the theory as to their use rest upon some small perforations in the sides or bottom (or both) of the box, which are supposed to have served for passing string to fasten the clay seal inside the box. These strings were attached to the bottom, and the object of the box was to preserve the seal from damage. See the *Rheinland Jahrbücher*, vol. xv. p. 139, taf. iv. 2, 2a, 2b. A box with a precisely similar emblem is figured in Caylus, vol. vii. pl. lxiv. 3, p. 228, where it is taken

to have been a lamp. See too Montfaucon, tome iii. p. 70, pl. xxxvii., who was the first to throw out the conjecture as to the use of these objects.

(3.) A small bronze statuette, found at Papecastle, near Cocker-mouth, 3½ inches high, representing some deity akin to Bacchus, of that hybrid character belonging to the Romano-British mythology.

EDWARD SOLLY, Esq., F.S.A. exhibited to the Society a curious Pedigree Roll, 19 feet 4 inches long, which he thus described in a letter to the Secretary:—

“The nature and object of this curious roll is well set out in the heading, which runs thus—

Considerans cronicorum prolixitatem, neenon et difficultatem scolarium qui circa studium nobilis progenie (*sic*) regum Anglie et maxime illius que (*sic*) in historie fundamento versatur negligentiam, quorumdam quoque ex inopia librorum inpericie sue solacia querencium, volenciumque quasi in quodam sacculo memoriter tenere narraciones historiarum; temptavi seriem regum Anglie prout linealiter duxerunt originem in vnum opuseulum redigere: quod in fastidientibus prolixitatem (propter?) subjectam oculis formam animi sit oblectatio, et a studiosis possint pre oculis habita facile memorie commendari.

It purports, in fact, to be a pedigree of King Edward the Fourth, showing his descent direct from Adam, and appears to have been drawn out at the time when the question was under consideration who was the true king, Henry the Sixth or Edward the Fourth, and was intended to show that Edward the Fourth, as representative of Lionel, the *third* son of Edward the Third, had a better right to the crown than Henry the Sixth could have, as he was only the representative of John, the *fourth* son.

The period when this dispute practically commenced was October, 1460, when, at the Parliament held at Westminster, the Duke of York presented his pedigree, showing his descent from Edward the Third. It was then settled with all formality that Henry the Sixth should continue king for the term of his life, after which the crown should pass to the Duke of York, but that Henry should at once cease to be king if he made any attempt to alter this settled succession, or was party to any attempt on the life of the Duke of York.

This contingency occurred soon after, for at the battle of Wakefield, 31st December, 1460, the Duke of York was slain, and the Earl of Rutland, his younger son, a boy only twelve years old, was ruthlessly murdered in cold blood by Lord Clifford, whilst praying for mercy on his knees.

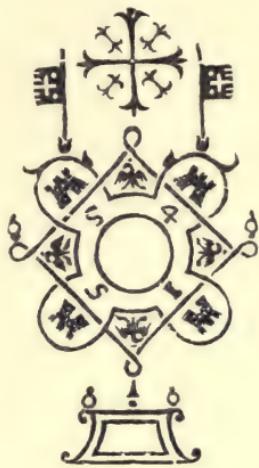
The Yorkists alleged that in consequence of these acts Henry had forfeited the crown, and that it at once devolved on the Duke of York's elder son, Edward. The question remained between the two parties as a matter of dispute till after the battle of Tewkesbury (May, 1471), when by the murder of Henry the Sixth, and of his son Edward, Edward the Fourth, as he was called, had the sole and undisputed right to the throne.

The precise period, therefore, when this pedigree would appear to have been drawn up must have been between 1460 and 1472; but from internal evidence its date may be yet more closely ascertained. One of the last entries in it is the marriage of King Edward's sister, Margaret, to Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, which took place in June, 1468; hence its date must be subsequent to that event; and, as both Henry the Sixth and his son Prince Edward are represented in the pedigree as alive, it must have been drawn up prior to their murder in May, 1472.

This old roll is the property of Dr. F. Collins, who inherited it from his grandfather, Francis Smyth, F.S.A., who died in 1809. It was formerly in the library of the old mansion of Kirkby Knoll, near Thirsk in Yorkshire, successively the seat of the Lascelles, the Constables, the Danbys, the Rokebys, and the Smyths. The greater part of the old castle was destroyed by fire in 1568, and was not re-built till 1653, when James Danby, Esq., who had purchased the estate from the heiress of the recusant John Constable, gave it the name of New Building, which it has since borne.

On the marriage of Ursula, daughter and co-heiress of James Danby, with Sir Thomas Rokeby, the Judge, Kirkby Knoll or New Building became the property of the Rokebys, and on the death of Joseph Rokeby, Esq., the great-nephew of the Judge and the last of the family, in 1741, it passed to his nephew Joseph Buxton, Esq., whose niece brought it on her marriage to Francis Smyth. Judge Rokeby died in 1699, and there seems every reason to believe that at all events the old parchment roll has remained in the New Building since the time of his death. Whether it was written about 1470, or is only an ancient copy, may be doubted; but from the appearance of the parchment, the style of the writing, which wants the peculiar neatness of the old monastic scribes, and occasional errors in the abbreviations, &c., I should imagine it to be a copy."

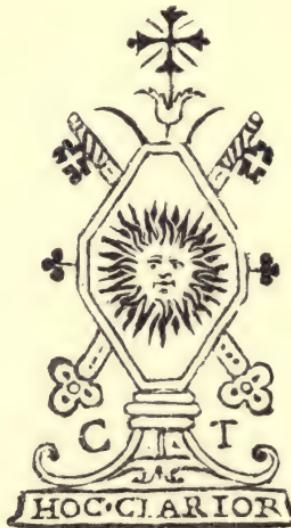
ALEXANDER NESBITT, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited five Bronze Stamps, procured by him in Italy, and which are obviously Notaries' Stamps or Marks. Of three of these, by Mr. Nesbitt's



No. 2



No. 3.



No. 1.

NOTARIES' STAMPS.

Full size.

kind permission, impressions are here given by means of *clichés* taken from the stamps themselves without having recourse to the art of the wood-engraver. On four of the stamps are traces more or less indistinct of the handle by which they were held when the stamp was affixed to the signature. On the fifth there still remains attached the cylindrical receptacle $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch deep for the wooden handle.

The three stamps, of which illustrations are here given, explain themselves, and dispense with any detailed descriptions. On two of these (Nos. 1 and 2) will be found the keys, which have always been taken as an indication that the owner was an Apostolic Notary. This, however, is by no means an invariable distinction of that particular class of functionary. On one (No. 2) is the date 1455 (as we presume it should be read). The initials L. C. N. on No. 3 are probably those of the Notary's name. Of the two which are not here figured, one consists of a kind of column surmounted by a globe and a cross, and at the base is the legend UNA VERITAS. The other is more triangular in shape, but the vertex of the triangle is occupied by a circle, within which is a bird between the letters T. C. At the base are the letters P. M. Q. F. F.

On the general question of Notaries, those who wish to pursue the subject further would do well to consult J. W. De Goebel's tract *De Notariis*, published in the *Clavis Diplomatica* of Baringius. 4to. Hanover, 1704. Mabillon *De Re Diplomatica*, pp. 123—126. *Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique*, iv. 287 seq. v. 43 seq. 66 seq. Laurière, *Glossaire du Droit Français*. 4to. Paris, 1704; s. v. *Notaire*, p. 147. Guigue, *De l'Origine de la Signature*. 8vo. Paris, 1863. *passim*. Wailly, *Elements de Paléographie*, i. 211 seq. In this country Imperial Notaries were abolished by Edward II. (*Fœdera*, vol. ii. p. 423, new edition). Enactments relating to Apostolic Notaries will be found in stat. 27 Edward III. § i. c. i., 16 Richard II. c. 5, 2; and by the statute 25 Henry VIII. c. xxi. § iv. the Archbishop of Canterbury became empowered to issue all such faculties as the Pope used to issue. This term included notarial faculties, and in this manner the functions of Apostolic Notaries being superseded in England, the appointment of Notaries lapsed to the Archbishop. On the more special question of these notarial stamps—the exact analogues of which will be found in the plates of Baringius and in the *Nouveau Traité*—the following extract from De Goebel (*ut supra*) may be quoted:—

“ Ut autem Notariorum muneri nec externa deesset species, placuit antiquitati, creationem eorum certis involvere solemnitibus ac ceremoniis. Notarius, absoluto examine, postquam fidem suam jurejurandu firmavit per calatum sive pennam in-

vestitur, mit Ueberantwortung seines gebührenden Werkzeuges, als Feder, Papier, Dinten, und Schreibzeuges. Addebatu digitu aureus annulus, et capiti Biretum simplex, libertatis fidelitatisque indicia. Conceditur deinde ipsis singulare signum, Notariat-Signet und Zeichen, cui electo aut dato sententia vel procemia ut symbolum, adjici solet, cachinnis nonnunquam occasionem præbens. Hoc utatur, nec alio, nisi judice permittente, ne ex mutatione levitatis aut falsi argumentum ducatur; requirunt nonnulli ut sit manuductum. Quodsi vero signum Notariatus abfuerit, sub alia lege signationis annulum adhibere non possunt, nisi addatus, in Mangel meines Notariat-Zeichens, mit meinem gewöhnlichen Petschaft bekräftiget."

It may be well to add, that various formulas for the admission of notaries into office will be found in the very curious little volume, *Formulare Instrumentorum, &c.* of which a copy (Venice, 1526,) was presented to the Library of the Society by Mr. W. S. Walford, F.S.A.

THOMAS GOODMAN, Esq. exhibited an Album of Drawings, which he had prepared under instructions from the Vicar of Aldworth, the Rev. F. Llewelyn Lloyd, to illustrate the very interesting series of Fourteenth Century Effigies in Aldworth Church, Reading. (See *antè*, pp. 228—251.) This exhibition he accompanied by the following remarks :—

“ These effigies are nine in number—seven male and two female—and have all been identified as of members of the great family of De la Beche, whose connection with the parish of Aldworth dates from 14 Henry III. (1230) to 5 Richard II. (1382).

The effigies well illustrate the armour and costume of their period, and particular note may be made of the rich suit worn by that numbered 6 in the illustrations, with the perhaps unique double belt, and of the multitudinous folds of the drapery of the figure numbered 2. All are in Vale of White Horse or Oxfordshire stone of perfect character and quality. The blocks are large and must have been transported with difficulty, and they were probably shaped and carved in the parish.

Six of the effigies lie in semi-wall recesses evidently designed and constructed for their reception. The cusping and ornamentation to the arches of these recesses are extremely elaborate, as may be seen by the detailed illustrations, and, as should be remarked, the peculiar flower of the Tudor period is here found with this original work of the previous style.

The design of the aisle recesses is based upon those in the nave, the general character and dimensions being alike. Curious to say, the side-arches to both sets of recesses are drop-

arches, and the central arches not so; it is impossible however for the eye to detect this peculiarity without looking for it.

The drawings of the effigies are all to a scale of one-eighth the full size, from finished sketches made in the church itself. They form perhaps the first set of delineations from admeasurement of any sculptures which can fairly be regarded as absolutely accurate, for of this or any class of ornamental memorials or carvings, as will be apparent, it is ordinarily impossible or usual to take more than general measurements and sketch in the details: here, however, the whole have been measured in the most minute particular, by the aid of a traversing instrument invented by Mr. Goodman, and then laid down to scale as usual. The pedigree of the family of De la Beche has been compiled by Mr. Lloyd, to accompany the album, and is exhibited with it. It is intended to publish the album of drawings, with an account of the family, as soon as the names of 100 subscribers at £1 1s. have been entered on the lists as *per prospectus*."

Mr. Goodman also exhibited an impression of a seal relating to the De la Beche family, which may form the subject of a future communication.

J. T. BURGESS, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following account of Flint, Stone, and Bronze Implements found in Warwickshire.

"Dugdale, in his account of Oldbury, the summer camp of the Roman station of Manduesedum on the Watling Street road, mentions the finding of a polished flint implement there, and engraves it in his History of Warwickshire (vol. ii. p. 1081). Bartlett, in his History of the same parish, Manceetter, (Bibl. Topogr. Brit. Ant. 4to. 1791, p. 15), engraves several flint arrow-heads and stone implements found in the same neighbourhood. Mr. Bloxam found several in opening a barrow at Hartshill, also in the same parish (*Fragmenta Sepulchralia*, pp. 22—24). This and a finely polished flint, also in the possession of Mr. Bloxam, found on the south-western extremity of the county, are all the recorded instances of the finding of flint implements in Warwickshire.

The specimens exhibited to-night show that they are wider spread and more numerous in Warwickshire than is generally supposed.

No. 1 shows three specimens of flint chips found in the gravel, near Kenilworth Common, near two concave hills, on the summit of which are the remains of circular entrenchments now much denuded.

No. 2 is an extremely rude stone celt of millstone grit, from

the same neighbourhood. (Figured in the Archæological Journal, xxxiii. p. 371.)

No. 3 are a dozen specimens of flint chips, selected from a large deposit found from six to eight feet below the level of the ground at Walton, the seat of Sir Charles Mordaunt, in excavating for the bed of some ornamental water. The spot is at the rear of some entrenchments at Redhill and Loxley.

No. 4 is a bronze boss, cast with a core, found at the same place. The curious reticulation, and the fact of its having been cast in a peculiar manner, gives it an interest apart from its presumed antiquity. It was found more than five feet deep. It is now the property of the Warwickshire Archæological Society. It was probably the handle of a dagger, and may be of no great antiquity.

No. 5 is a perforated stone hammer of rare type, found in a field near Benbeacon, not far from Sutton Coldfield. Dimensions, 3 inches by 2 inches. Diameter of perforation, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. Another stone hammer was also found, and a naturally perforated flint, which apparently had been used as a hammer. In the History of Sutton Coldfield is a description of a British grave and its contents, found in the same neighbourhood."

The Rev. J. C. CLUTTERBUCK exhibited the following objects :—

1. A small stone Celt, 2 inches long, 1 inch wide at the edge, found by Lieut. W. R. Clutterbuck embedded in a mass of concrete in a "wall usually considered to be a wall of ancient Troy." It is subrectangular in section. The sides somewhat flat: the angles rounded.

2. A leaden Bulla of Pope Gregory IX. (A.D. 1227—1241), found in a garden at Ipsden near Wallingford. Usual type. Inscription: Gregorius P. P. viiiij.

The Rev. W. C. LUKIS, F.S.A. made the following communication on Stonehenge, and on the probability of an avenue of standing stones leading to its circles :—

"It is needless for me to take up the time of this Meeting by describing a monument which is so well known by all English antiquaries. I shall therefore assume that all who hear this paper are conversant with its present aspect, and able to follow me in the few words I desire to say.

It is probable that Stonehenge may not be a monument of such an exceptional character as has been generally supposed, and that when the descriptions of it, left us by antiquaries of the 16th and 17th centuries, have received that careful consideration which they unquestionably merit, we shall find that it

belongs to that class of European structures, by no means a small one, which consists of a circle and an avenue, both composed of upright stones. When the antiquaries of those centuries inspected Stonehenge, more definite traces of its plan existed than now, and we cannot fail to be struck with the honest accuracy with which they sketched what they saw, in a rough and simple way, and took note of matters which more superficial observers would have passed by. However wild and groundless their theories are, they have left drawings, plans, and descriptions which should not be despised, and which are of such real importance to us of the present day that it is not possible to over-estimate their value. No one can dispute, *e.g.*, the honest plans and descriptions of Aubrey and Stukeley, and viewed by the light of present knowledge, they will bear a most favourable comparison with the works of many modern authors. It is true that Thomas Hearne wrote very disparagingly of his contemporary, considering him to be "a mighty conceited man," and saying of him that "tis observed by all that I have talked with that what he does hath no manner of likeness to the original. He does all by fancy." (*Reliq. Hearnianæ*, 1724, Sep. 10.) But, on the other hand, we ought to listen to both sides, and hear what Stukeley and others thought of Hearne and his productions, from which we may draw our own conclusions. Writing to his friend Samuel Gale, brother of Roger, in 1729, the first remarked, "I can say nothing to Tom Herne's stuff, because I have never seen it, nor probably ever shall, for I have done buying books." "I doubt not but you well remember what a contemptible opinion I always had of the famous Oxford antiquary, about whom Dr. Mead, Mr. Bridges, cum multis aliis, made such a rout. Sir Isaac Newton's health, says Dr. Mead, next follows Tom Herne's, at which I have laughed many a time." The author of "A Critical and Philosophical Enquiry into the causes of prodigies and miracles as recorded by historians," alludes to Hearne in these words: "Of all those writings given us by the learned Oxford antiquary, there is not one that is not a disgrace to letters; most of them are so to common sense, and some even to human nature." Roger Gale, I believe, had no better opinion of Hearne. Putting aside, therefore, these ungentle and splenetic animadversions, which are the fruits of the natural jealousies which rival theorists are prone to entertain, we can form our own judgments as to their honesty as observers by studying the monuments with their plans and descriptions in our hands, and, having done so, not much occasion is left us for fault-finding.

Stonehenge has been spoken of by numerous writers from the time of Henry of Huntingdon, in the twelfth century, down to

our own day, and the one great and astonishing feature, which seems to have absorbed the attention and excited the wondering admiration of nearly all of them, and withdrawn their eyes from minor or less prominent details, consists of the huge stones, "exalted into the manner of gates," fastened together with tenons and mortises. Aubrey appears to have been the first who noticed the approach or avenue leading to the principal entrance, and he has done good service to archaeology by so doing. The following is his description of it in his *Monumenta Britannica*, vol. i. (See W. Long, *Stonehenge and its Barrows*. Devizes, 1876, p. 32, where "Plate viith" is reproduced)—"In Plate viith the two great stones marked *a* and *w*, one whereof (*sc. w*) lieth a good way off, north-eastward from the circularish bank, of which there hath not been any notice taken, but I doe guesse it to be material, and to be the remaines of the avenue or entrance to this temple, which will appeare very probable, by comparing it with the Temples of Aubury, Kynet, and the wedding at Stanton Drew; one of the stones hath a mark or scratch how deep it should be sett in the earth." "The pricked lines from the stones *a* to *w* signifie the imaginairie walk of stones which was there heretofore." Had this imaginary walk been the supposition of Aubrey alone, on the slender foundation of the existence of two stones placed in a line at a considerable distance from each other, there would have been little to say in support of the supposition. But it is strengthened by a sketch taken in 1575, and given in Gough's *Camden*, where two stones opposite to each other on the north-east side have the appearance of a fragment of an avenue of stones at its point of junction with the circle; and by a remark of Roger Gale, in a letter to Stukeley, dated May 20, 1740, in which he gives his friend his first impressions on perusing his newly-published work on *Stonehenge*. Stukeley is said to have been the first to discover the extension of the earth-banked avenue down to the bottom of the valley, where it bifurcates, one branch turning to the right, and passing some groups of barrows, the other leading to the *Cursus*. He had been assisted in his survey by Roger Gale, and the two had no doubt discussed much together on the spot the various details of the stupendous monument, and arrived at some agreement in their conclusions. Accordingly, when the volume appeared, it was a surprise to Gale to discover no allusion to the double line of stones, which they were of opinion had formerly led up to the circles. It is likely that Aubrey's supposition on this head had induced them to search for some indications of this important feature; and that the supposition was not groundless they appear to have convinced themselves. This I gather from the letter in question. "Last Wednesday," writes Gale, "I received your most delightful account of *Stonehenge*, and have

twice read it over. ‘Decies repetita placebit.’ Without flattery, I think it a masterpiece, and that for the future no one will dare to dispute the true founders of that stupendous work. I think you have omitted one remarkable particular, which is, that the avenue up to the chief entrance was formerly planted with great stones opposite to each other upon the side-banks of it, for I very well remember we observed the holes where they had been fixed when you and I surveyed the place, such as you have at Abury, and it seems absolute necessary that an avenue should have such a distinction of stones or trees to point it out.”

I should say that this was not a blind acceptance of Aubrey’s “guesse,” because both Stukeley and Gale “observed the holes where they (the stones) had been fixed.” Consider it how we will, the fact still remains that an avenue does exist, consisting of a passage bounded by earthen banks and ditches, which, even on the supposition that no more than these ever existed, places the monument in the class to which Avebury, Kennet, Stanton Drew, and the gigantic systems of avenues with their associated circles of Brittany, belong—only we have here an architecture of a more highly-developed, and therefore later character, displayed in the main part. I am of opinion however that Aubrey’s guess was a very good one, and that an avenue of two rows of stones, possibly of great length, as in the Armorican examples, may have once added to the dignity and grandeur of the monument. It should be borne in mind that the spoiler’s hand has been very busy here, as everywhere. Inigo Jones complained of the destruction of the stones that was going on in his day, and Aubrey and Stukeley have made a similar complaint. The stones of the avenue would present a very tempting and convenient quarry to the Amesbury masons, and one cannot conceive why such a spoliation should not have occurred in the vicinity of a town and villages, when we know that a clean sweep has been made of the Kennet circles and their avenue in the vicinity of a small village or two.

It is very probable that a number of stones were erected within, and close to, the circular embankment which surrounds the great circles, as at Avebury, and that the avenue formed a material part of and belonged to this feature.

As in my brief paper, lately communicated to the Society, on the “Devil’s Arrows,” Boroughbridge, I inclined to the view that they were the ruins of a monument of the class to which I have been here alluding, so I think the presumption is strongly favourable to the same view with respect to Stonehenge.”

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

The Ordinary Meetings were then adjourned to November 29th, 1877.

SPECIAL MEETING,

July 4th, 1877, 4.30 p.m.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The Chairman stated that this Meeting had been specially summoned in pursuance of Notices issued in May, and on the 19th June, 1877, for the sole purpose of considering the New Statutes, together with the Amendments, of which due notice had been already given. See *antè*, p. 253.

The Chairman also called attention to the Draft of the New Statutes, which had been prepared by direction of the Council, principally with a view to bringing the New Statutes more fully into harmony with the Charter.

E. W. BRABROOK, Esq. proceeded to move the series of Amendments of which notice had been given at the Meeting of June 14th. (See *antè*, p. 253.) The first of these Amendments, viz. Add to chap. iii. § vii. "In order to prevent, &c." having been put to the ballot, was negatived, after some discussion, by a majority of 47 Noes to 10 Ayes. Mr. Brabrook thereupon withdrew the other two Amendments.

Col. LANE FOX, F.S.A. proceeded to move the Amendment of which he had given notice at the same Meeting, June 14th (See *antè*, p. 253), viz. Add to chap. xii. § xiv. "The Council, &c. &c." This Amendment was negatived, after some discussion, by 40 Noes to 8 Ayes.

The ballot was then taken on the question "whether the New Statutes shall pass," and was carried by a majority of 32 Ayes to 5 Noes.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

SESSION 1877—78.

Thursday, November 29th, 1877.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From Joseph Ferguson, Esq. J.P. and D.L. :—Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlile, with the Terriers delivered in to me at my primary visitation. By William Nicolson, late Bishop of Carlile. Edited by R. S. Ferguson, M.A. F.S.A. [Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society.] 8vo. London and Carlisle, 1877.

From the Royal Geographical Society :—

1. African Exploration Fund. Circular. 4to. London, 1877.
2. Proceedings. Vol. xxi. Nos. 4-6. [Completing Vol. xxi.] 8vo. London, 1877.

From the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society :—The New-England Historical and Genealogical Register. Vol. xviii. [Not previously presented]; and Nos. 123 and 124. Vol. xxxi. 8vo. Boston, 1864-77.

From the Editor, Rev. E. L. Cutts, D.D. :—The Church Builder. Nos. 63 and 64. July and October. 12mo. London, 1877.

From the Author :—The Cretan Venus. By T. A. B. Spratt, C.B. Rear-Admiral, F.R.S. F.S.A. &c. 4to. Tunbridge Wells, 1877.

From the British Archaeological Association :—The Journal. Vol. xxxiii. Parts 2 and 3. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg :—Bulletin. Tomes xxii. et xxiii. Nos. 1 et 2. 4to. St. Petersburg, 1877.

From W. S. Walford, Esq. F.S.A. :—

1. Historia Italæ et Hispaniæ Genealogica, exhibens instar Prodromi Stemma Desiderianum, recensente Jacobo Wilhelmo Imhof. Fol. Nuremberg, 1701. [With this is bound the following work by the same author.] Corpus Historiæ Genealogicæ Italæ et Hispaniæ. Folio. *Ib.* 1702.

2. Recherches Historiques et Genealogiques des Grands d'Espagne Par J. G. Imhof. 12mo. Amsterdam, 1707.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—

1. Sessional Papers 1876-77, No. 14, and 1877-78, Nos. 1 and 2.
2. List of the Members ; Contributions to the Collection and Library, &c.
3. Second Supplementary Catalogue of the Printed Books, Manuscripts, &c. in the Library. All 4to. London, 1877.

From the Communal Archæological Commission of Rome :—Bullettino. Anno V. Num. 1-3. Serie ii. Gennaio-Settembre. 8vo. Rome, 1877.

From the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club :—Proceedings. Vol. viii. No. 1. 8vo. Alnwick, 1876.

From the Editor, Ll. Jewitt, Esq. F.S.A. :—The Reliquary. Nos. 69 and 70. Vol. xviii. 8vo. London and Derby, 1877.

From the Author :—Catalogue de l'Exposition Préhistorique des Musées de Province et des Collections particulières de la Hongrie arrangée à l'occasion de la viii^eme Session du Congrès International d'Archéologie et d'Anthropologie Préhistoriques à Budapest. Par le Dr. Joseph Hampel. 8vo. Budapest, 1876.

From the Editor, M. Am. de Caix de Saint-Aymour :—Le Musée Archéologique. II^e volume, 1^{re} et 2^e Livraisons. 4to. Paris, 1877.

From the Editor, J. P. Earwaker, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. :—Local Gleanings relating to Lancashire and Cheshire. Vol. 2, Parts ii. and iii. July and October. 4to. Manchester, 1877.

From the Author :—An Attempt to identify the Circular Temple of Baalbeck, commonly called the Temple of Venus. By the Lord Talbot de Malahide, F.S.A. [From the Archæological Journal. Vol. xxxiii. p. 207.] 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Institute of Archæological Correspondence, Rome :—

1. Monumenti Inediti. Vol. x. Tav. xxv.-xxxvi. Folio. Rome, 1876.
2. Annali. Vol. xlviii. 8vo. Rome, 1876.
3. Bullettino per l'anno 1876. 8vo. Rome, 1876.

From Henry Wagner, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. :—

1. Underground Jerusalem : An Account of some of the principal difficulties encountered in its exploration and the results obtained. By Charles Warren, Capt. R.E. 8vo. London, 1876.
2. The Literary Remains of the late Charles F. Tyrwhitt Drake, F.R.G.S. Edited, with a memoir, by Walter Besant, M.A. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Canadian Institute :—The Canadian Journal of Science, Literature, and History. New Series. Vol. xv. Nos. 6 and 7. July and October. 8vo. Toronto, 1877.

From Her Majesty the Queen, forwarded by Lieut.-General Sir T. M. Biddulph :—The Works of Raphael Santi da Urbino as represented in the Raphael Collection in the Royal Library at Windsor Castle, formed by H.R.H. the Prince Consort, 1853-1861, and completed by Her Majesty Queen Victoria. MDCCCLXXVI. 4to.

From the Society for Nassau Antiquities and History :—Annalen. 14^{ter} Band, heft 2. 8vo. Wiesbaden, 1877.

From the Imperial Archæological Commission, St. Petersburg :—

1. Compte-Rendu pour l'Années 1872, 1873, et 1874. 3 vols. 4to. St. Petersburg, 1875-77.

2. Atlas of Plates to the above. 3 vols. Folio. St. Petersburg, 1875-77.

From the Royal Society :—Proceedings. Vol. xxvi. Nos. 181 to 183. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Author :—Historical Records of the Second Royal Surrey, or Eleventh Regiment of Militia, with introductory chapters. Compiled by John Davis, Esq., Captain in the Regiment. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—Archæologia Cambrensis. Fourth Series. Vol. viii. No. 31. July. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Author, Octavius Morgan, Esq. M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. :—

1. Finger Rings. Classification for the Arrangement of a Collection of Finger Rings. 8vo. London.

2. Observations on the Classification and Arrangement of a Collection of Watches. [From the Archaeological Journal, Vol. xxxii. p. 188. 8vo. London, 1875.

From the Author :—Vita Sancti Bertini metrica prior ab anonymo auctore conscripta. Première Vie de Saint Bertin, en vers, composée par un anonyme. Par M. François Morand. 4to. Paris, 1876.

From the Editor, Rev. A. B. Grosart :—

1. The Towneley Hall MSS. The Spending of the Money of Robert Nowell, 1568–1580. Printed for Private Circulation. 4to. Manchester, 1877.

2. The Towneley MSS. English Jacobite Ballads, Songs and Satires, &c. Printed for Private Circulation. 4to. Manchester, 1877.

From the Essex Archaeological Society :—Transactions. Vol. i. Part III. New Series. 8vo. Colchester, 1876.

From the Author :—Nottingham ; its Castle a Military Fortress, a Royal Palace, a Ducal Mansion, a Blackened Ruin, a Museum, and Gallery of Art. By T. C. Hine, F.S.A. 4to. London and Nottingham, 1876.

From the Author :—Note sur une Cachette de Fondeur ou Fonderie à Bologne. Par le Comte J. Gozzadini. 8vo. Toulouse, 1877.

From the Author :—Antiquités du Nord Finno-Ougrien, publiées à l'aide d'une subvention de l'État. Par J. R. Aspelin. II. L'Age du Fer. Antiquités Permienues. 4to. Helsingfors, 1877.

From the Author, H. Rivett-Carnac, Esq. C.S. :—

1. On Flint Implements from Central India. (Reprinted from the Journal, Asiatic Society of Bengal, for 1877.) 8vo.

2. Ancient Remains in Central India. (Reprinted from the Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.) 8vo.

3. On Ancient Rock Sculpturings in Kamaon. (Reprinted from the Journal, Asiatic Society of Bengal, for 1877.) 8vo.

From the Author :—Alla Memoria del Conte Giancarlo Conestabile della Staffa omaggio di amicizia del Conte Gio. Battista Rossi Scotti. 8vo. Perugia, 1877.

From M. Heinrich Handelmann :—Archæologische Mittheilungen. Pp. 69–102. 8vo. 1877.

From Lord Clermont :—Supplement to “Sir John Fortescue's Life and Works.” 4to.

From the National Society of Antiquaries of France :—Mémoires. 4^{me} Série. Tome 7^{me}. 8vo. Paris, 1876.

From the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, D.C.L. V.P.S.A. through Robert G. W. Herbert, Esq.:—Despatch from Sir William Gregory, the late Governor of Ceylon, with a Report relative to the discovery of Antiquities near Kurumégala in that Colony. 6 pp. Folio. 1877. [Six copies.]

From the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland :—The Journal. Vol. vii. No. 1. August. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History :—Proceedings. Vol. v. No. 1. 8vo. Bury St. Edmund's, 1876.

From T. Hughes, Esq. F.S.A.:—

1. *Journal of the Architectural, Archaeological, and Historic Society for the County, City, and Neighbourhood of Chester.* Parts V. and VII. 8vo. Chester, 1858-64.

2. *Chester in its Early Youth: or the Colony of Deva, seen by the light of the Roman Remains discovered there.* By Thomas Hughes, F.S.A. 8vo. Chester, 1876.

From Richard Wolfe, F.S.A.:—*Report of the Chapter of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, 1877.* With Sermon by the Lord Bishop of St. Alban's, and Paper on the proper sphere of Volunteer Societies for the relief of sick and wounded Soldiers in War. By John Furley. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Royal United Service Institution :—*Journal. Appendix to Vol. xx. [Completing the volume], and Vol. xxi. Nos. 91 and 92.* 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Author :—*The Place of Archaeology in Science: A Paper read before the Philosophical Society of Birmingham.* By James Kenward, F.S.A. 8vo. Birmingham, 1877.

From the Author :—*Dodone et ses Ruines.* Par M. Const. Carapanos. (*Extrait de la Revue Archéologique, Juin 1877.*) 8vo. Paris, 1877.

From M. Const. Carapanos :—*Satyre bronze trouvé à Dodone dans les Fouilles de M. Constantin Carapanos.* Par J. de Witte. (*Extrait de la Gazette Archéologique.*) 4to. Paris, 1877.

From the Academy of Sciences, Belles-Lettres, and Arts of Rouen :—*Précis Analytique des Travaux pendant l'année 1875-76.* 8vo. Rouen and Paris, 1876.

From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries :—

1. *Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie.* 3^{de} og 4^{de} Hefte. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1876.

2. *Tillæg til Aarbøger.* Aargang 1875. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1876.

3. *Mémoires. Nouvelle Série.* 1875-76. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1876.

From the East India Association :—*Journal. No. 4. Volume x.* 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Hon. F.S.A. :—

1. *Tribute of the Massachusetts Historical Society to the Memory of Edmund Quincy and John Lothrop Motley.* 8vo. Boston, 1877.

2. *Memoir of the Hon. John H. Clifford, LL.D. prepared agreeably to a Resolution of the Massachusetts Historical Society.* By Robert C. Winthrop, President. 8vo. Boston, 1877.

From the "Institucion Libre de Enseñanza," Madrid :—*Boletin. Año 1. Num. 1°—5°.* 8vo. Madrid, 1877.

From the Warden of the Standards :—*Eleventh Annual Report on the Proceedings and Business of the Standard Weights and Measures Department of the Board of Trade.* For 1876-7. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Author :—*Memoria. El Rescate de Cervantes por Muley Rovicdagor Nallat.* 8vo. Cadiz, 1876.

From the Author :—*On the Ancient Inscriptions in the Chapel at Berkeley Castle, with some account of John Trevisa,* by James Herbert Cooke, F.S.A. 8vo. Gloucester, 1877.

From the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—*Proceedings during the year 1876.* Vol. xxii. 8vo. Taunton, 1877.

From the Royal Commissions for Art and Archaeology, Belgium :—*Bulletin. Seizième Année, 1 à 6.* 8vo. Brussels, 1877.

From the Yorkshire Philosophical Society :—*Communications, 1876.* 8vo. York.

From the Compiler, Rev. W. Sparrow Simpson, D.D. F.S.A. :—*St. Paul's*

Cathedral, London. A Calendar of the Ecclesiastical Dignitaries of St. Paul's Cathedral, from the year 1800 to the present time. 8vo. London, 1877

From the Author, M. Ernest Chantre, Hon. F.S.A. :—

1. Légende Internationale des Cartes Paléothnologiques, proposée au Congrès d'Anthropologie et d'Archéologie de Stockholm en 1874. (Extrait de l'Age du Bronze, Lyon, 1876). Broadsheet.
2. L'Exposition Hongroise d'Anthropologie et d'Archéologie Préhistoriques à Budapest, 1876. (Extrait de la Revue : Matériaux pour l'histoire primitive de l'Homme. 8vo. Toulouse, 1877).

From the American Philosophical Society :—Proceedings. Vol. xvi. No. 99. [Completing Vol. xvi.] 8vo. Philadelphia, 1877.

From the Author, J. A. Sparvel-Bayly, Esq. F.S.A. :—

1. Records relating to the Free Chapel or Chantry of Billericay. 8vo.
2. Hadleigh Castle Records. 8vo.

From the Author :—Sketch of the Life of John Merill Bradbury. By John Ward Dean. 8vo. Boston, 1877.

From the Author :—Hull in Ancient Times, from Ancient Manuscripts never before published. No. iii. Letters by Alderman John Symons, M.R.I.A. 12mo. Hull, 1877.

From the Numismatic Society :—The Numismatic Chronicle. Vol. xvii. New Series, Part 2. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland :—The Journal. New Series. Vol. ix. Part 2. 8vo. London, 1877.

From J. W. Legg, Esq. M.D. F.S.A. :—Carmen Elegiacum Roberti Bridges de Nosocomio Sti Bartolomaei Londinensi. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Author :—General Monk. A Paper read before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Leicester. By W. Napier Reeve, F.S.A. 8vo. Leicester, 1877.

From the Editor, E. W. Ashbee, Esq. F.S.A. :—The Romance of "Kynge Apollyn of Thyre." Reproduced in facsimile from the Unique Original, printed by Wynkyn De Worde, 1510, in the Library of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G. For private circulation only. [No. 10 of the impression, strictly limited to Twenty-one Copies.] 4to. London, 1870.

From George Buckler, Esq. :—

1. A Volume on Colchester Castle, containing the following papers :
 - i. Colchester Castle a Roman building. Second Section. By George Buckler. Not published. 8vo. Colchester, 1877.
 - ii. Colchester Castle a Roman building, and the oldest and the noblest monument of the Romans in Britain. By George Buckler. 8vo. Colchester and London, 1876.
 - iii. Colchester Castle, shown to have been the Templed Citadel which the Roman Colonists built at Colonia Camulodunum to their deified Emperor Claudius. By the Rev. H. Jenkins, B.D. F.G.S. A revised edition. 8vo. London, 1869.
 - iv. The same. 8vo. London, 1861.
2. Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. Colchester Meeting. Full Report of the Proceedings. Reprinted from the Essex Standard. 12mo. Colchester, 1876.

From the Corporation of London :—Catalogue of the Library. Fourteenth Supplement. With Index of Persons and Subjects. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Author :—Lecture on the Antiquity of Man; illustrated by the Contents of Caves and Relics of the Cave-folk. By T. Rupert Jones, F.R.S. F.G.S. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Picardy :—

1. Mémoires. Documents Inédits concernant la Province. Tome viii. Bénéfices de l'Église d'Amiens. T. ii. Par F. J. Darsy. 4to. Amiens, 1871.
2. Mémoires. Troisième Série. Tomes iii. et v. 8vo. Paris and Amiens, 1873-76.
3. Bulletins. Tome xii. 1874-75-76. 8vo. Paris and Amiens, 1876.

From the Author :—Inaugural Address delivered at the Opening Meeting of the Conference of the Librarians of All Nations, held in the Lecture-Room of the London Institution on Tuesday, the 2nd of October, 1877. By John Winter Jones, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1877.

From C. Knight-Watson, Esq. M.A. F.S.A., Secretary :—

1. Catalogue of Antiquities in the National Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. New and Enlarged Edition. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1876.
2. Staffa, Iona, Mull, and Hebrides. Illustrated with Maps and Plates. 8vo. Oban, 1877.

From W. Winkley, Esq. F.S.A. :—Rambles by the Ribble. Second Series. By William Dobson. Second Thousand. 8vo. Preston and London, 1877.

From Rev. B. Webb, M.A. F.S.A. :—

1. Christiern Pedersens Danske Skrifter udgivne af C. J. Brandt og R. Th. Fenger. I.—IV. Four Volumes. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1850-4.
2. Det norske Folks Historie fremstillet af P. A. Munch. Forste Deel. 1ste Bind. 8vo. Christiania, 1852.
3. Jephats Datter, et Sørgespil med klagesange i det Gamle Testamente stil. Af J. Fibiger. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1849.
4. Jeremja, et Historisk Sørgespil. Af J. Fibiger. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1850.
5. Deu falsterske Gejstligheds Personalhistorie. Ved Immanuel Barfod. I. og II. Two Volumes. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1851-4.
6. Beo-Wulf og Scopes Widsid' to Angelsaxiske Digte, med oversættelse og oplysende Anmærkninger udgivne af Frederik Schaldemose. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1847.
7. Om Nordmændenes Landhusholdning i Oldtiden. Af Fr. Chr. Schübeler. 8vo. Christiania, 1861.
8. Nordmændenes Religionsforfatning i Hedendommen, fremstillet af R. Keyser. 8vo. Christiania, 1847.
9. Kirkehistoriske Samlinger, udgivne af Selskabet for Danmarks Kirkehistorie. Förste og andet Bind. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1849-1856.
10. Borgunds Kirke i Lærdal. Af N. Nicolaysen. [Two plates and a description]. Oblong 4to. Christiana, 1857.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department :—By the Queen. A Proclamation publishing and declaring that the Parliament be further prorogued to Wednesday the 19th of December, 1877. Given at Balmoral, 23rd October, 1877, and in the 41st year of Reign. Broadside. (Two copies.)

From the Author :—Marquesan Tradition of the Deluge. (By J. Linton Palmer, Esq. F.S.A.) 8vo. Liverpool.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland :—The Archaeological Journal. Volume xxxiii. No. 132. [Completing Volume xxxiii]. 8vo. London, 1876.

From Miss M. Stokes :—Proof-sheets of the concluding portion of the "Irish Christian Inscriptions," not including all the plates. Letter-press, pages 123 to 188, with Corrigenda and Notes, pages i. to vi. Plates 49, 51, and 52. 4to.

From the Trustees of the British Museum, through J. Winter Jones, Esq. F.S.A. Principal Librarian :—

1. Catalogue of the Roman Coins in the British Museum. Roman Medallions in the British Museum. By Herbert A. Grueber. Edited by Reginald Stuart Poole. London, 1874.
2. Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum. By Stanley Lane Poole. Edited by Reginald Stuart Poole. Vol. i. The Coins of the Eastern Khaleefehs. Vol. ii. The Coins of the Mohammadan Dynasties. Classes iii.—x. 8vo. London, 1875—6.
3. A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum. Sicily. Edited by Reginald Stuart Poole. 8vo. London, 1876.
4. Facsimiles of Ancient Charters in the British Museum. Parts II. and III. Two volumes. Folio. London, 1876—7.
5. Catalogue of Sanskrit and Pali Books in the British Museum. By Dr. Ernst Haas. Printed by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum. 4to. London, 1876.
6. Catalogue of Chinese Printed Books, Manuscripts, and Drawings in the Library of the British Museum. By Robert Kennaway Douglas. 4to. London, 1877.
7. A Descriptive Catalogue of Playing and other Cards in the British Museum. Accompanied by a concise general history of the subject, and remarks on Cards of Divination and of a Politico-Historical Character. By William Hughes Willshire, M.D. Edinburgh. 8vo. London, 1876.

From the Author :—The Archæology of Rome. Part IX. Tombs in and near Rome. Part X. Sculpture. Part XII. The Catacombs (two volumes). By J. H. Parker, C.B. Hon. M.A. Oxon, F.S.A. 8vo. Oxford and London, 1877.

From the Author :—Découvertes Archéologiques faites au Havre en 1875 et 1876 dans les fouilles exécutées pour l'établissement du nouvel avant-port. Par Désiré Bourdet. (Tirage à 100 Exemplaires numérotés.) 8vo. Paris, 1877.

From the Associated Architectural Societies :—Reports and Papers, MDCCCLXXVI. Vol. xiii. Part 2. 8vo. Lincoln, 1877.

From the Author :—Remarks on the probable Site of the British City and Roman Station of Anderida ; and on the ancient course of the River Rother. By Thomas Elliott. 12mo. Rye, 1877.

From the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna :—

1. Sitzungsberichte, philos.-histor. Classe, 82 Band, heft 3, und 83 Band. 8vo. Vienna, 1876.
2. Archiv für österreichische Geschichte, 54 Band, 2te hälften. 8vo. Vienna, 1876.
3. Fontes rerum Austriacarum, Band 39, Abtheilung II. Diplomataria et Acta. 8vo. Vienna, 1876.

From the Royal Institution of Cornwall :—Journal. No. xix. November. 8vo. Truro, 1877.

From the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland :—The Journal. Vol. iv. Fourth Series. April, 1877. No. 30. 8vo. Dublin, 1877.

From the Author :—The History of the County of Monaghan. By Evelyn Philip Shirley, Esquire, M.A. F.S.A. M.R.I.A. Part ii. Folio. London, 1877.

From the Author :—Sacred Archæology ; a popular Dictionary of Ecclesiastical Art and Institutions, from Primitive to Modern Times. By Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, B.D. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1868.

It was ordered that the Special Thanks of the Society be conveyed to Her Majesty the Queen, the Royal Patron of the Society, for the Donation of the Catalogue of the Windsor

Collection of Raphael, and to Mr. E. W. Ashbee, F.S.A. for his reproduction in facsimile of "Kynge Apollyn of Thyre."

John Edward Gardner, Esq. was admitted Fellow.

The following Resolutions of Council (Nov. 27th, 1877) were laid before the Society :—

I. "That the List of Local Secretaries as revised by the Executive Committee and this day laid before the Council be submitted to the Society for approval at the Ordinary Meeting of Nov. 29th, 1877."

II. "That it be recommended to the Society at the same Ordinary Meeting to adopt the practice which has hitherto prevailed under the Resolution of Council, May 2nd, 1865, and to make the period during which Local Secretaries may hold office a period of four years. The first of such quadrennial periods to be held to have commenced from the last Anniversary, April 23rd, 1877. Provided always, that in the interval the Council shall not find cause to recommend to the Society that such appointment or appointments be revoked."

It was thereupon moved by Octavius Morgan, Esq. F.S.A., seconded by H. W. Diamond, Esq. M.D. F.S.A., and carried unanimously :—

"That the List of Local Secretaries recommended by the Council and this day laid before the Society be adopted, and that the gentlemen therein named be appointed for a period of four years commencing from the last Anniversary, April 23rd, 1877. Such appointments to be subject, however, to the provisions of the Statutes, chap. xvii."

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. exhibited and presented a photograph of the Ancient Cross recently discovered as built into an old wall on the premises of Bishop's Court, Llandaff, April, 1870.

JOSEPH CLARKE, Esq. F.S.A. of Saffron Walden, exhibited and presented a set of four Chromolithographs of Roman Tessellated Pavements, viz., 1, 2, and 3, Pavements discovered on the grounds of Andrew Lawson, Esq. at Aldborough, Yorkshire, between the years 1832 and 1848, and 4, Pavements discovered in Jury Wall Street, Leicester, in the year 1830.

The Rev. H. T. KINGDON exhibited and presented a small volume, bound in leather with clasps, measuring 6 inches by 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches, being a manuscript Liturgy, on paper, of S. Chrysostom, in Slavonic.

The Committee for the Monument to the memory of M. L'ABBÉ COCHET, Hon. F.S.A. Rouen, through the President of the Committee, M. GUSTAVE GOUELLAIN, exhibited and presented a memorial Medal of the Abbé. Obv. bust, head in profile to the left, L'ABBÉ COCHET ARCHÉOLOGUE, artist's name, Chaplain. Rev. the following inscription :—Jean Benoit Désiré Cochet, né à Sanvic le 7 Mars 1812, Correspondant de l'Institut, Inspecteur des Monuments Historiques, et Directeur du Musée des Antiquités du Département de la Seine-Inférieure, Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur, mort à Rouen le 1^{er} Juin 1875. Diameter 2 inches.

J. G. WALLER, Esq. made the following communication on some Bronze Implements found in Kent :—

"The bronze objects exhibited this evening, thirteen in number, were discovered in the parish of Saltwood by Hythe, Kent, during the making of the railway to connect Hythe and Sandgate with the main line. It is only part of the objects found, others being in the possession of Mr. Tournay, of Brock-hull. They consist of three looped, socketed celts, in a tolerably perfect condition, measuring respectively 3½ inches, 3¾ inches, and 2¾ inches. Each of these differs somewhat in type; a fourth, imperfect, measures 2½ inches. There is a fragment of a leaf-shaped sword, consisting of a portion of the handle and hilt, and measuring 3⅔ inches, and a small portion of a sickle, 1¼ inch, a gouge 2⅓ inches, another which may possibly be the socket of a lance, and within the hollow is another fragment 2⁶/₈ inches, a small piece of a celt 2 inches, four portions of cakes of copper 2 inches, 2⅔ inches, 2 inches, and 1½ inch.

The locality is a remarkable one, being a British camp, occupying a commanding position, from whence you have a view of the channel and coast from Folkestone to Dungeness. The fine earthwork in rear of the former place, called Cæsar's Camp, is in sight, and on the chalk hills that stand back inland, forming an angle with the two camps, is what Mr. Mackeson has long considered to be a British village. The camp on which these remains were found still exists, and the railway is carried in a tunnel beneath it, and but a small portion was injured. As all was only thickly wooded it accounts for its having escaped previous notice."

C. KNIGHT WATSON, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary, communicated the following Memoir on an alleged tomb of John Baliol, King of Scotland.

"The place which John Baliol occupies, and the part which he played in the history of Scotland, are sufficiently important to

entitle any particulars respecting his life or his death to careful attention; though indeed it may be said that no person is so insignificant as to be undeserving of the minutest accuracy of statement. With regard to John Baliol, an error has very largely prevailed respecting the place of his sepulture, which it will be the object of these remarks to rectify. Although attention has more than once been called to this error in foreign publications not readily accessible, the real state of the case does not appear to have become known in this country, as we are entitled to infer from a recent and learned publication by one of our Fellows, to which I shall presently advert.

It may be convenient if I state *in limine* what has hitherto been the most generally received version of the death and burial of John Baliol. I shall quote two authorities on the subject, viz., *L'Art de vérifier les Dates*, and Moreri's Dictionary. I begin with the former. After speaking of his going to France, the writer proceeds as follows:—

“On ignore le tems de sa mort et on dispute sur le lieu de sa retraite. L'opinion la plus commune est qu'il se fixa en Normandie, dans le Pays de Caux, où il avait des terres, et d'où la famille des Bailleul, qui subsiste encore aujourd'hui dans cette province, est originaire. Mais il nous paraît certain qu'il retourna à Mons, en Vimeu, dont il était seigneur, et d'où Edouard l'avait fait venir pour le placer sur le trône d'Ecosse. Nous voyons en effet qu'en 1304 il vendit à la commune d'Abbeville, sous le vain titre de roi d'Ecosse, plusieurs biens qu'il avait sur la Somme, et qu'en 1311 il eut un différent pour la justice avec le comte de Ponthieu. Il n'est donc pas mort en 1306, comme le pretendent Smolett et M. Hume. La forteresse d'Hélicourt fut confisquée sur Edouard, son fils, en 1335 ; ce qui prouve que le père n'existant plus alors. (*Hist. de Ponthieu.*) On voit encore aujourd'hui son épitaphe dans l'église de Saint-Waast de Bailleul-sur-Eaune (soit que ce soit le lieu de sa première sépulture ou d'une seconde) par laquelle on apprend qu'il mourut un Samedi dans le mois d'Avril ; le reste de la date est effacé.” (*L'Art de vérifier les Dates*, ed. 1783 ; tom. i. p. 884 ; ed. 1818, tom. ii. 2, p. 87.)

Moreri (or his later editors, for I am quoting the edition of 1759) writes as follows:—

“Jean Bailleul fut inhumé avec sa femme au milieu du chœur de l'Eglise paroissiale de St. Vast de Bailleul-sur-Eaune, diocèse de Rouen. Ils avaient autrefois sur leur tombeau un mausolée de maçonnerie sur lequel étoit une tombe de marbre noir où le prince et la princesse étoient représentés en gravure. Lorsqu'on a réparé le chœur de cette paroisse, ce mausolé a été transporté le long de la muraille, du côté de l'Evangile, au pied du sanc-

tuaire, où il est encore aujourd'hui. L'épitaphe qu'on lisait autour de la tombe est présentement effacé et on ne peut y lire que ces deux mots, *Samedi . . . avril.*" (Moreri, *s. v.* Bailleul).

Statements to the like effect will be found in Toussaint-Duplessis, *Description de la Haute-Normandie*, tom. ii. p. 307; Duranville, *Notices Normandes*, p. 81; the Abbé Cochet, *Epi-graphie de la Seine* (in the *Bulletin Monumental* of M. de Caumont, tom. xxi. p. 311), and *Reptoire Archéologique de la Seine Inférieure*.

With all these authorities before him, and with nothing at hand to supply a contradiction, it is not perhaps surprising that Mr. James Renat Scott, F.S.A., in touching upon this subject in his valuable *Memorials* of the family of Scott, of Scott's Hall, in the county of Kent, has been betrayed into the same error of representing John Baliol, King of Scotland, and his wife, as being buried at the church of Bailleul-sur-l'Eaulne. I should have collected from Mr. Scott's account of the matter that his informant had led him to suppose there were two distinct sepulchral slabs in the church,—one to John Baliol the husband, the other to the wife. This is not the fact. The slab, it will be seen, is but one, or, if two, they at least belonged to one and the same monument, though the inscriptions are in memory of two persons. These inscriptions "or such parts as were in 1822 legible," says Mr. Scott, are given as follows in the work just named, pp. 56-57.

On the male figure :

Ci gît Monseingneur Johan jadis seigneur de Balleul . . . qui . . . et trespassa l'an de grace MCCC. . . le Samied x jour d'avril. Pries pour l'ame de lui.

On the female figure :

Ci gît Madame Johanne de . . . eul . . . Sœur du Roi Edeuar . . . jadis dame (?) Monseingneur Johan seigneur de Balleul qui trespassa l'an de Grace Milecetjj le jj^e jour deuant la Chandeleur (Candlemas). Pries pour lui [sic].

Of this latter inscription Mr. Scott only says that "it refers doubtless to a sister of Edward Baliol for seven years King of Scotland." He does not in so many words commit himself to the statement that the "Sœur du Roi Edeuar" was the wife of John Baliol. It would appear, however, that such was in reality his meaning, for the Abbé Cochet, whom he may be presumed to have followed as one of his authorities, says in the work to which I have referred—"Une chose est certaine, c'est que le titre de *sœur du Roi Edouard* appliquée à la femme du sire de Bailleul rattache ce monument, de loin ou de près, à l'histoire de l'Angleterre et de l'Ecosse, au xiv^e siècle."

It is, I presume, scarcely necessary to remark, that under no

circumstances, neither “de près” nor “de loin,” could the wife of John Baliol be called “Seur du roi Edouard.” His wife, it will be remembered, was Isabel, daughter of John Earl of Warenne.

It will be seen from what has been said that as recently as last year the received view as to John Baliol’s place of sepulture was that he and his wife were both of them buried at Bailleul-sur-l’Eaulne. I now pass from fiction to fact, and from romance to history.

In the copy of *L’Art de vérifier les Dates*, from which I have quoted, and which was formerly the property of Mr. Albert Way, there is inserted a Memorandum by our former Director on the true date of John Baliol’s death, as indicated in Rymer’s *Fœdera*. This Memorandum shows that Mr. Way’s attention had been drawn to the subject, and, through the kindness of Mr. W. S. Walford, F.S.A.—who has most liberally placed his notes at my disposal—I am able to give fuller evidence in the same direction. It would appear from a paper by Mr. William Burges, in the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, xiii. p. 139, that in or about the year 1855 he found himself at Beauvais, where he made the acquaintance of M. Mathon, of that city, one of the conservators of the public museum. M. Mathon lent him some rubbings of the Bailleul Inscriptions, and also some sketches of the slab and of the window, which had been made by his father. These he brought over to England and communicated to Mr. Way. They were very carefully studied by Mr. Way and Mr. Walford, and I need scarcely observe that they could not possibly have been placed under conditions more favourable to their correct reading. Mr. Walford has preserved the notes he made at the time, and the following is a copy of those notes :

“ In the parish church of St. Wast, at Bailleul-sur-Eaulne, Normandy, is a sepulchral slab, on which remains a considerable portion of an incised effigy of a female on the sinister side : the figure on the dexter is missing. She appears with a wimple or barbe like a widow, a headdress secured by a band passing over the chin, and fur on her breast like a modern tippet. There is the indent of a small escutcheon on each side of her head, and on her dress (a mantle ?) towards the sinister side, placed askew, a cross moline, among several small roundels. A portion of a canopy remains above her head. The length of the slab is 2 mètres, 72 centimètres ; the breadth, 1 mètre, 20 centimètres ; round the slab, on a chamfered edge, are two inscriptions to be read from without : one for the missing figure, beginning at the middle of the head of the slab, is, so far as it remains, as follows :

+ Ci + gist + monseingneur + Johan + jadis + seingneur + de + baileul et qui + trespassa + lan + de + grace + mil + ccc . . . ix + le + Samedi + xe + jo . . . auril + pries + pour + ame + de + luy.

This ends in the middle of the lower part or foot of the slab. Then commences the inscription as to the lady, which so far as it remains is as follows :

+ Ci + gtst + madame + Johan . . oult + seur + du + voy + edeuauer + jadis + fame + monseingneur + Johan + seingneur + de + baileul + qui + trespassa + lan + de + grace + mil + ccc + et + iii + le + ie + jour + deuāt + la + chandeleur + pries + pour + luy + .

This ends where the former inscription begins. Possibly “lame de” was omitted before “luy” to get it in. As the 10th April did not fall on a Saturday in 1319 or 1329, but did in 1339, in all probability that was the year in which this John Bailleul died. This and the arms show that the deceased could not be, as the French have supposed, the John Baliol who was king of Scotland, and was dead in January 1315 (Rymer, vol. ii. p. 260), and who married Isabel, daughter of John Earl of Warenne. In a window near the tomb are two kneeling figures in painted glass. On the man’s dress, which is red, is a cross moline between six cross crosslets argent; and on the lady’s dress, which is also red, are two bars or. The latter is probably the coat of Harcourt. The former is most likely the same coat which is on the lady’s dress upon the slab. A Bailleul of Normandy, according to Seguing, p. 428, bore ‘De gules a une anyle arg. l’escu semé de croix recroisettes au pied fiché de même.’ Though the cross crosslets in the glass are not fitchy, this is most likely the same coat as that in the glass. The roundels on the slab may possibly have been filled in with cross crosslets. An anyle is a millrind or cross moline. In the bordure of the window containing the painted glass is a castle and fleur-de-lis, probably for St. Louis and Blanche of Castile his mother, though the design does not otherwise appear quite so old, yet earlier than the slab. The figures there may represent the parents of the John Bailleul of the slab.”

From the above notes, which have so fortunately been preserved, we are justified in drawing the inference, that when Mr. Walford and Mr. Albert Way examined the rubbings and sketches sent over by M. Mathon, in 1855, the word which had previously been read **Roy** turned out to be **Voy**, the *y*

having had originally, as they believed, a mark of contraction above it to the right. This misreading, and all the other discrepancies involved in a comparison of Mr. Walford's notes with the account published by Mr. Scott, induced me to put myself in communication last spring with M. Mathon *fils*. I wrote to ask him if he had got the rubbings and other documents which had been brought over by Mr. Burges to Mr. Albert Way, and which, there was reason to believe, had been returned by that gentleman to M. Mathon *père*. The rubbings were not forthcoming, but M. Mathon sent me a sketch which had been found among his father's papers, and of which I exhibit a tracing that I made before returning the sketch to its rightful owner. Later on in the year I availed myself of an offer M. Mathon kindly made to go over himself to Bailleul and procure fresh rubbings of the slab and a drawing of the inscription. These rubbings and that drawing are also exhibited this evening, and I think it is only due to M. Mathon to lay before you the following extracts from the letter with which they were accompanied :—

“ . . . J'ai donc vu la pierre tombale. Hélas ! elle est bien altérée et ne permet plus d'appuyer ou de nier l'inscription. Cette pierre est appliquée depuis 20 ans contre un mur, et le travail a été mal fait. La partie placée inférieurement est posée sur un petit mur de briques, et il est impossible de lire l'inscription de ce côté. Le mur a environ 15 centimètres de hauteur, et il est de toute impossibilité de déchiffrer même en se couchant par terre. J'ai pu obtenir une empreinte en appliquant du papier, et en frottant avec ménagement et soins cette partie de l'inscription. Les empreints ou frottis que je vous adresse vous sembleront bien informes et mauvais. Je puis vous affirmer que nul autre les obtiendra plus complets. Cette pierre qui était jadis placée sur une élévation était alors intacte, mais, quand elle fut mise pour servir de dallage dans l'Eglise, elle a subi alors une altération complète. Cette pierre noire, de nature schisteuse, s'est enlevée par lamelles, par morceaux plats et arrondis, et ne s'est pas usée par le passage des souliers comme la pierre blanche. Puis l'inscription est sur un biseau, ou partie nonsaillante, et la partie de l'inscription du haut de la pierre est celle qui a été mieux conservée parce qu'elle se trouvait placée sous la marche en pierre du Chaire. Cette marche était appliquée contre l'inscription et empêchait l'altération de cette partie. Il n'en était pas de même des trois autres côtés.

J'ai fait deux fois les empreintes de l'inscription en appliquant fortement le papier sur les lettres et en employant un peu de plombagine. Vous ne trouverez que des lettres la plupart détruites à moitié, et même plus, et par une fatalité singulière,

les mots qu'il faudrait obtenir sont les plus altérés, et même détruits. Il y aurait à supposer que cette altération a été faite à dessin.

"Le vitrail, dont je vous envoie un calque pris vivement, et qui vous donnera la largeur de la fenêtre, représente un homme agenouillé, il est vrai, mais la tête nue, et à cheveux formant cercle. La femme ne porte pas l'attribut heraldique qui est posé sur l'habillement. De chaque côté se trouvait une bande ornée de portes surmontées de tours et de fleur-de-lys, qui se retrouvent toujours dans les vitres faits au xiii^e siècle au temps de Saint Louis. Ces ornements ne se rapportent nullement à Jean de Bailleul. Ce vitrail est bien du temps. C'est le seul qui existe dans l'église. Il est bien conservé; le calque est de la même grandeur."

Mr. Walford informs me that the rubbings of 1877 are very inferior in distinctness to the rubbings of 1855. This fact it is of great importance to bear in mind in the case of any doubtful reading. On one very material point, however, there can be no doubt. Whatever the word may really be, or whatever it may mean, which had always been read *Roy*, it has certainly been wrongly so read. Whatever else the first letter of that word is it is certainly not an *r*. With a better rubbing before them, Mr. Walford and Mr. Way made out the three words in this part of the inscription to be, as I have stated, *feur du voy*.

It has been suggested by Mr. Walford, who thinks the word *feur* must be taken to mean sister (see Roquefort s. v.), that the word *voy* had originally, over the latter upright part of the *y*, a small mark of contraction, which made the word read *voyer*, though no trace of any mark of contraction there could be discovered in the rubbing sent to Mr. Way, nor does any appear in either of the present rubbings. Such a mark would have been at the top of the bevel on which the letters are cut in relief, and having been much exposed might easily have been broken off without leaving any portion that would appear in a rubbing, unless it were very carefully made. In this view of the matter, he says, Mr. Way entirely concurred. Supposing such a mark to have existed, the word *voyer*, he further suggested, might have meant a Seigneur having basse justice, or a Vicomte having moyenne justice, or a Gros Voyer, a Seigneur probably, having moyenne justice like a Vicomte. See Du Cange under *Viarius* and *Vicecomes*, particularly the paragraph under the latter commencing "Vicecomites in Normannia." See also Dupin et Laboulaye, *Glossaire de l'ancien Droit Français*, under *Vayer* and *Voyer*; also Roquefort, *Glossaire de la langue Romane* under *Vicomtier*, and Cotgrave's Dictionary under *Vicomte* and *Voyer*. In the *Inventaire des Sceaux des Archives*

de l'Empire are mentioned a seal (No. 6004) of Philippe dit le Voyer in 1275, and one (No. 3935) of Dame Jehane la Voiere, in the fourteenth century. This lady, in all probability, had succeeded to a seigneurie to which a Voirie was appurtenant. There appears to have been a grand Voyer du Roy for particular districts as late as the seventeenth century; see Chassant, Paléographie des Chartes, &c. p. 69. Of the Voyers of former times very little seems to be known. Some of the French works on the customs of the northern provinces of France, especially on those of Normandy, might afford some information as to the natures of their jurisdictions and their social positions.

In the meanwhile it is certain that the slab before us has nothing whatever to do with John Baliol, King of Scotland. One of the most cogent arguments on this point is to be derived from the recorded date of the death of the husband. He died, it will be seen, on a Saturday, and on a 10th April. Now we find in Rymer (ii. 260) a letter from Edward II. to Lewis, King of France, in behalf of Edward Baliol, son and heir of John. The letter is dated 8 Edward II. (1315), and it thus refers to the death of the father:—“*Cum dominus Johannes de Baliolo qui quædam feodalia tenuit de dominio vestro, viam universæ carnis, ut accepimus, sit ingressus,*” &c. From this it appears that in January 1315 John Baliol was recently dead. It may therefore be assumed that he died in 1314. But in that year the 10th April did not fall on a Saturday. But the argument on the score of date is yet stronger. The year-date of the husband's death was seen in the earlier rubbing to end in a ix. after some numerals which had been defaced. Now the 10th April did not fall on a Saturday (as Mr. Walford observes in his notes) in 1319 or 1329, but did in 1339. But we have seen that John Baliol died in 1314. The argument drawn from the heraldry is not less fatal to this strange theory than the argument supplied by the chronology. The arms of Baliol were Gules an orle argent.* Of these arms not a trace is to be seen on the slab or in the window of the church. As little do we find anywhere in these monuments a trace of the arms of Warenne, which were chequy or and azure. Some of the French writers have endeavoured to twist the cross moline on the slab into a St. Andrew's cross as a badge of Scotland. But on the Great Seal of John Baliol no such badge occurs. We

* They are so given in Burke's Armory General. In the Inventaire des Sceaux there occurs a seal (No. 10254) of Jean de Bailleul, “Regis Scocie,” appended to a letter dated 25th November, 1302, and which is thus described: “Ecu au lion rampant, dans un double trescheur fleuronné.” An engraving of this seal will be found in a little work by M. De Belleval, to which reference will presently be made.

have there the ancient insignia of the lion rampant. The circumstance of the name of the deceased lady on the slab being Johanne, whereas the name of John Baliol's wife was Isabel, has already been insisted on as fatal to the received theory. If we go outside the church, so to speak, for further evidence, we find that John Baliol, before his death, had as little to do with the place as at his death with the church. In 1835 the Marquis de Ver published a letter in the *Revue Anglo-Française*, tom. iii. p. 446, in which he was, so far as we know, the first to call attention to three original documents emanating from John Baliol after his return to France, in each of which he styles himself "Jehans rois d'Escosse et sires de Bailleul en Vimmeu."* These documents are dated, two of them in 1304 and the third on the 4th March, 1314, not long before his death. This at once takes us away from Bailleul-sur-Eaulne, in the canton de Londinières, département de la Seine-Inférieure, to quite another Bailleul in the canton of Hellencourt, département de la Somme. The Vimeu was one of the divisions of Picardy, and lay between the bay of the Somme and the Bresle, a river which divides the department of the Somme from that of the Seine-Inférieure. We may remark in passing that both from the nature of the case and from the evidence of these documents it is inconceivable that the title of "Roi d'Ecosse" would have been omitted from the inscription on the tomb.

From whichever side then we approach the consideration of this monument, the failure to connect it in any way with the famous competitor for the Scottish Crown is so complete that we are driven to inquire how such a figment could ever have got afloat.

We believe the answer is not far to seek.

In the letter from M. Mathon which has been quoted above it will be observed that he speaks of portions of the inscription bearing the appearance of having been mutilated out of malice prepense. "Il y aurait à supposer que cette altération a été fait à dessein." The same observation had already forced itself upon Mr. Walford. It will be found that the portions to which it is more particularly applicable are those which contained the names of some of the seigneuries which belonged to the deceased, the year of his death, and the name of his wife. I have no

* From these and from other sources an interesting account of John Baliol, after his return to France, has been compiled by M. René de Belleval, in a brochure entitled *Jean de Bailleul Roi d'Ecosse*. Svo. Paris, 1866, to which my attention has been called since this paper was written, and which will be found in the Society's Library. M. de Belleval does not altogether agree in all the views here submitted, but in the important particular of this tomb having no connection with the King of Scotland he is entirely at one with Mr. Walford, Mr. Albert Way, and the writer of this paper.

doubt myself that these portions had been intentionally defaced in order to bolster up the claim of some of the numerous families of Bailleul to kinship with John Baliol, King of Scotland.* The attempt, as we have seen, was somewhat rash and adventurous, but on no other hypothesis can I account for the persistency and vitality of the myth which I have endeavoured to expose.

After proving, I hope satisfactorily, to whom this tomb does *not*, it would be interesting if we could ascertain to whom it does, belong. In the *Inventaire des Sceaux des Archives de l'Empire*, we find a Pierre de Bailleul who bears arms very similar to those on the tomb and on the windows. The seal (No. 1270) which is appended to a document dated the Wednesday before St. Mark (21st April) 1339 bears arms which are thus described : —“*Écu portant une croix recercelée sur champ semé de croisettes ; penché, timbré d'un heaume à volet aux armes, cimé d'un plume.*” For all we know, this Pierre de Bailleul may have been the son of the Jean de Bailleul buried at Bailleul-sur-Eaulne.

It may perhaps be worth remarking in conclusion that in the *Buik of the Cronicles of Scotland, or Metrical Version of the History of Hector Boece*, edited by Mr. W. Turnbull, in the Series published by the Master of the Rolls (vol. iii. p. 159), another place is given by the chronicler as the scene of John Baliol's death. The lines are as follows :

Into ane castell callit Galiard
This Johnne Balleall, in storie as I find
Disesit thair lang after and maid blind,
With greit displessur that tyme endit he
That put Scotland into perplexitie.

This notion that he died at the Château-Gaillard has been adopted by the writer in the *Biographie Universelle*, s.v. But M. Deville has shown in his *Histoire du Château-Gaillard*, p. 97, that this is probably a confusion with David Bruce, King of Scotland, who in 1334 took refuge at the Château-Gaillard, to escape the pursuit of Edward Baliol and of the King of England.”

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq. F.S.A. communicated a Transcript of, and remarks on, certain Extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts of Stratton, Cornwall, A.D. 1512—1577, exhibited by W. MASKELL, Esq. F.S.A. This Communication will be printed in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

* A good account of these families will be found in the brôchure to which reference has been made in the previous note.

Thursday, December 6th, 1877.

C. S. PERCEVAL, Esq. LL.D., Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Trustees of the British Museum, through J. Winter Jones, Esq., F.S.A.
Principal Librarian:—

1. Catalogue of Additions to the Manuscripts in the British Museum in the years MDCCCLIV—MDCCCLXXV. Volume ii. 8vo. London, 1877.
2. Catalogue of the Ethiopic Manuscripts in the British Museum acquired since the year 1847. By W. Wright. 4to. London, 1877.

From the Author:—Household Expenses in a Salopian Manor House, by the Rev. Mackenzie E. C. Walcott, B.D., F.S.A., Praeceptor of Chichester. (Reprinted from the Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, 1877.) 8vo. Shrewsbury and Oswestry, 1877.

From the Author:—Association Bretonne. Rapport lu par M. Mac-Culloch à la Séance du Jeudi, 7 Septembre, 1876 (Session de Vitré). 8vo. Saint-Brieuc, 1877.

From the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society:—The Magazine. No. 50. October. Vol. xvii. 8vo. Devizes, 1877.

From the Smithsonian Institution:—Annual Report of the Board of Regents for the year 1876. 8vo. Washington, 1877.

From the Author:—Mycenæ; a Narrative of Researches and Discoveries at Mycenæ and Tiryns. By Dr. Henry Schliemann, Hon. F.S.A. The Preface by the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. 8vo. London, 1878.

Special thanks were awarded to Dr. Schliemann, Hon. F.S.A. for his Donation to the Library.

C. H. WOODRUFF, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited five specimens of Roman Pottery accompanied by the following note.

“I send for exhibition before the Society of Antiquaries five specimens of Roman pottery from the Upchurch marshes. The following are their dimensions: No. 1. Height, 11 inches; width, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches. No. 2. $8\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 inches. No. 3, $6\frac{3}{4}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. No. 4. $5\frac{1}{4}$ and $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches. No. 5. $5\frac{1}{4}$ and $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches. They were found by me in August last, together with more than twenty other vessels of various types, in the right bank of Otterham Creek, about one mile from the Medway.

“All were lying within an area of a few yards, at an average depth of seven feet below the present level of the salttings. I do not think that there is anything about the urns to call for particular remark. The large globular vessel, with a handle at the side of the neck, is a form which I have not before met with in the Upchurch marshes.

“I also exhibit the six-inch Ordnance Map of that district, on which I have coloured red the principal places where pot-

tery has been found. Of these, Otterham Creek has produced by far the largest number of specimens. There, and at Milford Hope, the quantity of kiln-bricks and ashes shows where the vessels were burnt, but I have not succeeded in discovering more definite traces of kilns."

E. H. WILLETT, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Sussex, communicated a series of Notes of antiquarian discoveries in Sussex which had taken place since the close of last session. They are here given in order of date.

July 2nd, 1877.

"I have to inform you of the discovery of two small Roman Pottery Kilns, found whilst excavating for the foundations of a house on the north side of the East Street, Chichester, about one hundred and fifty yards east of the Market Cross.

I was unable to get to the spot in time to prevent the men carting away the greater portion of the small kiln, but subjoined is the description given me by an agent who was present at the time.

At about four feet from the surface the workmen came upon a small kiln, the mouth of which was composed of stones shaped so as to form a hole of one foot in diameter, and which was covered over with a large stone. From this mouth the kiln widened out to a diameter of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and extended to a depth of about 40 inches. It was composed of bricks cemented together, and was *entirely filled* with charcoal ; the interior of the sides being also partly covered with a silicious glaze. The larger kiln, a mere hole in the clay, puddled as it were into form, was about 4 feet wide and $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. The interior was partially glazed, and contained fragments of the coarse local pottery so common on Roman sites in Sussex.

I myself saw the stone mouth of the smaller kiln, and inclose a sketch of it with the shape of the body annexed ; and I send as well a drawing of the lip of a mortarium, and another fragment of the same vessel mended with a large leaden rivet, which were found with other fragments of Samian ware and bones of domestic animals round about the kilns. On the occasion of my visit I observed in the side of the cutting a section of a Roman pavement composed of concrete and bricks about 5 inches thick, and situated about 5 feet 6 inches from the present level of the road, but as this extended under the foundations of an adjoining house further research in that direction was impracticable.

July 10th.

Since writing the above I have been fortunate enough to secure four mediæval pitchers which were found on the 7th inst.

in some draining operations which are being made in the Southgate, Chichester.

The railway station has been partially under water during the past winter, and the Company have lately been making a drain to carry away the floods. This sewer passes under the high road to Selsey, and traverses a part of Southgate that is noted for the abundance of Roman and mediæval relics which it has yielded.

At a spot in the centre of the road, near to which at present runs a small brook, and at a depth of 10 feet (*i.e.*, through 6 feet of solid road material and 4 feet of earth beneath it), an old well was discovered, the stepping-stone, well worn by the passing feet of mediæval Rebeccas, being *in situ*, and from the well, or rather the spring, were got out in a nearly perfect condition the four pitchers of which I also inclose you a sketch.

It will be seen that one of them is ornamented in front with a shield, though unfortunately too free from any heraldic charge to mark its ownership, being merely divided per fesse, and, though it is highly improbable that they belonged to personages of sufficient note to have been possessed of arms at all, yet the charge of an illustrious house would have been satisfactory—even supposing it would merely point to its having belonged to a retainer—to mark the date of their manufacture.

It is my humble opinion that they should be referred to about 1480, as, though they are well glazed, and incised with conventional patterns, their shape points to their not being quite so early as many of the jugs of this class that are found. All four are glazed with the green stanniferous coating usual on such examples, and, from fragments of two others which accompanied them, one was brown, and the other similar to those under consideration. I also beg to record the finding of a gold ring, of a date apparently circa 1720, from which the stone or glass (covering hair) has been extracted, and a small gold sculpture of St. Christopher of the fourteenth century inserted. It was found in the environs of Chichester, but I have been unable to trace the exact spot.

Sept. 20th.

In the course of last year (see *antè*, p. 94) I informed you of the discovery of traces of a Roman Station at Preston, in the environs of this town. Since then, building operations have revealed the existence of the site of a Roman villa, bearing all the evidences of having been destroyed by fire.

It is situated about 100 yards north of the Lewes railway viaduct, and lies some 30 paces east of the present highway to London.

Amongst the little that remains of this country house—the absence from which of flues and tegulae attest to its use as a

summer residence—is a pavement composed principally of white and blackish grey tesserae, arranged in geometrical patterns; but it was in so poor a state of preservation at the time of uncovering as to render unremunerative the task of attempting to record the design.

The white tesserae are made of the hard lower chalk, and the dark-coloured ones may have come from some of the more compact beds of the Hastings sands; besides these, small cubes of oolite, and of an ochrous-coloured brick, occurring loose in the soil, indicate a wider extension of the design than is at present displayed; and, as the pavement seems to be continued under the boundary wall of an adjoining property, it is to be expected that further discoveries might be made in that direction.

The floor is laid on a bed of concrete about 5 inches thick, which, in its turn, rests on the Coombe rock of the valley; a substratum favourable to a healthy and beneficial drainage, in the absence of pollution from town sewage.

A few fragments of stucco have occurred, painted in fresco, with blues, greens, reds, and yellows, in stripes and patches.

Bones of domesticated animals, and some sparsely distributed fragments of pottery, and a coin of Claudio Gothicus, are the only other traces of occupation besides the first brass of Lucilla found about eighteen months ago, and already reported to you. The coin last found suggests a date for the calamity by which the unfortunate settlers were driven from their home, about the period when the inroads of the Saxons first led to the creation of the office of "Comes littoris Saxonici," and it is not improbable that the raid which destroyed this and other Sussex villas was the immediate cause of the installation of Carausius into that office—an opportunity he was not slow to utilise for his own good, if not for that of the Empire.

Dec. 6.

I very much regret that I am unable to be at the Meeting this evening, but I inclose you an account of the discoveries made at the Preston Villa, since my last to you on the subject, of Sept. 20th.

About 100 yards east of the pavement the workmen came upon a grave containing some interesting Roman remains; about which, notwithstanding orders to the contrary, the finders took no care or trouble. It is to be regretted that no one capable of carefully preserving the articles, or of recording their position, was present at the time, as the burial seems to have been one of more than ordinary importance.

The sepulchral relics, so far as one can gather from the existing fragments, seem to have comprised—

1. A bottle of blue glass ornamented with spirals of yellow glass slip : two fragments only of this once charming specimen are preserved.

It is difficult to offer a suggestion as to the original form of this vessel, as it is uncertain whether the pieces are from more than one specimen. My own idea is that they belonged to the same bottle.

2. A fragment of a white glass bottle.

3. A large cinerary urn, containing, besides a quantity of calcined bones, a small glass cup and a bronze lock and staple ; the latter appears to be the fastening of a small wooden casket, and portions of the wood once forming it still adhere to the lock.

4. A narrow-necked jar of coarse brown sun-dried pottery, 9 inches high.

5. A small urn of similar texture.

6. Three Samian pateræ with the ivy-leaf decoration.

7. A small elegant ampulla of fine Samian ware.

8. Fragments of two bottles of a light fawn-coloured clay and other broken vessels.

I should be thankful if any one present would kindly express an opinion as to the relative merits of two theories advanced as the reason of the destruction of the villa. The first being that suggested by me in my letter of Sept. 20th, that it was the result of a Saxon inroad, and the other occurring to my friend Mr. Burt, of Worthing, viz. that, on the withdrawal of the Imperial forces when the province was abandoned, these villas were wilfully destroyed by their owners to prevent their falling into the hands of the barbarians ; an opinion mainly founded on the entire absence at the present day of anything of value, while there are no traces of the presence of another race."

R. S. FERGUSON, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited a box of Money-changers' Weights, which he described as follows :

"The box is of unpolished rosewood, or some similar wood, oblong in shape, 6 in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., and $\frac{1}{8}$ in. deep, with sliding top, on which is a diamond-shaped metal plate, upper sides measuring each $1\frac{1}{10}$ in., lower sides $1\frac{2}{10}$ in. On this plate is an inscription, which looks as if it had been engraved with the point of a knife :—

'From Capⁿ Kay to the Rev^d W. O. Gorman, Wexford 1710.'

This plate is fastened on by four rivets. Both top and bottom of the box are scored with triple lines into a diamond pattern, one of the diamonds being about filled by the plate mentioned.

The weights, which are of a low standard silver, and are fifteen in number, lie each in a square compartment, and the side of each square piece is about half an inch in length.

The weights are not a complete set, in which case the reverses throughout would be the same, exhibiting as they do the maker's stamp as a guarantee. The owner of this case has exchanged certain of the weights away for others by different makers more suitable to his wants.

The weights are for the purpose of weighing gold coins, the obverse of a particular weight rudely indicating the coin it is to be weighed against.

According to the maker's stamps, the weights form five divisions, of seven, three, three, one, and one pieces respectively. We shall describe them accordingly:—

I. Seven weights by a maker whose stamp is a shield, surrounded by a wreath, and bearing waves, from which emerges a demi-lion rampant, the arms of Zeeland. The shield is surmounted by a tower. All seven pieces have the letter M on each side of the shield for Middleburg in Zeeland. Six have the letters O and I at the sides of the tower, and the letter D under the shield. The seventh has the numerals II. and III. on the sides of the tower, and no D underneath. This is the same maker's stamp as that in a case exhibited before the British Archaeological Association, and described in their Journal, xix. p. 312. The obverses of these weights may be described as follows:—

1. A shield bearing three *fleurs-de-lys*, surmounted by a trefoiled crown of seven points. On each side of the shield a *fleur-de-lys*, surmounted by the letter A. No doubt a French crown. Weight, $30\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

2. The arms of Portugal. Weight, 64 grs.

3. A horse, besides which stands a man, flourishing a cross-hilted sword; on a garter which surrounds this are, at top, L88 (a heart) 1. Three equal-armed crosses are at each side, JHEL at bottom. Arms of Poland. Weight, 54 grs

4. A saint with nimbus, in girded robe, bearing in right hand a staff, surmounted by a cross bourdonnée; behind the left shoulder appears a Maltese cross, and the letters S. P., (St. Philip), one at each side of the figure. A Philip gulden of Brabant. Weight, $54\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

5 and 6. Alike, but different in weight. Under a niche of three canopies a lion *sejant*; beneath the lion appear certain oblong objects, like a pavement. Probably the golden lion of Flanders, and its half. Weights, $70\frac{1}{2}$ grs. and 34 grs. respectively.

7. Ancient galley. The letter H on the dexter side of the mast. The English rose-noble. 57 grs.

II. Three weights by a maker, whose stamp is a lion rampant, bearing a sheaf of arrows in the dexter paw—the arms of Holland. Between the hind legs the letter L. The whole within a wreath.

Obverses 1 and 2. An angel with nimbus, standing on a dragon, and piercing its mouth with a cross-tipped staff. The angel and half-angel. Weights, 86 grs. and 44 grs.

3. Oriental letters. Probably a Turkish ducat. Weight, 76 grs.

III. Three weights by a maker whose stamp is the letters G G ; from the dexter G a scallop shell, suspended by a knot. Date, 1619.

(1) A thistle crowned : I and R at the side of the crown. Weight, $34\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

(2) A galley. Same as No. 7 of Class 1. The English rose-noble. Weight, 58 grs.

(3) A quatrefoil, the internal points terminated by trefoils ; pellets in the external hollows ; in the quatrefoil a cross patonce. Weight, 57 grs. Probably a Portuguese coin.

IV. One weight, maker's stamp a dexter hand, the mark of Antwerp. On the dexter side H, surmounted by a skull. On the sinister E, surmounted by a harp. A three-pointed crown below. A wreath of bay in four divisions around it ; a small cross appears where the wreath is tied.

Obverse : A demi-king, sword in right hand, orb with cross in his left. Weight, 48 grs.

V. One weight, maker's stamp, a lion rampant, issuing from waves, with a scimitar in its paw. On either side the letter M, with date 1622, all within a wreath. The lower part seems to have been impressed by an oblong stamp, bearing letters NTIE.

Obverse : Two ragged staffs in saltire. In the upper compartment of the saltire a crown, in the lower a golden fleece depending from the centre. Arms of Burgundy. The "golden fleece" of Brabant. On dexter side, 16 ; and sinister, 05. Weight $47\frac{1}{2}$ grs.

J. G. WALLER, Esq. communicated a Memoir on the fate of Henry Brooke, tenth Lord Cobham, which will be published in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, December 13th, 1877.

JOHN EVANS, Esq. F.R.S., V.P. in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From E. Hailstone, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. Manchester and Thirlmere Water Scheme. Statement of the Case of the Thirlmere Defence Association. 8vo. Windermere and London, 1877.
2. Comic Almanacks exhibiting Yorkshire Dialects, as follows :—1. Bairnsla Folks (Leeds). 2. Howorth, Cowenhead, and Bogthorn (Keighley). 3. T' Nidderdill Comic Casket (Pateley Bridge). 4. Yorkshireman Comic Annual (Bradford). 5. The Original Illuminated Clock (Wakefield). 6. Saunterer's Satchel (Bradford). 7. The Back at Mooin (Brighouse), and 8. T' Leeds Loiners' (Leeds). All 8vo., 1878.

From the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres :—

Comptes Rendus des Séances de l' année 1877. Quatrième Série, Tome V. Bulletin de Juillet, Août, Septembre. 8vo. Paris, 1877.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—Archæologia Cambrensis. Fourth Series, No. 32, Vol. viii. October. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland :—The Journal, Vol. vii. No. 2. November. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Architectural and Archaeological Society for the County of Buckingham :—Records of Buckinghamshire. Vol. iv., No. 8. 8vo. Aylesbury, 1877.

From the Editor, M. Am. De Caix de Saint-Aymour :—Le Musée Archéologique. II^e volume. 3^e Livraison. 4to. Paris, 1877.

From the Numismatic Society :—The Numismatic Chronicle. Vol. xvii. New series. No 67. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Editor, Frederic Ouvry, Esq., P.S.A. :—The Passionate Shepheard. By Nicholas Breton. 4to. London, Privately Printed, 1877.

A Special Vote of Thanks was awarded to the President for his donation to the Library.

Notice was given of a ballot for the Election of Fellows on January 10th, 1878, and a list was read of the candidates to be balloted for.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Lincolnshire, exhibited and presented a Rubbing, and Miss Atkinson, of Brigg, exhibited and presented a Tracing, of a stone found during recent repairs in the Church of Blyborough near Kirton-in-Lindsey, Lincolnshire. The stone may either have been the lid of a coffin or the limb of a cross. The extreme height of the rubbing was, on the right 20 inches, and on the left 15 inches; the breadth 23 inches. The thickness of the slab was 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The centre of the stone was filled with a knotwork pattern, bordered at the right and left by a kind of stem with branches. The sides do not show marks of fracture; the ends do.

Mr. PEACOCK also exhibited sketches of two small Head-stones imbedded in the walls of the same church. Dimensions (fig. 1) 14 inches high, 9 in. diameter, (fig. 2) 14 in. by 10 in. Head-

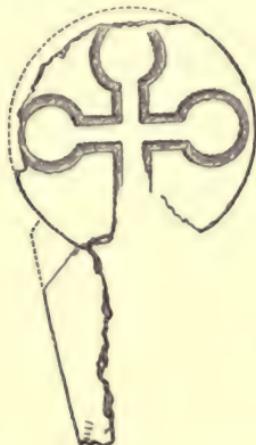


Fig. 1.

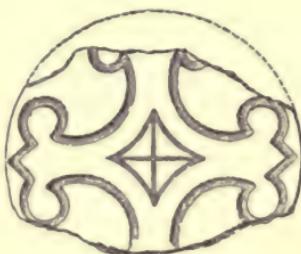


Fig. 2.

BLYBOROUGH HEADSTONES.

stones of this size are comparatively rare in that part of England. There are two preserved in Sutton church and one at Lincoln.

H. A. DILLON, Esq. F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of the owner, Viscount Dillon, Ditchley Park, Oxon., a manuscript volume of Prayers consisting of 119 leaves of vellum,* with sixteen illuminations, which he accompanied by the following remarks :—

“ This book, it is evident from the shield of arms and badges on the first page, was executed for Margaret Beaufort, the mother of Henry VII., after the year 1482, when she became the second wife of Thomas Lord Stanley, K.G. (afterwards Earl of Derby, 1485). The shield of arms displays France and England quarterly, within a bordure compony ar. and az. †—Beaufort.

The porteullis, a Beaufort badge, also appears thrice in fol. 1, and in fourteen instances in initial letters throughout the book.

The eagle’s jamb erased or, a Stanley badge, ‡ derived from the Latham family, appears in the initial letter, fol. 1, and in eleven other instances in the book, as well as on each clasp. In

* A leaf appears to have been torn out between folios 114 and 115.

† These arms are very singularly drawn; the crown or coronet rests upon the Royal arms, and the bordure of Beaufort surrounds it in a very clumsy manner, the upper part passing behind the crown. The crown or coronet over the arms is within the bordure, and not over all.

‡ As seen in carving of Warden’s stall at Manchester cathedral (Journ. British Arch. Assoc. vi. 25).

all cases in the initial letters, except on fol. 1, the badges have a background per pale, ar. and az. In fol. 1, it is per fess, probably to accommodate the outlines of the initial letter S.

The illuminations are sixteen in number, and may be described as follows :—

Fol. 5b. The Betrayal of our Lord ; f. 28b. Our Lord giving the Benediction ; f. 34b. Our Lord crowned with thorns, robed, and displaying the Stigmata ; f. 38b. The Holy Infant with orb, and seated ; f. 50. The Crucifixion ; the Blessed Virgin and St. John, one each side of the cross ; f. 65. The Resurrection ; f. 66b. The Annunciation ; f. 71b. A Pietà ; f. 76. A Pietà ; f. 80. The Nativity ; f. 81. The Assumption ; f. 83. The Mass of Saint Gregory ; f. 92. Christ bearing the Cross ; f. 97. The Holy Ghost ; f. 104b. The Ascension ; f. 117. The Host.

At the end of the book on fol. 118b are two lines with a paragraph—

Aiudando me deos
Mai morte muterà mia mente,

written in a large clear hand, and on fol. 119 are the following verses and date—

Anno Dñi 1573.

The owner of this booke defende
from hurte o Lorde of those
That seeme in shewe to be a frende
and in there harts bee mortall foes.
For thou art still poore *Daniels* Lorde
and *Jonas* plaints thou doste embrace
Defend, restore, wth sweete accorde
The beames of thie brighte shininge face.

The clasps, which are apparently silver-gilt, bear on one side the Stanley badge, and on the other a two-headed eagle dis-



BEAUFORT BOOK-CLASP. (Full size.)

played, probably that of the House of Lancaster. On the centre of each clasp are the letters E and M, joined by a knot ; possibly

indicating that the book was a present from Elizabeth of York. (See woodcut.)

The velvet cover is of modern date, and is made out of a robe worn at the coronation of James II.

The illuminations are not of a very high order, but the borders seem better executed. They consist chiefly of irregular compartments with foliage in gold on various coloured grounds, but in a few instances flowers and fruit occur on gold grounds. Among the flowers, the daisy (Marguerite) and the red rose (not heraldic) each occur three times; the other flowers are the pansy, strawberry, sweet pea, &c.

The following headings, rubrics, &c., are all in red, and give a good idea of the contents of this curious and interesting volume* :—

1. Sanctus Augustinus doctor ecclesie hanc oracionem fecit, et rogauit dominum Ihesum X̄pm ut si quis eam cotidie dixerit uel super se portauerit quod nullus inimicus sibi nocere poterit, nec illo die igne nec aqua nec ueneno mortifero peribit. Et si quid justum pecierit impetrabit. Et eodem die quo eam dixerit morte subitanea non morietur. Et si eodem die anima ejus egressa fuerit de corpore in infernum non intrabit.

3b. Inuenitur in libro beati Bernerdi [sic] quod diabolus dixit ei octo uersus psalterii quos qui diceret devote omni die anima ejus saluaretur ab eterna dampnacione.†

- 5b. Oracio de passione X̄pi.
- 6b. Deuota oracio de sanctissimo nomine Ihesu.
- 8. Alia oracio de nomine Ihesu.
- 11b. Oracio de nomine Ihesu.
- 15. Alia oracio de nomine Ihesu.
- 19. Alia oracio de nomine Ihesu.
- 21. Deuota oracio de nominibus Ihesu.
- 28. Hic sequitur ualde deuota oracio de nomine Ihesu.
- 29b. Alia oracio deuota de passio[ne] X̄pi.
- 31b. Oracio de nomine Ihu.
- 34. Deuota oracio de passione Cristi.
- 35. Alia oracio.
- 36b. Qui istam oracionem sequentem in honore domini nostri Ihesu x' semel in die dixerit nunquam morte subita morietur.
- 37. Oracio sancti Augustini quam cotidie dicebat ante missam suam.
- 38b. Sequitur oracio sancti Bernardi deuota: de nomine Ihesu.

* They are here printed with the contractions extended, excepting in a few doubtful cases.

† An account of the legend of St. Bernard here referred to will be found in the Percy Society, vol. vii. p. 51.

41. Oracio de passione Xpi.

On folio 43 and the next thirteen pages are a number of rubrics and charm-like prayers which are so curious that it may be well to print them entire.

43. Saint Leon le heveque* de Rome fist ceste lettre et dit qui le lira ja le jour de male morte ne morra. Et si homine ou femme soit malades pende cest lettre entour leur col et il gariront. Et qui le port siur lui ja naura doute de mauais esprit par jour ne par nuit.

Messyas + Sother + Emanuel + Sabaoth + Adonay + Panton + Craton + Ysus + Primogenitus + Mediator + Rex + Alpha + Et Oo + Omousyon + Saluator + Vita + Via + Sapiencia + Virtus + Ego sum + Qui sum + Agnus + Ouis + Vitulus + Aries + Serpens + Leo + Vermis + Rex + Christus + Pater + Filius + Et Spiritius Sanctus. Amen.

44. Le sont les noms que nre signetur [sic] pur saner plaies et pour femines qui trauollient denfant ou pour soit en peine ou de eawe ou de feu.

Adonay + Flos + Sabaoth + Omnipotens + Miserator + Et misericors + Trinus + Redemptor + Unus + Trinitas + Unitas + Eloy + Vach' + Sabaoth + Adonay + Amator + Xps + Ihc + Theon + Leon + Messyas + Tetragramaton + Assistant michi famulo Tuo N. hoc breue super se portanti duodecim Apostoli domini nostri Jhesu Xpi quorum nomina sunt hec, Petrus Paulus Andreas Jacobus Johannes Thomas Jacobus et Philippus Bartholomeus Matheus Symon Taddeus Mathias Barnabas, et quatuor Evangeliste quorum nomina sunt hec Marchus Matheus Lucas Johannes hec me defendant ab omnibus insidiis diaboli maligni et malignorum spiritum et a morbo febrium et ab omni specie earundem. Amen.

Et dicitur v. Paternoster et v. Ave Maria.

45b. In honore passionis Xpi. Et compassionis beate marie uirginis pro filio suo domino nostro Ihesu Xpo. Sanctus Leo Episcopus † scripsit ista nomina que angelus domini portauit et dixit quod si quis istud breue respexerit vel super se portauerit illo die non timebit inimicos nec subitaneam mortem, neque ignem neque aquam timebit neque febres vel aliquid dampnum in corpore suo pacietur. Et si in aliqua infirmitate ceciderit illo die sine confessione non morietur, et hoc probatum est.

+ Domine + Deus + Unigenitus + Pater + Creator + Cristus.
+ Bonus + Satisfaciens + Letuel + Adonay + Eleyson + Ymas + Emanuel + Agyos + Yskyros + Otheos + Hely + Hely + Lamazabatani + Jhesus + Nazarenus + Rex iudeorum + Fili dei miserere mei + N. famuli tui + Marcus + Matheus

* "Pape" erased.

† "Papa" erased.

+ Lucas + Johannes + Ego sum + Alpha et oo + Primus et novissimus + Finis qui fui ante principium mundi et ero in seculum seculi et non est qui de manu tua possit eruere + Ihesus autem transiens per medium illorum ibat + Cristus vivat + Cristus regnat + Cristus imperat + Cristus imperare dignetur me esse triumphatorem omnium inimicorum et aduersariorum meorum. Fiant immobiles quasi lapis donec pertranseat populus tuus iste quem possedisti. Irruat super eos formido et pauor in magnitudine brachii tui + Hya + Fera + Et sta + In gladio aut in quolibet genere ferri cum timore + Et amore + In honore et uirtute + Patris + Et filii + Et spiritus sancti + Amen.

47b. Quicunque super se portauerit uel in die legerit uel respxerit et similiter in fronte signauerit in quoconque die hoc facit non peribit in aqua nec in igne nec gladio nec hasta nec in aliquo loco ubi secum habuerit. Et si mulier pregnans super se habuerit in partu mulieris infans a morte liberabitur.

Domine deus sicut scis et sicut uis miserere michi N. famulo tuo et euicunque super se hoc breue portanti. Amen. + Trinitas sancta + Agyos + Otheos + Sother + Messyas + Sabaoth + Emanuel + Adonay + Athanatos + Panton + Craton + Ysus + Eloy + Kyrion + Homo + usyon + Alpha + et oo + Primo-genitus + Principium + Finis + Via + Veritas + Vita + Sapiencia + Virtus + Paraclitus + Agnus + Ouis + Vitulus + Aries + Leo + Serpens + Vermid + Os + Splendor + Sol gloria + Lux + Et ymago + Immortalis + Panis + Sponsus + Flos + Fons + Vitis + Janua + Petra + Lapis + Omnipotens + Creator + Eternus + Primus + Nouissimus + Summum bonum. Amen

49. Quicumque hanc oracionem cotidie deuote dixerit diabolus ei nocere non potest, nec ullus homo ei impedire potest. Et quiquid a Deo juste pecierit dabitur ei. Et quando anima eius egressa fuerit de corpore liberabitur ab inferno.

O erux gloria. O crux admiranda. O lignum preciosum. O admirabile signum, per quod diabolus est victus, et mundus christi sanguine redemptus, que sola fuisti mater christi et redemptoris. O lignum dulces clausos dulce pondus sustinens que digna fuisti portare presium huius seculi. Crux domini sit tecum. Crux sicut vidi. Crux sit salus. Crux sicut ripa. Crux mihi prodest protector et adiutorium in presenti et in futuro et in secula seculorum. Amen.

50. Oracio ante crucem dicenda.

57. Oracio uenerabilis Bede presbiteri de septem verbis Xpi in cruce pendentis quam oracionem quicumque cotidie deuote dixerit flexis genibus, nec diabolus nec malus homo ei nocere poterit nec in fine morietur inconfessus. Et per triginta dies ante obitum suum videbit gloriosam uirginem Mariam in auxilium sibi preparatam. Ista oracio bona et deuota dicenda est de sancta cruce

cum magna deuocione sicut in sequenti pluribus bene patebit in folio sequenti. Seilicet oracio.

62. Ante percepcionem corporis Xpi.
 65. Oracio ad redemptorem nostrum.
 66b. Deuota oracio de sancta Maria.
 71b. Deuota oracio de sancta Maria.
 76. Oracio de s. Maria.
 79b. Hic sequitur oracio deuota de sancta Maria virgine.
 81. Alia oracio de sancta Maria.
 82. Oracio de angelica salutacione ad Mariam virginem.
 86. Alia oracio.
 90. It is to be understand that ther ben thre maners of saulters. The first is called Dauid saulter whych conteyneth theys fifty psalmes. The secund is callyd the sauter of our Lady conteynyng thryse fyfty Avees. The thyrd is called the Sauter of Ihesu, Or the inuocation of Ihesu, conteynyng fyftene princypal peticions, wyth x tymes repeted make also thrise fyfty. In the whych sauter and invocacion is the gloryous name of our Sauyour Ihesu called thre hunderd and four score tymes. Whoso vseth to say it, trust they vereley, they shal fynde therby specyal helpe to resist temptation. And haue encrece of grace and uertue by the synguler help of Ihesu. Of thys blessed name saynte petur in the actes of the apostoles : Ther is non other name under heuen geuen to men in the whych it behouyth us to be saued. And our Sauyour saythe in the gospell off sante Johan that we shuld make our peticions in hys name. Which is the mediator of our saluacion. Whous gloriouse vision and most amorous fruycion in the celestyal glorie shall be our perpetual ioye and incomprehensible consolacyon.

92. Ihesu, Ihesu, Ihesu mercy. Saye thys forsayd lyne x times. And soo at the begynnyng of euery peticyon folowyng.

[Then follow the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, petitions of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd parts.

114b. To suche as have none oportunitie to saye the
 [the rest wanting.]

117. Another deuout prayer of ye Holy Trinite."

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., F.S.A., made the following further remarks on the Manuscript exhibited by Mr. Dillon.

"Upon these notes of Mr. Dillon, though knowing very little of manuscripts, I should venture to remark that I think the book has been written in England. I think it exceedingly unlikely that the English Prayers (which I have examined) would have been so correctly written in any other country, and this would also account for the mistakes the scribe makes when he finds himself writing French. Even in Latin there are mistakes, as

ñ is often substituted for u. If this be so, then the book is one of great interest in itself. It is one of those which formed the first link in the chain of Books of Prayers for which the Tudors were celebrated.

This book is a small manual of private devotions and instructions for prayer—including a preparation for the Holy Communion. These, which consist in the main of prayers to Our Lord Jesus Christ, are exceedingly good. They purport, as you will have heard from the list given by Mr. Dillon, in several instances to be written by ancient authors. Then follow the extraordinary prescriptions, if I might so call them, to which I shall presently refer, and then divers prayers to the Blessed Virgin. These are all in Latin. The bulk of the residue of the book, from f. 90 onwards, is in English.

The Rubric, which seems to me to govern the last 26 pages, is that which Mr. Dillon has given in extenso from f. 90.

You will observe it stated that the third Psalter is called the Psalter of Jesu, containing fifteen principal petitions, and these fifteen occupy to the end of the book; and they remind one of the fifteen O's which were "printed by command of the Princess Elizabeth, and also of the Princess Margaret, mother of our Sovereign Lord the King." These fifteen O's, although all prayers to our Lord, are not the same as those in the manuscript, although, as is not unnatural, the same train of thought runs through them.

There is nothing in the book to fix the date of it. I do not think the St. Leo the Pope mentioned has any reference to any existing Pope, but simply to some old prescription of Pope Leo.

The prescriptions themselves are the oddest mixture that it is possible to conceive, as will be seen by those that follow the Rubric quoted by Mr. Dillon, from fol. 43. (See *antè*, pp. 302, 303.)

The words "Panton Craton," I presume, mean the Greek word for the Almighty. There are some traces of the Trisagion Hymn, which has however got wofully mutilated and transposed. I believe that a portion of the Trisagion Hymn is used in the Latin Church upon Good Friday; it certainly was used in England.

This gives a curious insight into the state of mind of the Lady Margaret, a woman of educated and advanced views, and one of the principal promoters in printing the prayers by Caxton in English: and yet this woman apparently believed that the Pope could provide a spell out of these collections of words—which must to her have been, in some measure at all events, unintelligible—against all sorts of visitations of God. But these charms were so much in use that they were most difficult to eradicate, and they form one of the various articles inquired after by the

Bishops after the Reformation. Even in the commencement of this century they were not eradicated ; and this reminds me of a curious transaction which took place shortly before my birth. My grandfather, Mr. James Freshfield, was the solicitor to the Bank of England, and a Welshman, a schoolmaster, was apprehended and tried, and sentenced to death for forgery. Among his papers was found a charm which he wore, and by means of which he hoped to escape detection. It is on leather, and I exhibit it for the inspection of the Society.

In conclusion I would say some words as to the chain of Books of Prayer of which this forms an important link. I have already mentioned Caxton's printed books. The next reign saw the selections of prayers in the two royal primers.

In addition to the private devotions in the Book of Common Prayer published in Queen Elizabeth's reign, she issued her own well-known books of private devotion in English and Latin.

The Stuarts seem not to have been so fond of them, for, although the private prayers still remained in the English Prayer Book as left by Queen Elizabeth, in the Scotch Office King Charles had them struck out even after the book was in type."

The Right Reverend G. R. MACKARNESS, F.S.A., Lord Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, exhibited a small Manuscript of Greek hymns and music of 416 pp. (the last nine blank), the property of Colin Campbell, Esq. of Stonefield, Argyllshire, and in illustration of this volume another Greek manuscript was laid upon the table, which had been presented to the Society as far back as September 5th, 1745, and is numbered 48 in the Society's catalogue. On these two manuscripts EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following paper :—

"The Secretary has asked me to say a few words upon the subject of the small manuscript which has been exhibited by Mr. Colin Campbell, and at the same time he has suggested that it might with advantage be compared with another and larger manuscript the property of the Society. I myself have also brought another Greek book called "Anastasimatarion," but this is modern, and was printed at the Patriarchal Press in Constantinople in 1865.

All three books are for the use of a chanter or Protopsaltes in the Greek Church, but they are for different objects, and of very different merit. In order to give some explanation of the books, it will be necessary to say something about the music and arrangements for singing in a Greek church. On each side of the choir, and just outside the Ikonostasis, is an inclosed space for the singers, consisting of a high seat with lecterns in front of

it, surrounded by an inclosure. The singers consist of five boys and a man on each side. The principal singer stands at the south side and is called the Protopsaltes; he wears a priest's dress, except that instead of a hat he wears generally a red cap. The principal singer on the north side is called in some churches Domesticus and in some Lampadarios. In the Great Church, in addition to the Protopsaltes, there were two Domestici, called the 1st and 2nd. The two sides of the choir answer each other, and when a hymn is not of such a nature that an answer is required the verse is repeated by the opposite side.

A very large portion of the Greek service consists of psalms and hymns; these are invariably sung, and bear different names according to the times at which they are sung.

With regard to the music, this has been treated of by various writers—German, French, and Greek. I am not aware that any book has been written upon the subject in England, except so far as Mr. Mason Neale in his introduction to the Eastern Church has touched upon it, and as I am no musician I cannot pretend to give more than the very barest idea of it.

I would refer those who wish to study the matter further to the work of Mr. Bourgault Ducondray, “*Etudes sur la Musique Ecclésiastique Grecque*,” and to that of Messrs. Christ and Paraniakas, “*Anthologia Greca Carminum Christianorum*.”

The Greek ecclesiastical music is founded on eight tones, four of which are originals and four derivative from the corresponding first four originals, thus :

<i>Original.</i>	<i>Derivative.</i>
The first tone, $\hat{\eta}\chi\sigma\delta\acute{a}$ ($\pi\rho\hat{\omega}\tau\sigma$)	The first plagal tone, $\hat{\eta}\chi\sigma\pi\lambda\acute{a}gi\sigma\delta\acute{a}$ ($\pi\rho\hat{\omega}\tau\sigma$)
The second tone, $\hat{\eta}\chi\sigma\beta'$ ($\delta\varepsilon\acute{u}\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma$)	The second plagal tone, $\hat{\eta}\chi\sigma\pi\lambda\acute{a}gi\sigma\beta'$ ($\delta\varepsilon\acute{u}\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma$)
The third tone, $\hat{\eta}\chi\sigma\gamma'$ ($\tau\rho\acute{i}\tau\sigma$)	The grave tone, $\hat{\eta}\chi\sigma\beta\alpha\rho\acute{u}\sigma$
The fourth tone, $\hat{\eta}\chi\sigma\delta'$ ($\tau\acute{e}\tau\alpha\rho\tau\sigma$)	The fourth plagal tone, $\hat{\eta}\chi\sigma\pi\lambda\acute{a}gi\sigma\delta'$ ($\tau\acute{e}\tau\alpha\rho\tau\sigma$).

All the chants are formed upon variations of one or other of these tones.

There are certain well-known hymns which have appertaining to them particular chants to which they are sung, so you will find that every canon or collection of hymns has in the rubric, first the description of the tone, and second the name of the hymn whose measure and chant the canon follows.

There has always been a great discussion as to whence these tones were derived. The Byzantine ecclesiastical writers, deducing everything from ancient Greek art gave names to them

appropriate to such deduction. Unfortunately it is known that these tones have changed names from time to time. According to the present acceptation the names are as follows:—

The first tone is called "dorius," the second tone is called "phrygian," the third tone is called "lydius," the fourth tone is called "mixolydian." The first plagal tone is called "hypodorus," the second plagal tone is called "hypophrygian," the grave tone is called "hypolydian," and the fourth plagal tone is called "hypomixolydian."

It is more likely that the tunes are of a Jewish origin, although they may have been influenced by the Heathen music.

There are ten phthongæ or notes, of which five belong to the ascending scale and four to the descending scale, and a tenth, which is called isos, the word meaning equal.

These notes or phthongæ are divided into an indefinite number of subdivisions of notes; and here my music fails me, but it will be easily understood that as all music is vocal, and instrumental music is unknown, the number of subdivisions is absolutely indefinite. There is another consideration. The Greeks, with the exception I shall mention presently, always sing in unison. What Greek harmony would sound to Western ears I cannot say; whenever it has been harmonized it has been adapted to our harmonic scale; but I believe that if the Greeks ever establish their own harmony we shall find it entirely different to ours, and to our ears a discord, and then we shall discover that their scale and ours are different.

The five boys on either side of the choir, when a hymn is chanted, sing upon the dominant note, the isos, in a monotone, and the Protopsaltes or Domesticus on either side sings the chant, adding such variations as he pleases, but always bringing out the tone; sometimes these variations are written and sometimes he invents them. It is impossible to give an idea of the effect of this sound, but any person who is acquainted with Eastern music will know that it is all of a plaintive, melancholy description, and in a minor key, and very pretty. The Greek Church music, also, would be pretty, but that some early ecclesiastical writer prescribed that the service should be performed in a clear voice, "*λαμπρὰ φωνὴ*." Some fiend then prompted the Greek priests to consider that clearness consists in singing through the nose, and from that day to this, from Corfu to Trebisond, you hear nothing else. From this you will gather how horrible is the noise produced by five boys screaming one note (the isos) through their noses, and the Protopsaltes performing variations through his. And so it has come to pass that the Greek service is unintelligible and repulsive to any European, and particularly to an English visitor, and the real beauty, both

of the words and of the music, is lost sight of in this detestable rendering.

Having made this short prelude, I will describe the books.

And first the book exhibited by the Bishop of Argyll. This is a pretty little manuscript on paper. It commences with a rubric, saying that, "by God's help this is the beginning of a description of the notes, and of the musical art, and of the scales, &c." It then says "that the beginning and middle and end of all things is the isos." It says that it is called toneless, not that it has no sound, but it is what is called monotone. A description is then given of the other different notes in figures and writing.

The writer then gives the names of the different tones as I have described them, and the metrical value of the notes and scales. He then draws a tree, apparently showing the musical system in the form of leaves.

An unfinished calendar of the contents of the book follows, and then the contents begin. These consist of hymns, at first arranged according to the different tones, but afterwards in a miscellaneous fashion.

The first rubric will give an idea of the others. *Αρχὴ σὺν Θεῷ ἀγίῳ τῶν κεκραγαριών σύν τοῖς Δοξαπατρίοις Ἡχοῖς α'.* Translated into English it reads thus, "This is the commencement by the aid of the Holy God of the hymns called Kekragaria with their Gloria Patri. The first tone"—These Kekragaria consist of verses from the 140th psalm, commencing "I cried unto thee, O Lord, hear me," and are used in the evening service.

In this manuscript these hymns are repeated eight times, being adapted to each of the eight tones, and occupy the first sixty-two pages. There is a rubric to each of the other seven tones similar to that above set out, only changing the number.

Then follow the hymns used at the morning service called the Eothina, and after these follow different versions of the Gloria Patri and the Trisagion and Cherubic Hymn. Next follow hymns applicable to different seasons in the Greek Church, with an appropriate rubric to each hymn describing the tone to which it is to be sung.

The book is not in any sense of the word a service book, but is rather a miscellaneous collection of hymns arranged with their music.

With regard to the date of it, I was prepared to have said it was written in the course of the last century, but upon looking through it I see there is an arrangement of the Gloria in Excelsis made by Germanus, Bishop of New Patras. If, as I am told upon competent ecclesiastical authority, this is the same Germanus who unfurled the standard of independence in the war

with Turkey which freed Greece, the book must be quite modern and not more than fifty years old.

There are some indications to show that it was a private collection, in a great measure written by a priest of the name of Balasias. It is difficult to fix the place of its origin, but I should think it was either Patras or the Ionian Islands.

The manuscript belonging to the Society is a much more important work. This is a genuine book of a Byzantine Protopsaltes. It is written on paper, and has some characteristic Byzantine decoration in the writing. The rubrics, which are in red ink, and in many parts much faded, are written with such very curt abbreviations that in many cases, although any one familiar with the service can tell what is meant, it is not possible to be sure of the exact words. The book commences with the beautiful Byzantine monogram, the Cross, with the inscription "Jesus

IC XC
NI KA

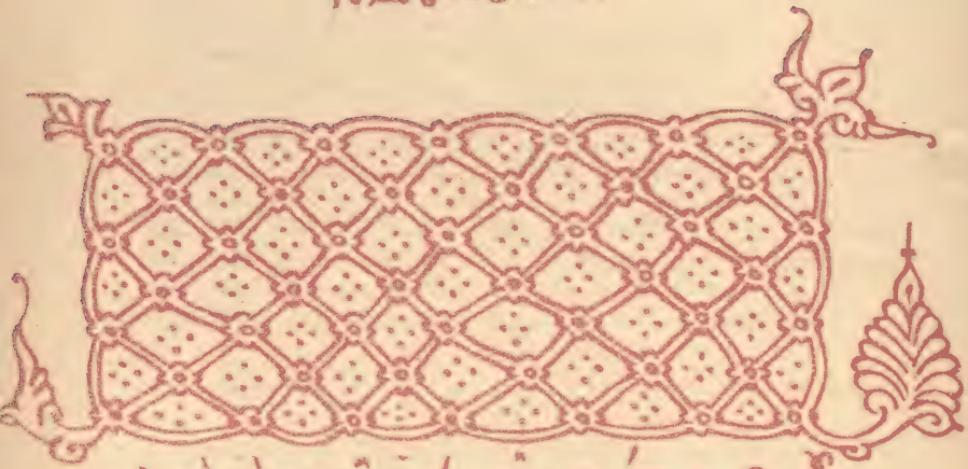
Christ conquers," so well-known as being impressed on the Holy Lamb. It then proceeds, like the small manuscript, with a description of the different tones and notes, and it gives a very great many exercises at length. Next to this follow some hymns called Prokeimena, and then the Kekragaria to their various tunes.

The manuscript then proceeds at page 60 with the Evening Service. The decoration here is so characteristic of the book and period that I have with permission had a fac-simile made of it.* A translation of the contents of the page is as follows. At the head are the words "Jesu my help," and then, written with true Byzantine abbreviations, the following, "This is the commencement by the assistance of the Holy God of the Great Evensong." "We commence this service slowly and in a low tone, and with all meekness, according to the order of the Church at Jerusalem." "The first domesticus then says this lychnico" (that being the name of the first psalm at Evensong) "to the fourth plagal tone," "O come let us worship and fall down."

It gives, with full directions, those portions of the evening service which would be sung by the Protopsaltes, and in it are included the prooemiae Psalm, the 104th, the psalm Polyeleos, Psalms 135 and 136, and the Amomos, the 119th psalm as we call it, which is the 118th in the Greek version. Then at page 207 commences the Protopsaltes part of the liturgy, arranged in the most perplexing manner, because it has to be suited both to that

* For this and the other illustrations of this paper the Society is indebted to the liberality of its author.

ΙΩΑΝΝΗΣ ΑΓΓΕΛΟΣ:



ΤΑΧΥΝΟΓΑΪΘΕΑΓΓΕΛΙ

ἄρχοντεσθαι τοιαύτην λόγον, ἀφα

καί οὐ μετ' αὐτοῦ πάντας, καθώδιατά τε,

διέπολον πάντας, τούτοις τούτοις οὐδὲν

πάντας πάντας, πάντας πάντας, πάντας πάντας

of St. Chrysostom and St. Basil. This portion of the book is exceedingly interesting and important, because from it one is able to gather the date of the manuscript.

In the commencement of the liturgy, as probably you are aware, it was the custom during the existence of the Byzantine empire to pray for long life to the Emperor and Empress, and also the Ecumenical Patriarch for the time being. In consequence, you find at page 209 directions given for singing the "Prayer for Long Life." It was sung thus: first the priests inside the ikonostasis sang, and then the choir outside repeated the prayer. In the particular case it is "Long life to John Paleologus, the pious King and Emperor of the Romans, and Mary his pious Empress." "Long life to Joseph the Most Holy and Ecumenical Patriarch." The accompanying page of the manuscript in fac-simile contains these prayers. These three names enable us to fix the date of the book. There were two emperors of the family of Paleologus of the name of John. The first lived in the year 1347, but his wife was named Helen. The last Christian emperor but one was also named John, in whose reign it was, and in the year 1438, that the false union took place between the Greek and Latin Churches at Florence. This John married three wives, the first Anna, the second Sophia, and the third the one in question, Mary. He married Mary in the year 1427. As I said before, the false union with the Latin Church took place in the year 1438. Joseph the Patriarch died in Italy before the union in the year 1437, a very old man, so that we can fix the date of this book to be between the years 1427 and 1437. And it is fortunate we can do it, for there is no other means of fixing it.

We have therefore now before us an exceedingly interesting service-book written for practical use by a chief singer, most probably in Constantinople. Interesting in itself, it is also interesting as it gives the most minute descriptions both as to the singing and as to the method of performing the service. Besides the liturgy, the manuscript contains hymns for different services, morning and evening, and ends with a canon of Leo the Philosopher. I give one rubric, from page 268, to show the nature of the contractions.

Χέρον Ψαλλομένου Τῇ . αγ . κα . με . Ε . ποιημ . Τού . ηθικ . λεγ . κοινων . Τοῦ δεῖπνου σου τοῦ μυστικοῦ.

This means that "when the Cherubic Hymn is finished, on the Holy and Great Thursday, the following moral hymn applicable to the Holy Communion, called 'Κοινωνικὸν', is said. 'Of mystical supper make me partaker.'"

This hymn, together with the Cherubic Hymn, was introduced into the service in the time of Justin the Second,

I should think that the book retains the original binding, but it has been re-arranged since it came into Latin hands, because I see that in the commencement the scribe has added a service for Lady Day, but by some accident it has been transposed in the binding. One thing is clear, viz., that the boards are ancient, and that the binding has only been re-arranged, because upon them will be seen some of the musical notes. In searching for the date I tried to decipher the writings at the end, to see if there was any subsidiary date there. Most of the writings are mere names, but one inscription is, as I understand—for I cannot decipher it perfectly—a receipt for making a sweetmeat called Halva, made of oil and susame seed. The singer probably found that this was useful for his voice. I have said that the manuscript is written on paper. I give a fac-simile of the watermark.



PAPER-MARK OF GREEK MANUSCRIPT.

I do not know if the Greeks made paper; I should rather expect they imported it from Italy. Some of the Fellows may identify the mark.

My own printed book I exhibit, because it can be handed round, and the Fellows will see the form of the notes and the manner in which the tones are indicated. It more nearly resembles the first Manuscript, but, instead of being a private collection, it is for general use."

Thanks were returned for these Communications.

Thursday, January 10th, 1878.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From D. G. Cary Elwes, Esq. F.S.A.:—A History of the Castles, Mansions, and Manors of Western Sussex. By D. G. Cary Elwes, F.S.A., assisted by the Rev. Charles J. Robinson, M.A. To be completed in three parts. Part 2. 4to. London and Lewes, 1877.

- From the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland :—The Archaeological Journal. Vol. xxxiv. No. 133. 8vo. London, 1877.
- From the Society for Nassau Antiquity and Historical Inquiry :—
 1. Annalen. Vierzehnter Band. Heft i. 8vo. Wiesbaden, 1875.
 2. Zur Geschichte des Römischen Wiesbadens. IV. Von Dr. K. Reuter. 8vo. Wiesbaden, 1877.
- From the Camden Society :—A Chronicle of England during the reigns of the Tudors, from A.D. 1485 to 1559. By Charles Wriothesley, Windsor Herald. Edited by W. D. Hamilton, F.S.A. Vol. ii. Publications, New Series, xx. 4to. London, 1877.
- From the Architectural, Archaeological, and Historic Society for the county of Chester :—Their Journal. Double Part x. and xi. 8vo. Chester, 1876.
- From Dr. Leemans, Hon. F.S.A. :—Het Rijks Museum van Ondheden en Het Rijks Ethnographisch Museum te Leiden, gedurende het jaar 1876. 8vo.
- From the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Hon. F.S.A. :—Peabody Education Fund. Proceedings at the Annual Meeting, 3 October, 1877. 8vo. Cambridge, 1877.
- From the Editor :—The Athenaeum. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1877.
- From the Editor, George Godwin, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A. :—The Builder. Vol. xxxv. Fol. London, 1877.
- From the Proprietor, J. S. Virtue, Esq. :—The Art Journal. Vol. xvi. (N.S.) 4to. London, 1877.
- From the Editor, J. Doran, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A. :—Notes and Queries. Vols. vii. and viii. 5th S. 4to. London, 1877.
- From the Society of Arts :—Their Journal. 8vo. London, 1877.
- From the Photographic Society :—The Photographic Journal. 8vo. London, 1877.
- From Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department :—
 1. By the Queen. A Proclamation publishing and declaring that the Parliament be further prorogued to the 17th January, 1878. Given at Windsor, 12th December, 1877. In the 41st year of Our Reign.
 2. By the Queen. A Proclamation publishing and declaring that the Parliament shall on the said 17th of January, 1878, assemble. Given at Windsor, 22nd December, 1877. In the 41st year of Our Reign. Broadsheet Folio. Two copies.
- From the Author :—Canon or Prebendary. A Plea for the non-residentiary members of Cathedral Chapters. By the Rev. Canon W. H. Jones, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of Bradford-on-Avon. 8vo. Bath, 1877.
- From the Editor :—The Church Builder. No. 65. January. 8vo. London, 1878.
- From the Editor, Walter Rye, Esq. :—
 1. An Account of the Family of Ryē. Privately Printed. 8vo. London, 1876.
 2. The Norfolk Antiquarian Miscellany. Parts 1 and 2. 8vo. Norwich, 1873-7.
- From the Art Union of London :—Report of the Council, with List of Members. 8vo. London, 1877.
- From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire :—Transactions. 29th Session. Third Series. Vol. v. 8vo. Liverpool, 1877.
- From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—Sessional Papers 1877-78. Nos. 3 and 4. 4to. London, 1878.
- From the Author, Edward C. Robins, F.R.I.B.A. :—Report of the retiring Swan Warden of the Dyers' Company for the year 1877. 4to. London, 1877.
- From the British Archaeological Association :—The Journal. Vol. xxxiii. Part iv. 8vo. London, 1877.

In accordance with the provisions of the Statutes (Chap. iii. Sec. 3) a list of the names of those Fellows who on the 31st December, 1877, were in arrear of their Subscription, was ordered to be suspended.

G. G. ADAMS, Esq., F.S.A., by the kind permission of the Most Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, presented a bronze copy of the Medal struck by the Government of India to commemorate the occasion of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria assuming the title of Empress of India. This medal had been designed by the Donor.

This being an evening appointed for the Ballot, no papers were read.

The Ballot opened at 8.45 p.m. and closed at 9.30 p.m., when the following Candidates were declared to be duly elected :—

Rev. Thomas Fitz Arthur Torin Ravenshaw.
 Rev. John Henry Chapman.
 Robert Philips Greg, Esq.
 Thomas W. Usherwood Robinson, Esq.
 Edward Howley Palmer, Esq.
 James Fawckner Nicholls, Esq.
 Walter Kidman Foster, Esq.
 Edward Henry Sieveking, Esq., M.D.
 John Towne Danson, Esq.
 William Jackson, Esq.

And as Honorary Fellow :—

Professor Adolf Michaelis.

Thursday, January 17th, 1878.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors .—

From the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland :—The Journal. New Series. Vol. x. Part i. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society :—The New-England Historical and Genealogical Register. No. 125. Vol. xxxii. January. 8vo. Boston, 1878.

From Dr. Ferdinand Keller, Hon. F.S.A.:—Die Wandgemälde im bischöflichen Palast zu Chur mit den Darstellungen der Holbeinischen Todesbilder. Von F. Salomon Vögelin. 4to. Zürich, 1878.

From William Chappell, Esq.:—

1. His Majesties Reasons for with-drawing Himself from Rochester. Writ with His own Hand, and Ordered by Him to be Published. Rochester, December 22, 1688. Broadside.
2. His Majesties gracious Declaration to all His Loving Subjects for Liberty of Conscience. 27th April, 1688. Folio. 4 pages.

Robert Philip Greg, Esq., and Edward Henry Sieveking, Esq., M.D., were admitted Fellows.

EVERARD GREEN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented a Rubbing of some brass plates preserved in the church of Walton-on-Thames, in memory of John Selwyn, underkeeper of the park at Oatlands in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A full account of this brass will be found in the Antiquarian Repertory, vol. i. p. 1 (second edition).

H. A. DIBBIN, Esq., exhibited and presented a chromo-lithograph of a Roman Pavement at Medbourn, in Leicestershire, an account of which was laid before the Society in April 1877 (see *antè*, p. 196).

JOSEPH SIDEBOTHAM, Esq., exhibited two photographs of a Roman Bridge at the Rochers Rouges, near Mentone—or, as it must now be called, Menton—a third, of the remains of a viaduct at Cap Martin, near the same, and a fourth showing the Roman Amphitheatre at Ventimiglia. Mentone, as we know, was in the Alpes Maritimæ, at no great distance from the Portus Herculis Monœci, the modern Monaco. A description of the antiquities there and in the immediate vicinity will be found in M. Henri de Longpérier's *L'Hiver à Menton*.

SAMUEL WOOD, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a copper ring, gilt, found at Wroxeter, in which was set an antique gem representing Cupid, and a mask on legs, or else another Cupid with its head buried in a mask. This was a very interesting specimen of the gryllus type of gem.

G. S. ROOTS, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited three Matrices of Seals, which may be thus described.

1. A silver matrix with open-worked handle about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, bearing the following coat. A bend between two stars in chief, and a fish bendwise in base. Ensigned with a barred helmet mantled. Crest, two wings, charged with one star. Legend, S. JOHANNES PAULUS SWITTERUS. Engraved on the

back I. P. S. 1692. An excellent specimen of German seal engraving of the seventeenth century.

2. A silver matrix, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, with open-worked handle, bearing the following arms:—Quarterly, 1 and 4, Or, a chevron vair or else counter compony; 2 and 3, Azure, six fleurs-de-lis. Ensigned with a full-faced barred helmet, mantled. Crest, out of a ducal coronet a bull's head and shoulders affronté.

Legend, SIG : PRÆNOB : DOMINI : JOHIS : HEEREMAN : TOPARE : DE : LISSE : RUMPT.

Rietstap, *Armorial Général*, gives the coat of the first and fourth quarters, as D'or, au chevron losangé d'argent et de gueules de deux tires, with the same crest, and assigns it to Heereman de Zuydwyk, Rhenish Provinces. (Knights, July 17, 1658, created Barons 5 November, 1845.)

There are two places named Lissa, one in Prussian Silesia near Breslau, the other in Prussian Poland. The second of these is probably the place of which the owner of the seal was governor.

3. Silver matrix, circular, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch diameter, with a large bow connecting the side with the centre of the back, one quarter of an inch thick, and from its weight probably filled up with lead. This matrix, Mr. Franks observes, bears considerable resemblance to one now in the British Museum, ascribed to the Austin Hermits of Ballinasloe in Ireland, the authenticity of which is doubted.*

The subject is St. Peter seated, holding the keys.

Legend: ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟC ΕΛΕW ΘΕΟV ΠΑΤΡΙΑΡΧΗC THC ΜΕΓΑΛΗC ΘΥΠΟΛΕWC ANTIOΧΕΙAC KAI ΠΑCHC ANATOΔΗC.

Antioch was called Θεούπολις by Justinian (*Procop. De Ædific. ii. 10*). Macarius was Patriarch *circa* A.D. 680. The seal from which this would seem to have been copied is in the Rawlinson collection of matrices at Oxford, two impressions from which—one given many years ago to the Society,† and the other in the Way collection—are also exhibited.

H. A. DIBBIN, Esq., communicated the following account of an ancient Earthwork, known as the Castle Hill, near Hallaton, Leicestershire:—

“About a mile to the west of the village of Hallaton, in Leicestershire, and about six miles north-east of Market Harborough, stands a very interesting earthwork, which may be described as very similar in general appearance to that at Lil-

* See for a description, *Archæologia*, xviii. 438; *Gent. Mag. N.S.* xli. 278; *Journ. Archæol. Inst.* xxiii. 66; *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* ii. 349.

† See Proc. ii. 105, where Theopolis is misprinted Theophilus.

bourne, in Northamptonshire (the Roman Tripontium), but differs from it in standing on the side of a hill in such wise as to make it a matter of some difficulty to discern the difference between the natural and the artificial. At the foot of this hill, which forms the side of a quiet secluded valley, is a small rivulet. The highest part of the encampment stands about eighty feet above the brook, but there is little doubt that the action of this watercourse has tended materially to alter the state of the ground as it probably existed when the rude tribes first made this their vantage ground. On the hill-side also we note a bed of oolitic iron ore, and (as the explorations have evidenced) it was at one period freely worked, and was wrought into various articles in the adjoining camp.

In the neighbourhood of this earthwork are some others of inferior magnitude, being at distances of a quarter of a mile to three miles, and they are three or four in number, lying on the south-west, and east, and north-west sides respectively, also quite unconnected with any road or track. It is however possible to trace at the Hallaton earthwork the remains of a rude roadway on the opposite side of the valley, which has certainly no connection with any farming operations past or present; also a road leading to the quadrangular entrenchment about a quarter of a mile further up the hill to the south-west. The action of the plough however has done much to obliterate any very satisfactory evidences of this road. This entrenchment on the south-west is marked as a "Saxon Encampment" in the Ordnance map, but it was more probably a retreat for cattle or horses belonging to the Castle Hill Camp. The great Roman road "Via Devana" runs within a mile and a half of this place on the south-west, and a (probably British) road from Rockingham Forest to Syston is within half a mile on the north-east. Other features of more or less note exist in this locality; these are however perhaps the most important.

The main features of the earthwork are a raised camp somewhat of horse-shoe shape, and about fifty yards in diameter, surrounded by an excellent vallum and moat, but, outside of the moat or trench, more properly speaking, (for the great differences of level render it impossible for it to have ever held water,) there is now no trace of any outer vallum or breastwork of earth, and, although it may have existed simply as a stockade, it is perhaps more probable that, in comparatively recent ages, the outer earthen walls were levelled for utilitarian purposes. On the west side of this raised camp, and of about the same diameter, stands an extensive mound (or, as it has been called, a tumulus), also surrounded completely by a deep fosse or trench, the circumference of which is two hundred yards; the summit of the mound

being about thirty feet above the fosse. In this trench likewise there is so great a fall from the western side to the east that it is absolutely certain it never held, and never was intended to hold, water. The fosse likewise runs between the camp and the mound. And here an important fact is to be noted, that the bulk of the earthwork in the raised camp and in the mound proves that a very large quantity had been transported thither to make them up, quite as much as three thousand cubic yards, and, being on a hill as stated, the labour of bringing up all this redundancy of earth must have been very great and tedious. The outer sides of the trench around the tumulus give some indication of having been raised as an outer vallum, or breastwork of defence. The inner vallum and agger of the camp possess one well-defined exit, and that of the mound two or three such exits, and adjacent to, but outside of, the encampment on the north lies a rectangular plateau of made ground (some forty yards by twenty), on two sides of which remains a well-defined approach to the camp.

It is not known that any attempt to open or investigate this earthwork had ever been made previously to the present summer, when, with the kind assistance of the Rev. T. C. Peake, the engineers who are making the adjoining line of railway from Market Harborough to Melton Mowbray got their men to work, and sank two shafts through the centre of the mound, and also dug very numerous pits in the horse-shoe camp and in the trenches; galleries also were driven to a small extent from the shafts in the mound, and very numerous bore-holes, averaging twenty feet deep, were likewise put down in various places.

No very striking results were obtained; all the evidences of human occupation (although very numerous) were very scattered and fragmentary, but in the aggregate most interesting, and to a considerable extent conclusive.

The mound, as revealed by the shafts, was wholly "made" ground to a depth of 17 feet 6 inches from the summit. Below this, the original surface—of blue lias clay—was tried in various places, but there were not found, either here or in any of the numerous boreholes, any traces of disturbance, as if for interment. Nor were any such indications found in the mound itself, although it must be admitted that the area thus actually explored formed but a small proportion of the whole tumulus. Strange to say, very considerable quantities of peat and trees and bog-earth had been laid by the original constructors in the substratum of this mound, and here were heath and hazel, broom and furze, birch and oak, in mixed beds and branches, in some cases bearing even yet the rude marks of the axe, and the hazel boughs still bore the bark shining with all its pristine gloss and

beauty. Most of the peat layers seemed changing to a substance nearly like coal.

In these strata of vegetable matter lay very numerous splinters of bone, clean and perfect as though recently put there, mostly of wild animals, the deer, the wild ox, the boar, the hare, and the rabbit, besides those of birds. Also, fragments of pottery, portions of leathern shoes, a shoe-lace, charred pieces of wood and burnt stones, all marvellously preserved, owing no doubt to their protection in a sort of tannin hermetically sealed from air.

Above the peat and vegetable beds came variously distributed layers of clay, gravel, and boulders of stone, very abundant remains of wood fires, together with burnt and blackened fragments of pots, and also burnt and splintered bones of most of the wild and domestic animals. There were also layers of an ashy refuse in some places four inches thick, in which were rude fragments of iron articles, one (No. 61) showing traces of gilding, portions of leathern shoes innumerable, pieces of wooden bowls much charred, a wooden shovel, squared oak stakes, a portion of a ladder (?), two fragments of Roman ware (either cinerary urns or amphoræ), and large quantities of potsherds of various age and material, some salt-glazed and apparently recent, and some so rude and ancient as to admit of the designation of British.

About ten or twelve feet from the summit these beds of refuse no longer appeared, but the remainder up to the top—a clean and somewhat gravelly yellow clay—had very numerous bones, some of them entire (such as Nos. 1, 2, and 3, which formed the leg of a horse), and large pebbles and boulders of stone. On the very summit or cap of the mound lay a very hard chalky stratum about fifteen inches thick, covered over by grass.

But in the whole of the exploration not a solitary trace of building or of building material was come upon in any shape or form. Nor were any weapons, coins, or human bones, discovered.

In the adjacent camp, where numerous holes were sunk, the remains corresponded very closely with those in the mound, but a notable fact was the abundance of melted iron-ore, which, with dross and charcoal and refuse, showed plainly that it had thus been worked and wrought *in situ*. But, notwithstanding the most careful search, there was no trace found of any building indicating where this manufacture might have been carried on, but burnt red stones in abundance surrounded with charcoal pointed out that it had been worked in just such fashion as do the primitive peoples of the East at the present day; indeed, much of the pottery found would have proved quite equal to crucible purposes, and strongly presented the appearance of having been so

used. The floor of the camp showed disturbance—or rather, construction—to a depth of four or five feet, and the surface (that is, 18 inches to 2 feet deep), seemed to have been ploughed or used as a garden in comparatively recent times (although no record of this exists), for in this soil were found horse-shoes, buckles, rude ware, pestles, &c., of a date between 200 and 300 years since. And this may possibly account for the seeming anomaly that similar articles were found in digging in the trenches around the camp and tumulus, and that moreover beneath that depth we again came on the ancient pottery, the burnt and broken bones, the charcoal and iron-ore, &c. And we may therefore perhaps draw the inference that the later occupants of this spot (who were of course civilised agriculturists) threw down the outer vallum of earth—if it ever existed—into the fosse, simply to render the surrounding land more available; the fosse therefore would be deeper in its earlier age than as we see it now.

On the whole, then, it is probable, on looking at the organic remains, and the occurrence of other primitive earthworks in its neighbourhood which are evidently not Roman, and calling to mind also the finding of a gold coin of Boadicea near this place* (some fifteen years ago)—it is probable, we say, that the origin of this work was British. That the victorious Roman drove the aboriginal Celt from his strongholds one after another as he advanced north-east across England is beyond doubt, and that he occupied these spots for some length of time seems very probable, but perhaps, being removed, as we have seen, from off the actual military road of the Roman, the place would, as he gained further foothold, fall into desuetude, and perhaps a long lapse of time occurred before Dane and Saxon and Roman once more adapted the place for habitation or defence. The mound, as we have seen, yields undoubted Roman relics—yet here also, if not of British, there are the equally certain evidences of the later nationalities just named. And, as it seems that the mound was not intended for purposes of interment, it was certainly not a barrow or tumulus in the common sense of the phrase. It would seem as though the character of the stone quern, 8½ inches round and 7 inches high (which was found here in making a drain some twenty years ago), afforded good circumstantial evidence as to the Danish occupation, for it tells of Scandinavian origin. And probably much of the pottery is Danish, perhaps even Norman; but why, then, are there no traces of building? Again, we may safely predicate (if the foregoing be substantiated by concurrent opinion) that the mound was not Roman handiwork, and on the same grounds

* This coin has unfortunately been utterly lost sight of.

could not be British. Conjecture therefore will perhaps sum up the history of this interesting spot in some such fashion as follows:—That here, the wandering Briton, attracted by the presence of unfailing streams and an abundance of animal life around him, pitched the tents of his tribe, and threw up a rude fortification of earth around his camp, which was similar to many such within easy reach. On the Roman invasion these tribes would band together for the common welfare, and this encampment would be selected as a stronghold and rendezvous of the doomed aboriginal. And, more strongly defended than others, the Roman soldiers, after fire and sword had done their work, would leave a small handful to retain the vantage ground, and then it was no doubt that the iron would be dug, and the tools and weapons made to further the cause of arms. And presently, when Leicester was become the great mid-way camp, the solitary hill would be abandoned, and after the decline of Roman power the camp would be once more in turn appropriated by Dane or Saxon and Norman, and the latter made the place stronger than ever, and the mound as we now behold it was made by him as a standing defiance to the yet turbulent tribes of half-breeds who molested his comparatively civilised tenure of the country. And, perhaps even later, his still more cultured descendants brought the spade and plough to work, and verily the sword was beaten into a plough-share, the spear into a pruning-hook, and so at last this mound exists but as a monument of many successive occupations for over two thousand years; and where once the forests and glades around rang with the war-cry of the Celt, as he strove to beat back the imperious Roman, or the clash of arms between marauding Danes and Saxons, or the hunting cheer of the Norman as he speared the boar or wolf, all is now the picture of peace, and the secluded valley wakens but to the distant railway whistle, or echoes the tinkling sheep-bell and the lowing of cattle upon its verdant sides.

It was with much reluctance that the engineers (in obedience to the sterner demands of railway making) were obliged to desist from their labours at this most interesting spot, and the explorations were not perhaps pushed to the fullest possible extent. It is possible that level galleries driven into the mound at the old ground-line might afford further information. Everything was most carefully restored to its former condition when the works of exploration were thus perforce relinquished."

G. W. THOMAS, Esq. communicated the following notes on the opening of some Barrows at North Newbold, Yorkshire:—

"The group of Barrows, consisting of five, opened by me in November, 1877, presented the following characteristics :

They were situated on the east slope of a hill, one being near the summit, and the group extending downwards in nearly a regular line east and west, a little inclining to the south. Two out of the five yielded no remains whatever, one of these two being denuded nearly to the original surface; in fact, save for the slight tumescence, it presented no signs of artificial raising.

They were of various sizes, but from their appearance had no doubt been originally nearly of a uniform diameter of about forty feet at extreme base, and four feet high.

Their composition was peculiar; the upper surface to the depth of about eight inches was that of the surrounding soil, viz. a tenacious marly loam; then apparently the whole mound was made of a silty sand (foreign to the surrounding soil) almost unmixed with any substance save a few natural flints; this extended to the depth of about two feet, and then became much more mixed with angular flints and fragments of chalk down to the original surface, which was itself immediately covered with a thin black layer of soil, varying from half an inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, apparently proceeding from the decomposition of the chalk and its old vegetable surface, and the gases thereby set free. Occurring at irregular intervals throughout the mounds upon the ground level were masses of about 1 foot in diameter and 8 inches thick of angular unworked flints, unmixed with any foreign substance, but permeated with this black soil, in some instances deeply staining the flints. Occurring also at irregular intervals in the presumably level surface of the chalk were holes varying from six inches to four feet in depth and from one to two feet in diameter, filled with reddish, tenacious, and very wet loam, unmixed with any chalk or flint; these however, the labourers informed me, were not unusual on the surface of the chalk, and were called locally "mud holes." I carefully examined them and found no traces of animal or vegetable remains whatever; the silt or sand, of which the greater part of the mounds was composed, appeared to be very regularly disposed indeed—almost stratified. In one instance (Mound No. 5) it appeared to have been percolated by ferruginous water carrying all its sediments to the lower stratum of this silt, and depositing the iron in a layer of about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick in a large sheet immediately beneath it; indeed had I not followed out this layer of iron for some feet, and found it yielding to the levels of the subjacent stratum, I should have believed it, from appearance and composition, to be the oxidised remains of a large sheet of iron. It bore taking up in fragments and seemed tolerably tenacious.

I also found the western side of this mound presenting the appearance of puddled soil, which made it necessary to use the pick instead of spade. Throughout the entire substance of the five barrows were frequent vegetable remains in the form of lumps of black matter (about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch cube), both carbonized and decomposed and turned black (the latter very wet, the true charcoal, of which there were several examples, being dry and brittle). In four out of the five mounds I found at various depths a mass of mixed charcoal and burnt bones placed in about the centre of the mound. In one instance (that of Mound No. 4, producing no pottery) there were two of these hearths at about the same level, viz. that of the original surface of the ground, and about three feet six inches below the present surface of the mound. In the other instances, those of Mounds No. 1, 2, and 3, the hearth was respectively at the depth of 8, 12, and 15 inches below the present surface of the mound.

The shape of the hearth was somewhat irregular, but its formation seemed to be uniformly that of a shallow trench of about 16 inches in diameter, and from 7 to 10 inches deep.

The bones were mixed with charcoal, and burnt on the spot, as the ground was reddened from the action of the fire to the depth of about three or four inches.

In Mound No. 1 I found, in the centre, amongst the ashes and bones, two small vases, and at a distance of 123 inches to the south-east of this hearth, and at a depth of about twenty-seven inches, a large urn, about 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, in an upright position, and containing only sand, and one fragment of a calcined bone, about three inches long (apparently portion of an ulna). There were also in the same mound, about three feet to the west of the hearth, two small fragments of pottery about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch square, pointing to the previous existence there of an urn, which had otherwise disappeared. About four feet to the north-east of the centre hearth was a rude floor, about one foot square and two inches deep, of flat fragments of chalk, upon which were a few fragments of bone and a tooth of an animal.

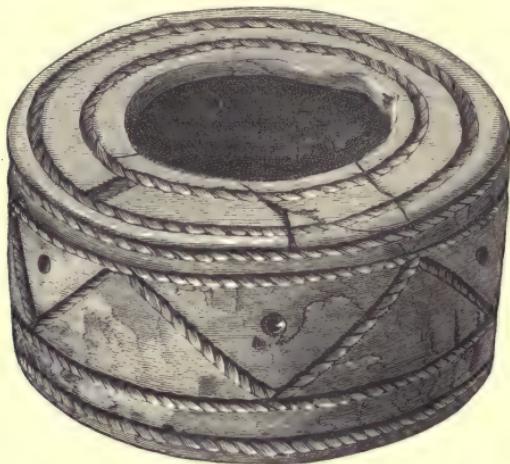
In Mound No. 2, and at a depth of about fifteen inches, I again found a hearth filled with burnt bones, and on and amongst these, in an upright position, two small incense-cups (one of which is figured in the annexed woodcut), and no further trace of any remains throughout the entire mound.

In Mound No. 3 there was again at a depth of about twelve inches, and nearly central, the remains of another hearth, with burnt bones and charcoal, and about six feet to the east of this a small heap of burnt bones deposited in this place without any vase.

In Mound No. 5 there was again the hearth, with burnt bones

and charcoal, though both seemed to have been more completely destroyed than in the other mounds. The soil showed the action of the fire, and a good section of the cutting for the trench was easily obtained.

About three hundred yards from this group of barrows, upon the southern slope of a hill, was a slight tumescence, which however appears, from cutting into it, not to be artificial, though its position upon the slope of the hill would



INCENSE CUP.

Scale, $\frac{2}{3}$ rds linear.

lead to that inference. This I have only partially explored. I have commenced by digging a trench transversely across the little mound, and have found two human skeletons. They are both identified by Professor Busk as those of men. One was lying in a confused heap, having been disturbed in digging some post-holes. The skull was almost entirely absent, with the exception of the mastoid processes of the temporal bones. The olecranic fossæ of the humeri were both perforated. About twenty-one feet from this skeleton was another, lying in its original position, viz., on the left side, with the head to the east, and the knees drawn up to the chin. This skeleton was that of a man about middle life, and of a height of about six feet two inches; the teeth were well worn, and one showed symptoms of caries. The tibiae were slightly platycnemic, and the fibulæ marked with very strong spiral ridges; in fact, all the muscular ridges very highly developed. The olecranic fossæ of the humeri were largely perforated. The calvaria was almost perfect, as also the lower jaw, and fragments of the orbits of the eyes. The skull is markedly brachycephalic.

The feet of this skeleton were lying upon a skull of a very

marked dolicocephalic type and of excessive thinness, barely that of cardboard; there was only the calvaria of this skull present. Though I very carefully searched, there were no signs whatever of either an implement or ornament, and nothing whatever to denote the age of the interment. The skeletons were both in irregular-shaped graves in the chalk, at a depth of about three feet."

Professor BOYD DAWKINS, F.R.S., F.S.A., remarked that the size of the skeleton mentioned by Mr. Thomas was far beyond the average of those of the bronze age described by the late Dr. Thurnam, in which the average height of the persons to whom they belonged was about 5 feet 8 inches. The group of barrows opened by Mr. Thomas formed part of a very large series, explored by Bateman and Thurnam, and more recently by the Rev. W. Greenwell, F.S.A., whose discoveries confirm in a most astonishing way the conclusions of Thurnam and Huxley as to the ancient ethnology of this country. The aboriginal population of the Neolithic times is proved to have been composed of small, elegant, long-headed people, with an average stature of about five feet four inches. Simultaneously with the appearance of bronze the larger broad-headed race brought before the meeting this evening by Mr. Thomas made its appearance, doubtless as a conquering race, passing over from the continent, where, it is interesting to note, they had firmly established themselves in the Neolithic age. He held the view, advanced with singular ability by Thurnam, that the smaller people are represented at the present time by the small dark Basques, or ancient Iberi, and that the taller race is indistinguishable from that known to the historian under the name of Gallic or Celtic. On this point, as the researches of Professors Sayce and Rhys have shown, philology is silent.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, January 24th, 1878.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Author :—"Old Cambridge." A Series of Original Sketches with descriptive letterpress. By W. B. Redfern. Oblong 4to. Cambridge, 1876.

From the Author :—History of the Viceroys of Ireland ; with Notices of the Castle of Dublin and its chief occupants in former times. By J. T. Gilbert, Esq., F.S.A. 8vo. Dublin and London, 1865.

From the Manx Society :—Publications, Vol. xxvii. 8vo. Douglas, Isle of Man, 1877.

From J. Wilson Carillon, Esq., F.S.A. :—Publications of the English Dialect Society, viz. :—

No. 16. Series C. Original Glossaries, and Glossaries with fresh additions. VII. A Glossary of Words used in Holderness, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. By F. Ross, R. Stead, and T. Holderness. 8vo. London, 1877.

No. 17. Series D. Miscellaneous. Miscellanies. II. On the Dialects of Eleven Southern and South-Western Counties, with a new classification of the English Dialects. By Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte. 8vo. London, 1877.

No. 18. Series A. Bibliographical. A Bibliographical List of the Works that have been published, or are known to exist in MS. illustrative of the various Dialects of English. Compiled by Members of the English Dialect Society. Part III. Edited by J. H. Nodal. 8vo. London, 1877.

No. 19. Series D. Miscellaneous. An Outline of the Grammar of the Dialect of West Somerset. By F. T. Elworthy. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Royal Geographical Society :—Proceedings. Vol. xxii. No. 1. 8vo. London, 1878.

From the Royal Society :—Proceedings. Vol. xxvi. No. 184. [Completing vol. xxvi.] 8vo. London, 1878.

From the Author :—Sketch of the Life of William Blanchard Towne, A.M., Founder of the Towne Memorial Fund of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. By John Ward Dean. 8vo. Boston, 1878.

Walter Kidman Foster, Esq., and the Rev. John Henry Chapman were admitted Fellows.

H. M. WESTROPP, Esq., exhibited the following miscellaneous antiquities :—

1. Fragments of Roman Pottery found in a kitchen-midden at Binnel, two miles from Ventnor. A coin of Constantine was also found.

2. Two fragments of rude Pottery of the Stone age, from Steephill Castle, Ventnor.

3. Piece of Pottery from Gil's Cliff, Ventnor, with a kind of seaweed pattern. (See *antè*, p. 101.)

4. A painted lecythus, from Nola, measuring about three inches high, with an outline in black of a sealed figure on a white ground.

5. An armlet of copper found in Ireland, about $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches external diameter, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick.

W. M. WYLIE, Esq., F.S.A. communicated the following translation of an extract from a letter he had received from Dr. Keller, dated December 11th, 1877, relating to Pfahlbau discovery :—

"We Zürichers are greatly pleased by the discovery of a pfahlbau of the bronze period on the right bank of the Limmat, immediately below the town. During the extensive excavations required for some waterworks a mass of implements of bronze and iron were thrown out, and such as have, thus far, come into our possession represent all periods from the Stone age to this present century. Of bronze there have been found swords, lance-heads, sickles, knives, rings, axes, and in particular a great number of pins for dress, both large and small, plain and ornamented.

"Of iron, there are pigs or lumps of rough iron, just such as appear, in the beginning of the Iron age, as articles of commerce, lance-heads, sickles, knives, rings, axes, and in particular several remarkable weapons of the Alemannic period.

"Of the mediæval period there are implements of every kind, even to the cannon-balls of the Franco-Russian war of 1799.*

"Antiquity-seekers in western Switzerland are finding an important California in the remains of the pfahlbau settlements on the shores of the three lakes of Biel, Morat, and Neuchatel. The waters of these lakes have been lowered some four feet, mainly through the change in the course of the river Aar, and several fresh pfahlbau villages have been rendered visible thereby, and so free from water that it is now possible to walk dry-foot among the piles.

"The Governments of the three Cantons to which these lakes belong have indeed forbidden the quest of antiquities, but this order is set at nought, and a mass of things find their way into private collections, or are sold for export."

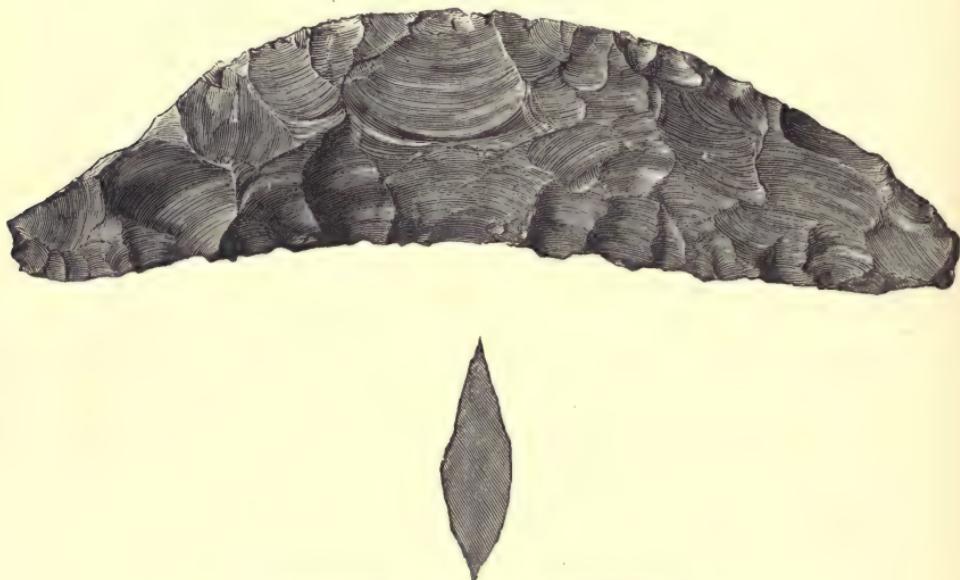
Professor M'KENNY HUGHES, F.S.A., by permission of Captain Mesham of Pontryfudd, near Denbigh, exhibited an antique Ring, which had been turned up by a rabbit in the British camp known as Pen-y-gaer, near Bodfari, on the east of the Vale of Clwyd. It was an intaglio in sard, set in silver of the same date, ornamented with what might be described as a sort of herring-bone pattern. The subject represented on the sard seemed to be a figure of an athlete seated on a sort of spring-board, with a kind of acorn-shaped object immediately behind him. The work was rude drill-work, and was probably a native imitation of Roman treatment.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., F.R.S., V.P.S.A., communicated the following note on an Instrument of Flint found in Yorkshire.

* The river Limmat divides the city of Zurich into two parts, and is the outlet of the waters of the lake. It is a swift stream, and very probably there is a strong eddy which impels objects that may fall into the waters towards the spot in question.

" I have the pleasure of exhibiting this evening an instrument of flint, of a type which I believe has not before been noticed in Britain. It belongs to Mr. T. Boynton, of Ulrome Grange, Lowthorpe, Hull, who has kindly placed it in my hands for examination.

It was found in the parish of Sewerby, near Bridlington, in a field in which many worked flints were found by the late Mr. E. Tindall. It is, as will be seen from the annexed woodcut,* of crescent form, eight and three quarter inches in length, two and a quarter in extreme width, and about three quarters of an inch thick in the middle. On first seeing a rough sketch of the implement it appeared to me so thoroughly Danish in character that I thought there must have been some mistake or imposition with regard to its having been found in Yorkshire.



FLINT IMPLEMENT FROM YORKSHIRE.

Mr. Boynton however gave me so circumstantial an account of the finding that there could be no doubt of its accuracy, and on seeing the specimen it was apparent that, though the contour so much resembled the Danish 'half-moons,' the character of the implement differed in many respects from the ordinary Danish form. The blade is thicker in proportion, the flaking of the surface coarser, and one of the ends, that to the right in the figure, instead of being the thinnest part of the blade is actually the thickest. It may here be observed that the outer edge of

* For this illustration the Society is indebted to the kindness of Mr. Evans.

the other end has suffered from having been chipped away, though apparently not at a recent date.

I am doubtful whether the purpose which this instrument was intended to serve was the same as that for which the Danish implements were employed. These latter have been regarded as saws, as instruments for dressing leather or for heckling hemp.* Two things are certain in their history, first, that many of them had a handle, probably of wood, round the curved side, the polished marks resulting from which are often visible about half an inch from the margin and parallel with it, as has been pointed out by Professor Steenstrup; and, second, that the straight, slightly rounded or hollowed side has been subject to much attrition, bearing usually a brilliant polish to some distance from the edge. Both edges are almost invariably chipped into one plane, the more curved or outer edge being chipped to as even a sweep as possible, and the inner edge treated in the same manner, or at times intentionally serrated.

In this English specimen but little pains have been taken to produce a perfectly symmetrical outer edge, and the inner edge is wavy in consequence of flakes having been struck from it alternately on each face. There are no parts of the blade showing any special signs of wear or use, but one face is rather more weathered than the other, though both are grey in places.

The thickening of the blade at one end, as already mentioned, can hardly be unintentional, and it forms a shoulder which gives the hand a good grip of it when held by that end. Although therefore I was much tempted to see in this specimen an instance of the semi-lunar Scandinavian form being found in England, I am on the whole inclined to class it with the curved blades which I have engraved as figs. 268, 269, and 270 in my Ancient Stone Implements, and to regard it as a kind of sickle or reaping-hook. Possibly some of the highly-curved Danish instruments may have been used for similar purposes.

I may add that the late Mr. Thomas Wright, in his Celt, Roman, and Saxon,† has engraved a serrated semi-lunar instrument in a cut representing 'a few of the more usual types of the implements of stone found in this country.' As these are chiefly taken from originals preserved in the museum of the Society of Antiquaries, there can be little doubt that it is a case of mistaken identity, and that the specimen figured is Danish."

J. D. LEADER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Yorkshire, communicated the following account of recent discoveries at

* Lubbock, Preh. Times, 2nd edition, page 95.

† P. 96 (3rd ed.)

Templeborough, Yorkshire, in reply to the Queries addressed to him on his appointment as Local Secretary for that county:—

“ On the first of October last an exploration commenced on the site of a Roman station called Templeborough, situated about one mile and a quarter to the west of Rotherham, in the angle formed by the confluence of the rivers Don and Rother.

Templeborough is about nineteen miles from the Roman station Danum (Doncaster), but there is no evidence of a road connecting the two places. It is also about the same distance from the Roman station of Brough, near Castleton, Derbyshire, and to this place a road may still be traced over the high moors on the boundaries of Yorkshire and Derbyshire. Templeborough was also connected with a station to the south, near the site of the modern town of Chesterfield.

Templeborough has always been regarded as a Roman camp, and was so spoken of by Bishop Gibson in 1695; but it was supposed to have been simply a summer camp. Rather more than a year ago my attention was more particularly directed to the place, and in walking across the ground I gathered up several fragments of Roman pottery and tiles. On subsequent visits I found still further evidences of this kind, which satisfied me that buildings of a permanent character had existed there. In consequence of this, I read a paper before the Rotherham Literary and Scientific Society in November, 1876, in which, among other things, I urged an exploration of the site, and confidently predicted the discovery of buildings and other interesting remains. The suggestion was taken up by Alderman John Guest, F.S.A., and through his exertions permission was obtained to explore the ground, which belongs to T. Gray Fullerton, Esq., of Thriburgh Hall, near Rotherham. A subscription was raised in the neighbourhood amounting to about £200, and of this about two-thirds have been already expended.

The work began with an examination of the south agger, to ascertain if it contained any traces of an inclosing wall. On the surface of the ground nothing was to be seen save the outline of the camp; and a depression in the middle of the south bank seemed to indicate the place of entrance. The field in which the castrum stands has been under cultivation for many years, and last summer bore a crop of wheat.

Scarcely had the bank been cut into at the south-east angle than evidences were found of a previous Roman occupation. Fragments of dark and light coloured Roman pottery, Samian ware, and tiles were found at various depths in the bank, showing that this earthwork had been raised after the destruction of a Roman station. Among the tiles was a part of one bearing the letters C. IIII. G., which would seem to indicate that the fourth cohort

of the Gauls had built a station here, a fact quite new in the Roman history of Yorkshire. Since then several other impressions of the same stamp have been found. In this corner of the bank a remarkable Roman well was found, surrounded by a wall eight feet thick, as if it had been the foundation of a small town. The well has been excavated to a depth of twenty-five feet, and many fragments of Roman pottery have been found in it. The wall round the well ceases at a depth of twenty-three feet, and rests on a bed of solid coal. We have not ascertained the thickness of the wall at that depth. The eight feet already spoken of represents the thickness of the inclosing wall at the top of the well, which lay three feet six inches below the surface of the ground.

In the middle of the south bank, where the depression already spoken of existed, a roughly-pitched boulder road surface was found eighteen inches below the surface. From this we came upon some foundations to the west of the road. In the two small apartments to the north-west many hypocaustic tiles and flue tiles, bearing traces of fire, were found, leading to the supposition that there had been a hypocaust. But everything was broken into small fragments. A narrow passage runs from north to south quite through the building, and on each side of it is a large apartment, one measuring fifty-one feet by twenty-eight feet, and the other sixty-eight feet by twenty-seven feet. On the east side of this building a row of seven column bases was found, covered over by fourteen inches of walling, similar in character to the other foundations we had found. It was rough work, not laid in mortar, but in clay, and resting on a foundation of pebbles. These seven bases had carried pillars thirteen inches and a half in diameter, and the threshold on which they rested was formed of large stones, in places much worn by the tread of feet. Further exploration revealed a row of four bases on the south side of the building, twenty-two feet, twenty-three feet, and twenty-one feet apart, on which had rested columns twenty inches in diameter. One of the columns, thrown down, was found whole, and measured nine feet seven inches; also two other fragments of the large and one of the small columns. At the south-east angle of the colonnade stood a small shallow stone trough.

It is worthy of remark that over these fallen columns and column bases a later roadway had been laid, while on their level was another roughly-pitched road surface. This led us to dig below the road first found, eighteen inches below the surface at the southern entrance; and there, at a further depth of three feet six inches, an earlier road was found, which, as it got further within the camp, approached more nearly the level

of the second road, until, when opposite the middle of the east front of the building, there was a difference of eighteen inches between the two. The interval between these roads was filled with fragments of pottery, tiles, charcoal, and dressed stones from some building. We had thus evidences of two occupations of the station, the one built over the ruins of the other, while over all had been thrown up the earthworks.

Very few coins have been found, but these all indicate an early date for the station. Among the stones of the upper road were found a small brass of Titus and a large brass of Trajan, and near the same place a red cornelian, engraved with a rudely cut figure of a grotto, and set in silver. Within the area of the building a coin of Antoninus Pius, and a second brass of his wife Faustina, with the letters "Diva Faustina," have been discovered; also a second brass of Hadrian. Near one of the columns of the south front a small coin bearing the wolf and twins and part of a bronze fibula were found. A perfect mortarium was dug out near the eastern colonnade, several whetstones, and a number of broken querns.

The remains found in this station bear a closer analogy to those near the Roman wall than to the stations in the South of England, while the coins, as well as the workmanship, indicate for it an early date, probably about the time when Agricola overcame the Brigantes, built castles, and taught the Britons some of the advantages of civilisation.

The work of exploration has now been suspended until the spring, when the weather may be more favourable, and in the meantime we are looking to augment our subscriptions, and get the best advice from our antiquarian friends for the further prosecution of the work. The owner of the estate is anxious to facilitate a full investigation, but as yet only a small part of the area has been touched."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, January 31st, 1878.

The EARL OF CARNARVON, V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Royal United Service Institution :—Journal. Vol. xxi. No. 93.
8vo. London, 1877.

- From the Editors:—Visitors' Handbook to Weston-super-Mare and its Vicinity. Edited by L. E. H. J., under the superintendence of the Rev. W. Jackson, M.A. F.S.A. F.R.A.S. 8vo. Weston-super-Mare and London, 1877.
- From the Author :—The Remarkable Life, Adventures, and Discoveries, of Sebastian Cabot, of Bristol, the founder of Great Britain's maritime power, Discoverer of America, and its first colonizer. By J. F. Nicholls. Sq. 8vo. London, 1869.
- From the "Société Jersiaise" :—Extente des Iles de Jersey, Guernesey, Aurigny, et Serk ; suivi des Inquisitions dans les Isles de Jersey et Guernesey. 1274. Edouard I. Publication 2me. 4to. Jersey, 1877.
- From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—Sessional Papers, 1877-78. No. 5. 4to. London, 1878.
- From the Editor, Mr. Jewitt, Esq. F.S.A. :—The Reliquary. No. 71. Vol. xviii. January, 1878. 8vo. London and Derby, 1878.
- From the Associated Architectural Societies :—Reports and Papers, MDCCCLXXV. Vol. xiii. Part I. (not previously presented.) 8vo. Lincoln, 1876.

The Secretary announced that the President had appointed the following as Auditors for the past year :

G. E. Street, Esq. R.A.
Sir Albert William Woods, Garter.
Henry Reeve, Esq. C.B.
Joseph Clarke, Esq. F.R.I. B.A.

William Jackson, Esq. was admitted a Fellow.

The Very Rev. A. P. STANLEY, D.D., Dean of Westminster, communicated a Paper on the Depositions of the Remains of Catharine de Valois, Queen of Henry V. This communication, which will be published in the Archaeologia, was illustrated by the exhibition of numerous plans and drawings, some of which had been executed by George Scharf, Esq., F.S.A.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this Communication.

Thursday, February 7th, 1878.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

- From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—Sessional Papers, 1877-78. No. 6. 4to. London, 1878.
- From the Author :—The Romans in Westmoreland. By Cornelius Nicholson, F.G.S. F.S.A. Reprinted from the Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. 8vo. Kendal, 1877.

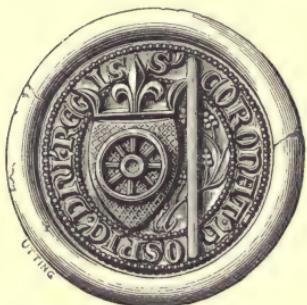
From W. H. Lyall, Esq.:—The following printed Documents relating to the Parish of St. Dionis Backchurch :

1. Copy Will of Giles de Kelseye, dated February 18th, 1377.
2. Copy Will of Alderman John Derby, dated February 17th, 1478.
3. Copy Grant to John Derby of Property in Philpot Lane. All extracted from the Husting Roll of the City of London. Also English Translations thereof. Folio.

From the New England Historic Genealogical Society :—Proceedings at the Annual Meeting, January 2, 1878. 8vo. Boston, 1878.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland :—The Archaeological Journal, Vol. xxxiv. No. 134. 8vo. London, 1878.

The Rev. Henry Gladwinn Jebb, John Towne Danson, Esq., and Cecil George Savile Foljambe, Esq., were admitted Fellows.



Seal of Coroner of the King's Household.

WILLIAM MASKELL, Esq. F.S.A. presented the matrix of a Seal of the Coroner of the King's Household, which he had previously exhibited, and which is described by Mr. C. S. Perceval, Treasurer, in Proceedings, 2d. S. vi. 274. It will be seen from the annexed woodcut of this very interesting seal that the vertical line across the field keeps clear of the letters of the inscription, and is probably intended, as Mr. C. S. Perceval conjectured, to indicate the *Virga* of the coroner, and not, as had been thought, to cancel the seal.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, exhibited and presented in the name of the Honourable Mrs. Way, a wax Medallion of the late Albert Way, Esq., F.S.A., copied from one executed by Mr. R. C. Lucas, the well-known modeller.

The Director also exhibited and presented from himself a similar medallion of the late Edward Hawkins, Esq., F.S.A., being an original by Mr. Lucas.

Major COOPER COOPER, F.S.A., exhibited the following objects :—

1. A silver Watch in an outer case. Date circa 1700. The figures of the hours on the dial are arranged in a semicircle, and the hour is indicated by a revolving plate, showing through an opening in the face, on which are engraved representations of the sun and moon with an index to each; the former points to the hours of the day, the latter to those of the night. The minutes occupy the outer circle of the dial and are indicated by

a single long hand. Maker's name *E. Schindler FECIT*. The name SHINDLER appears on the face.

2. A similar Watch with a silver dial, in which is an opening through which sections of revolving enamelled plates can be seen, representing the Blessed Virgin, the Ascension, the Crucifixion, Christ bearing the Cross, and the Agony in the Garden. Maker's name David Mercier. 290; on the face MERCIER. On the outer case is a cypher under a ducal coronet, probably foreign.

3. A *Shraub-thaler*, formed of a coin of Paris, Archbishop of Salzburg, 1657, in two halves, hollowed out, and screwing together. To the inner surfaces have been attached medallions of vellum painted in colours, and representing the Baptism of our Lord and the Flagellation. Round the former is painted *Ist zu haben bey Bernh. Mair Silbertr. in Augspurg.* There are also three circular plates of talc painted in colours, with the faces left blank, made to be placed over the vellum medallions, so that the faces show through the talc.

Similar hollow coins are known with portraits of Charles I., the king being represented on the vellum attached to one half of the coin and the others representing the king in various dresses, the same head doing duty for all of them.

C. R. MARKHAM, Esq., C.B., F.S.A., communicated some notes on Little Horkesley Church, its Architecture and Monuments, with special notices of the wooden effigies in that and other churches. This communication will be published in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, February 14th, 1878.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the East India Association :—Journal. No. 1. Vol. xi. 8vo. London, 1878.

From the Author :—Traces of the Ancient Kingdom of Damnonia outside Cornwall. By Thomas Kerslake. Read at Bodmin, at the Congress of the British Archæological Association, 1876, and reprinted from their Journal. Vol. xxxiii. 8vo. 1878.

From the Royal Institution of Cornwall :—The Sixtieth Annual Report. 8vo. Truro, 1878.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, exhibited and presented an impression, in red wax, of a Spanish Seal of the Chapter of the Church of Cordova. Oval, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{8}$. In the centre, underneath a canopy, was a figure of the Blessed Virgin and Child : the latter holding in the right hand what seemed at first sight to be an aspergillum, but which proved on examination to be a date-palm surmounted by a star. To the left of the child was a similar tree ; above the canopy were represented the *façades* of three temples. Legend : s. CAPITULI ECLESIE CORDVBENSIS. Date : Fourteenth century.

W. C. BORLASE, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a "Mound Builders' Pipe," obtained by him in Cincinnati in 1874. It was funnel-shaped, and rudely moulded out of coarse baked clay. In length it measures three inches ; the diameter at the larger end is two inches, and at the apex three quarters of an inch. Mr. Borlase stated that he did not remember to have seen a similar example in any collection in England. He had been informed that the type was of more usual occurrence in Alabama than in Ohio. Although it was not so rare as those of the bird or lizard type, it was rarer than the ordinary stone pipes, which resemble in shape the modern "clay." Mr. Borlase's attention had been specially directed to this specimen by the characters or symbols with which the sides of the cylinder had been ornamented. Of these, some seemed to have been impressed whilst the clay was wet, and others to have been subsequently scratched on the surface ; some were rude parallelograms and others of the chevron pattern. To his amusement he found that the value of this article was increased considerably in the market by the fact that these characters were supposed to be Hebrew letters, and to be a proof therefore of the Mormon doctrine that the Red Indians are the descendants of the lost ten tribes of Israel ! The pipe in question bore a striking resemblance to the "funnels" in the Schliemann collection at South Kensington, and on two examples of the latter similar marks occurred to those which had been impressed on the surface of this pipe. Similar marks had also been noticed by him on some cylinders (not perforated) from Armenia sent by Mr. Layard to the British Museum. It was simply a "pipe-bowl," and in shape it corresponded closely with those still in use amongst the chiefs, and generally made of the well-known "red stone." The difference between them and it was, that, while the former had a stem attached, this one was simply a bowl.

In connection with and in further illustration of the above exhibition,

WILLIAM BRAGGE, Esq., F.S.A., laid before the Society seven specimens of Mound Pipes from Ohio which he described as follows :—

1. Mound Pipe in black limestone, found three miles above Marietta, Ohio, on the Ohio side. Across the bowl is a band with a zigzag.

2. Do. in steatite, found in an Indian mound below Rome, Georgia, near Gadsden, Alabama. It is of the ordinary form, and the surface covered with parallel bands of lozenge pattern.

3. Do. in greyish green steatite, from a mound in the Shenandoun Valley. A square bowl with three vertical lines on the front. The orifices for the tobacco and for the stem are almost equal in size. This pipe weighs 2 lbs. $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

4. Do. in baked clay, dug up on Grass Island on the Ottawa River, near the present Indian village. A circular bowl with diagonal scored lines.

5. Do. in fine standstone, found at Middleport, Meigs Co., Ohio. This pipe has a small hole drilled upwards into the tobacco chamber. The whole is a mere cylinder.

6. Do. in fine grained sandstone, from near Proctor, Ohio, opposite Gwyandotte, W. Virginia. It is ornamented with diagonal scored lines.

7. Do. in fine grained micaceous sandstone, from Chester Hill, Morgan Co., Ohio. This is in the form of an egg, with a hole at the side for the stem.

A full account of these mound pipes will be found in *Flint Chips* by E. T. Stevens, Esq., F.S.A., a considerable number of them being preserved in the Blackmore Museum.

Professor GEORGE STEPHENS, F.S.A., communicated an account of an Ebony Pax procured in Denmark. This paper will be published in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, February 21st, 1878.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From M. Peigné-Delacourt :—

1. *Topographie Archéologique des Cantons de la France.* Par M. Peigné-Delacourt. Canton de Ribécourt (Oise). 8vo. Noyon, 1873.

2. *L'Archéologie devant l'Etat-Major et devant la Justice.* Plaidoirie de M. Albert Gréhen pour M. Peigné-Delacourt contre M. le Ministre de la Guerre. 8vo. Guise, 1877.

From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland :—Proceedings. Vol. xi. Part 2, and Vol. xii. Sq. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1876-77.

From the Author :—The Great Dionysiak Myth. By Robert Brown, Jun., F.S.A. Vol. ii. 8vo. London, 1878.

From the Editor, W. H. Cooke, Esq., Q.C., M.A., F.S.A. :—Students admitted to the Inner Temple. 1547-1660. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—Sessional Papers, 1877-78. No. 7. 4to. London, 1878.

From the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland :—The Journal. Vol. vii. No. 3. February. 8vo. London, 1878.

From Everard Green, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. A Collection of Trifles in Verse. By the Rev. C. E. Stewart. 4to. Sudbury, 1797.

2. Critical Trifles, in a Familiar Epistle to J. Fisher, Esq., LL.D. By the Rev. C. E. Stewart. 8vo. Sudbury, 1797.

3. Obedience to Government, Reverence to the Constitution, and Resistance to Bonaparte : a Sermon, preached at Bury St. Edmund's. By the Rev. C. E. Stewart. 4to. Bury St. Edmund's, 1803.

From the Kent Archaeological Society :—Archæologia Cantiana. Volumes ix. to xi. 8vo. London. 1874-7.

From Francis Bayley, Esq., through W. S. Walford, Esq., F.S.A. :—Jean de Bailleul Roi d'Ecosse et Sire de Bailleul-en-Vimeu. Par René Belleval. 8vo. Paris, 1866.

The Rev. Thomas Fitzarthur Torin Ravenshaw was admitted Fellow. The Right Honourable Newton, Viscount Lymington, was proposed as Fellow, and his Election being at once proceeded with in conformity with the Statutes, Chap. I. Sec. 5, he was unanimously elected Fellow of the Society.

EVERARD GREEN, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited and presented the following representations of Brasses :—

1. Drawing by Mr. Welton of Olney, Bucks, of the Brass, at Weston Underwood, Bucks, of Elizabeth Hussey, wife, first of John Hungerford, and, secondly, of Sir Robert Throckmorton. The head of this brass is engraved in Lipscomb's Bucks, iv. 405. The five daughters at the foot were also extant in Lipscomb's time, but have since, as it would seem, disappeared. See Haines's Manual, page 29.

2. Impressions, taken with printer's ink, from two Brasses formerly in the floor of Harpsley Church, and supposed to be the effigies of John Whichcot, armiger, and of Elizabeth his wife. This John Whichcot of Whichcot, co. Salop, was appointed by John Chadworth, Bishop of Lincoln, to be steward of the manors of Stow, Nettleham, &c., and constable of his castle at Sleaford, 26 Aug. 1462. He is then described as of Harpswell. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Tyrwhitt of Harpswell.

This attribution, which is due to A. S. Larkin, Esq., Portcullis,

tallies perfectly with the date of the armour on the male figure, and with that of the so-called "Butterfly headdress" on the female figure. Other examples of this dress, with some modifications, will be found in the churches of Oulton, Sotterly, and Long Melford, Suffolk; at Blickling and Raveningham, Norfolk; at Broxbourne, Herts; at Dagenham, Essex; and at Cowthorpe, in Yorkshire. See Suckling's Suffolk, i. p. 40, ii. p. 89 : Bloomfield's Norfolk, vi. p. 287 ; Ogbourne's Essex, pl. v. p. 58 ; Boutell's Monumental Brasses and Slabs, 8vo. 1847, pp. 75, 92, 130 ; Archæologia, xxvii. p. 30, pl. iii. From the account given of Harpsley Church in the Transactions of the Associated Architectural Societies, vol. viii. p. 238—an account not free from errors—it would appear that these two effigies, which are wrongly described as "kneeling," are now attached to the chancel wall, where they were placed by desire of Archdeacon Bayley in 1830. These impressions must have been taken when the brasses were detached from the floor, and before they assumed their new position.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, exhibited a Stone Implement found by the Sun Temple at Stourhead. It is figured and described by Mr. John Evans in his Stone Implements, p. 171.

The Hon. ARTHUR DILLON, F.S.A. exhibited a piece of carved wood which had been brought from Abyssinia by Col. Dillon. It was 8½ inches in height and ½ inch thick. The greatest breadth was at the top, which consisted of a panel 2½ inches square, placed lozengewise, and inclosing alternately crosses patty and four crosses tau, placed crosswise, but not quite joining at their feet. The spaces between the arms of the crosses patty are perforated. Beneath this came what might be called a handle, also carved with crosses of different kinds, composed of knobs and lozenges about half an inch in breadth and about three inches long, the extremity terminating in a panel 1½ inch square, to which was appended a small lozenge.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq. F.S.A. stated that this object was evidently one of the so-called crosses manufactured at Mount Athos, and circulated throughout the Levant as an article of commerce.

E. H. WILLETT, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Sussex, exhibited the following objects :—

1. A Bronze Statuette of Jupiter Serapis, seated, his right hand on his right knee, his left raised, and has held a *hasta pura*, now lost; the lower part of the body is draped. Height

3 inches. This interesting object was found at South Stoke, near Chichester.

2. A Bronze Figure on horseback, probably mediæval. Nothing is known of the history of this object. Height $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Lincolnshire, communicated a paper on the Court Rolls of Scotter Manor, co. Lincoln, which will be published in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, February 28th, 1878.

The EARL OF CARNARVON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Victoria Institute :—

1. The Serpent Myths of Ancient Egypt. By W. R. Cooper, F.R.S.L. 8vo. London, 1873.
2. The Rules of Evidence as applicable to the Credibility of History. By W. Forsyth, Esq. Q.C. LL.D. M.P. 8vo. London, 1874.
3. On Prehistoric Traditions and Customs in connection with Sun and Serpent Worship. By John S. Phené, LL.D. F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1875.
4. The Early Dawn of Civilization, considered in the Light of Scripture. By John Eliot Howard, F.R.S. 8vo. London, 1875.
5. On the Etruscan Language. By the Rev. Isaac Taylor, M.A. 8vo. London, 1876.
6. A Critical Examination of the Flints from Brixham Cavern, said to be "Knives" and "Human Implements." By N. Whitley, C.E. 8vo. London, 1877.
7. The Life of Abraham, illustrated by recent Researches. By the Rev. H. G. Tomkins, M.A. 8vo. London, 1877.
8. The Horus Myth in its relation to Christianity. By W. R. Cooper, F.R.A.S. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the London and Middlesex Archæological Society :—South Mimms. By F. C. Cass, M.A. of Balliol College, Oxford, Rector of Monken Hadley, Middlesex. 4to. Westminster, 1877.

From the Numismatic Society :—The Numismatic Chronicle. Vol. xvii. New Series. Part iv. (Completing the volume.) 8vo. London, 1877.

From R. S. Ferguson, Esq. F.S.A. :—The Castles, Abbeys, and Priories of the county of Cumberland, being a Collection of 19 Impressions from the Original Copperplates executed by Samuel and Nathaniel Buck, in the year 1739. With descriptive letterpress accompanying the edition of 1837. Oblong 4to. Carlisle, 1877.

From the Author :—The Romans of Britain. By Henry Charles Coote, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1878.

From A. W. Franks, Esq. F.R.S. Dir.S.A. :—A Selection of Papers relative to the county of Lincoln, read before the Lincolnshire Topographical Society, 1841, 1842. 4to. Lincoln, 1843.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—Archæologia Cambrensis. Fourth Series. No. 33. Vol. ix. 8vo. London, 1878.

A vote of Special Thanks was awarded to H. C. Coote, Esq. F.S.A. for his Donation to the Library.

Notice was given that on Thursday, March 7th, a Ballot would take place for the Election of Fellows, and a List was read of the Candidates to be balloted for.

E. P. SHIRLEY, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Photograph of a Bronze Ewer of the fourteenth century, 7 inches high, 4 inches wide, found in June 1876, near a crannoge in Rooskey Lough, parish of Killnoon, county of Monaghan. It rested on three legs, and was furnished with two spouts. The handle had been broken off. This object was found under the following circumstances, as described in a letter from Mr. J. Gillespie to Canon Finlay, dated Jan. 25, 1878.

"A man named Boylan was engaged cutting turf for a farmer named Martin, in June 1876, in a hole alongside what had been a small crannoge in Rooskey Lough, and threw it out with his turf-spade. . . . Upon visiting the place where it was found I observed that the piles upon which the crannoge was built were apparently perfect, but some of them had been dug into in the process of making the hole, and from the mud thrown up I picked the piece of old black pottery marked with the shark's-tooth indentations in waved lines, which I send with the pot. The space between the crannoge and what was the old lake border measures about thirty yards, and had in course of time become filled with the *débris* of graves and decayed water-plants, &c., which now afford a firm footing. Upon the summit of the hill beyond Martin's and overlooking the lake, and opposite to and within half an arrowshot of his crannoge, is a very interesting earthwork in pretty good preservation—the fosse still almost perfect, and helping at one part of its circumference to form the boundary of an old lane.

"I may mention that about the same time I heard that Martin, who occupies the land in the crannoge end of the lake, found in a neighbouring hole an oaken canoe, and various other articles."

The writer goes on to indulge in various speculations as to the use of this vessel, which do not seem to offer any features of interest in presence of the undoubted fact that it is nothing

more than a fourteenth-century ewer, which was intended for washing the hands. The double spout, in this instance, served to diffuse the water over more spots than one. As a domestic utensil it requires the complement of a metal basin. An attendant, as he held the basin in one hand, with the other held the jug, from which he poured water over his master's hands: or else, the jug stood near the basin, and, a string being attached to the handle and fastened to a hook, it was thus tilted over so as to pour the water over the hands. A full account of the uses of such ewers and basins will be found in a paper by A. W. Franks, Esq. Director, published in Proceedings, iv. pp. 136, 137. See also Proc. 2d S. iii. 199; Archæological Journal, xiii. 74, xvii. 184.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq. F.S.A. laid before the Society a Paper on "Certain Byzantine Adaptations of Classical Architecture." This Paper will be published in the *Archæologia*.

In the discussion which ensued Professor Donaldson, Sir G. Gilbert Scott, F.S.A., and Professor Hayter Lewis, F.S.A. took part.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, March 7th, 1878.

LORD ROSEHILL, V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Translator:—The Lake Dwellings of Switzerland and other parts of Europe. By Dr. Ferdinand Keller. Second edition, greatly enlarged. Translated and arranged by J. E. Lee, F.S.A. F.G.S. Two volumes. 8vo. London, 1878.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—Sessional Papers, 1877-78. No. 8. 4to. London, 1878.

A Special Vote of Thanks was awarded to J. E. Lee, Esq. F.S.A., for his Donation to the Library.

This being an evening appointed for the Ballot, no Papers were read.

The Ballot opened at 8·45 p.m., and closed at 9·30 p.m., when the following were declared to be duly elected Fellows :—

As Ordinary Fellows.

- Rev. Iorwerth Grey Lloyd.
- John Henry Rivett Carnac, Esq.
- George William Tomlinson, Esq.
- Francis Bayley, Esq.
- Frank Renaud, Esq. M.D.
- John William Ogle, Esq. M.D.
- William George Fretton, Esq.
- George Wallis, Esq.
- John William Grover, Esq.

And as Honorary Fellows.

- Charles Deane, Esq. U.S.
 - Francis Parkman, Esq. U.S.
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Thursday, March 14th, 1878.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool :—Proceedings during the Sixty-sixth Session, 1876-77. No. xxxi. 8vo. London and Liverpool, 1877.

From the Author :—Materials for a History of Hessett ; being Papers in the 4th and 5th Volumes of The Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology. By William Cooke, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. 1877.

From E. H. Sieveking, Esq., M.D., F.S.A. :—

1. The Harveian Oration, delivered before the Royal College of Physicians, Wednesday, June 27th, 1877. By Edward H. Sieveking, M.D. 8vo. London, 1877.

2. Der Hildesheimer Silberfund. Erste Abtheilung. Von Friedrich Wieseler. 4to. Göttingen, 1869.

From the Royal Institution of Great Britain :—

1. Proceedings. Vol. viii. Part 4. No. 67. 8vo. London, 1878.
2. List of the Members, Officers, and Professors, 8vo. London, 1877.
3. No. 20. Additions to the Library. From July, 1876, to July, 1877.

From the Communal Archæological Commission of Rome :—Bullettino. Anno. v. Num. 4. Serie ii. 8vo. Rome, 1877.

From the Committee of the Free Public Library of Liverpool :—Twenty-Fifth Annual Report. 8vo. Liverpool, 1878.

From the Trustees of the Astor Library :—Twenty-Ninth Annual Report, for the year ending December 31st, 1877. 8vo. New York, 1878.

The Rev. Iorwerth Grey Lloyd, T. W. U. Robinson, Esq., E. H. Palmer, Esq., Francis Bayley, Esq., George Wallis, Esq., and J. W. Grover, Esq., were duly admitted Fellows.

HENRY WILLETT, Esq. F.G.S., exhibited a Painting from the recent exhibition of "Old Masters" at the Royal Academy, where it was described, under No. 210, as the "Portrait of a Lady," and attributed to Ghirlandajo. Mr. Willett also exhibited sixteen Photographs of the Frescoes executed by Ghirlandajo in the Church of Santa Maria Novella at Florence: that of the Salutation of the Blessed Virgin, containing, as it would seem, a representation of a lady resembling the portrait just mentioned. In further illustration of the subject, A. W. Franks, Esq., Director, exhibited: (1) an engraving by Palmerini, of a lady resembling the portrait, and bearing the designation Laura. (2) A cast of a medal of a lady, inscribed JOANNA ALBIZA VXOR LAVRENTII DE TORNABONIS. (3) Diagrams of emblems and patterns found on the dress of the lady in the portrait and in the fresco. The Arundel Society also exhibited unpublished drawings in water-colour of three of the frescoes in the Church of Santa Maria Novella, including the Salutation.

On these various objects, and on the history of this very interesting portrait, A. W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, read the following remarks:—

The painting which Mr. Willett has been good enough to bring before us on the present occasion has claims to our attention on several grounds. It is a somewhat early specimen of Portraiture, bearing the date 1488, and it is remarkable as a work of art; there are, moreover, three questions connected with it of no little interest, viz.—what is its history? by whom was it painted? and whom does it represent? It is not my intention to give an answer to all these questions, some of which I shall leave to be determined by those better acquainted with early Italian art. I have only collected together, at Mr. Willett's request, what few materials we have for the investigation, which I will lay before you without further preface, though I fear they will throw but little light on the difficulties of the question.

The Painting represents in profile the half-length of a lady, turned to the spectator's left; her light golden hair falls in waves over her cheek and ear, which it partly conceals, and is gathered up in a thick plait fitting closely to the back of the head. Round her neck is a cord, from which is suspended a jewel, set with a large ruby, and with three pendent pearls. Her hands are clasped in front of her, and hold a folded handkerchief. On one of the fingers of each hand is a

ring set with a jewel. Her dress is exceedingly rich, cut square, and showing a front of gathered linen. The sleeves of the inner dress are of crimson silk, divided into lozenges, in each of which is embroidered a sprig, a white flower with two leaves; they are slashed in places, and show two large puffs in front of the shoulder and five down the arm; part of a large opening is indicated at the elbow. The outer dress is formed of a very rich brocade of a pale amber colour diversified with various badges, to which I shall have to draw your attention hereafter. The background of the picture represents a niche or recess; in one corner of the sill is a jewel set with a ruby, three other stones, and two pearls, and surmounted by a dragon. In the opposite corner, and behind the figure, is a book bound in plain black: above this is a tablet inscribed:

ARS VTINAM MORES ANIMVMQVE EFFINGERE POSSES
PULCHRIOR IN TERRIS NVLLA TABELLA FORET.

MCCCCLXXXVIII.

Above this tablet hangs a string of coral beads.

This interesting painting was accidentally seen by Mr. Willett in the possession of a private family in France, some of the members of which had in former times been collectors. It was examined by J. C. Robinson, Esq. F.S.A., and, encouraged by his favourable opinion, Mr. Willett acquired the picture, which was, however, unaccompanied by any documents connected with its history.

The first gleam of light is furnished to us by the third edition of the catalogue of the works of Raphael Morghen, published by his pupil Nicolo Palmerini (Firenze, 1824). Raphael Morghen had engraved a portrait of Petrarch's Laura, attributed to Simone Memmi, in which we are not concerned, but, *à propos* to this engraving, Palmerini has published a long note, illustrated with several plates. From this we learn that Palmerini had himself engraved a portrait of Laura from a drawing by Ermini for the edition of Petrarch published at Pisa, which he had taken from a picture belonging to the Pandolfini family of Florence. A copy of this engraving was exhibited in the studio of Palmerini, during the absence of the latter. On seeing this engraving the celebrated Cicognara wrote upon it "non Laura, ma Giovanna degli Albizzi," and so persuaded was Cicognara of this, that he reproduced the Laura of Palmerini, together with the well-known medal of Giovanna degli Albizzi, in his great work, *Storia della Scultura*, pl. xlvi. Of this medal I beg to exhibit a cast: it quite confirms the remarks of Palmerini, that, although the dressing of the hair is the same, there are considerable differences in the nose, lips, and chin. It will, however,

be observed that Palmerini's Laura, though it resembles Mr. Willett's picture in the features, the dress, and jewel, differs from it by the presence of a book in the hands and the absence of the accessories. These discrepancies however are fully explained by Palmerini, who says, that, having to make a portrait of Petrarch's Laura as a book illustration, he "simplified the composition, taking away a certain necklace of coral, hung to the wall, under which was written a distich and the date of the picture;" and as to the book it seems from Palmerini's somewhat confused account to have been introduced by him in the hands, and to have really been on the right-hand side of the picture, and therefore behind the lady. He goes on to remark, that, though the painting may not represent Petrarch's Laura, it certainly is not Giovanna degli Albizzi, but is the portrait of Ginevra de' Benci as represented in one of the frescoes by Ghirlandajo in Santa Maria Novella at Florence.

The next authority that we have to notice is Giovanni Rosini, the author of the *Storia della Pittura Italiana* (Pisa, 1841). In the third volume of this work (p. 287) he has a chapter on the early life of Leonardo da Vinci. Vasari mentions that Leonardo painted a portrait of Ginevra, daughter of Amerigo Benci. Rosini conjectures that, if he painted such a portrait, it must have been about 1483; and gives a plate of the so-called portrait of Ginevra Benci, in the Visitation by Ghirlandajo, as well as an engraving of another portrait, which he thinks represents the same person in a plain dress and a veil or cap on her head, which he suggests may have been the portrait by Leonardo. This is, however, a matter which does not concern us; but he adds in a note to this picture as follows: "I will add, that, little cared for, and in a bad frame, it was in the possession of the same noble family of Florence (the Pandolfini), who owned the other portrait of Ginevra Benci, which was engraved by Palmerini under the name of M. Laura. This pretended M. Laura, as may be seen in the larger engraving, had the same brocade dress with the same pattern as the Ginevra in the Visitation. It appeared to be a painting by Sandro Botticelli and went abroad (*oltre monti*) before 1820."

This is all the information which I have been able to gather about the Pandolfini picture, and it may be well to consider the claims of Mr. Willett's portrait to be that picture.

Palmerini's Laura exhibits the following differences from Mr. Willett's picture: the hands are elevated and hold a book; the coral necklace, the distich and date, the jewel, and the book behind the figure are wanting; and I may add, that the ear is entirely shown. Now Palmerini expressly states that in the original picture the hands were placed as they are in the portrait

of the so-called Ginevra Benci in the fresco. He accounts for the absence of the necklace and distich with date; the jewel he would certainly omit, together with the recess, and, though he does not tell us of the book, there is every probability that there was a book, as Cicognara speaks of the book being to the right of the spectator, which may be accounted for by his having seen the original picture, where the book is so placed. As to the ear, there is some indication of it in Mr. Willett's picture, and its staring and inelegant outline in the Laura may be one of the improvements introduced by Ermini and Palmerini, and accords ill with the praises bestowed by the latter on the luxuriant hair of the lady.

As to the costume, the design is absolutely the same. There seems to me therefore good *prima facie* evidence that the pictures are one and the same, and we also know that it left Italy for the North before 1820; but it will of course be important to ascertain whether any other replicas of it are known. There are said to be three portraits at Berlin of a similar type, but without the rich dress.

We must now turn to the famous frescoes by Domenico Ghirlandajo in the choir of Santa Maria Novella at Florence. This chapel had been originally painted by Andrea Orcagna, but had fallen into decay. The altar there belonged to the Ricci family, whose means did not allow them to restore the paintings. They therefore accepted the offer made by Giovanni Tornabuoni to employ Domenico Ghirlandajo to repaint the chapel, under a promise to give a conspicuous place to the Ricci coats of arms, &c., which was not fulfilled. Domenico Ghirlandajo and his family set to work, but the paintings were not finished in 1485, as stated by Vasari, but in 1490, as shown by a date upon one of them, and we learn from a trustworthy source that the chapel was not opened till the 22nd December, 1490, and the glass was not completed till the next year.

There are no less than four courses of frescoes on the three walls, and they have been noticed in most works on Italian art, and engravings of them were published by Lasinio in his work on the frescoes of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.* The Fellows will have a good opportunity of judging of the admirable quality of these paintings by some beautiful drawings which the Arundel Society have been good enough to exhibit this evening, at the suggestion of Mr. Scharf, prepared for the Society by Signor Mariannecci, and which I

* See also Kugler, Handbook of Painting; Italian Schools. Edited by Sir C. Eastlake. 1874. Part i. p. 243. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, History of Painting in Italy, vol. ii. p. 476.

hope they will some day publish. Photographs also, taken from the original paintings, are exhibited by Mr. Willett.

In these frescoes it is said that there are no less than twenty-one portraits of the Tornabuoni family and their connections. With regard to this family it may be mentioned that they are a branch of the well-known Tornaquinci family of Florence. In 1393, Simon son of Tiero, son of Rogerio de' Tornaquinci, elected for himself and his descendants to be called Tornabuoni of Florence,* and assumed a new coat of arms, viz.: per saltire or and vert, a lion rampant counterchanged, bearing on its breast a scutcheon arg. with a cross gules. Other branches of the family about the same time took the names of Jacopi, Marabottini, Pellegrini, Cardinali, &c. Francesco Tornabuoni, who died about 1436, married Selvaggia degli Alessandri, by whom he had a family of ten children; one of these was Giovanni, who married in 1466 Francesca Pitti, and had a son Lorenzo. A daughter of Francesco Tornabuoni, and therefore a sister of Giovanni, married Pietro de' Medici, and became mother of Lorenzo the Magnificent. Through his connection with the Medici, Giovanni acquired great wealth and was the decorator of the chapel in question. His portrait and that of his wife are in the frescoes, and are given in Litta as illustrations of the Tornabuoni pedigree, but unfortunately the part of the pedigree with which we are most concerned has not yet appeared.

His son Lorenzo married in 1486 Giovanna, daughter of Tommaso degli Albizzi, and her portrait appears on the medal, of which a cast is exhibited; how far this medal agrees with Mr. Willett's picture it will be for those better acquainted with portraiture than myself to determine. It must be remembered that the medals of this time were cast and chased, the latter operation not always executed by the original artist, and that thus some of the details may have suffered and been modified. As the medal appears, there may be some grounds for the diversity noticed by Palmerini. He is wrong, however, as to the date of the frescoes, being misled by Vasari, and is therefore in error as to the want of connection at that time between Giovanna and the Tornabuoni family. If there is one portrait which we should expect to find in the frescoes more than any other it is that of Giovanna, the bride of Lorenzo, the only married son of Giovanni Tornabuoni, and she must therefore be one of the three young ladies dressed in Florentine costumes represented conspicuously in the frescoes.

Vasari is quite wrong as to Ginevra de' Benci being a *fanciulla* at that time; one of his recent commentators has discovered that she had been married some years, nor was there

* Vincenzio Borghini, Discorso, p. 71.

any connection, as far as I know, between her and the Tornabuoni family. Vasari, moreover, though stating that her portrait is in the Visitation, does not say which of the figures represents her.

We learn from Manni* and others that pen-and-ink drawings were made of the whole of the frescoes, with numbers referring to a list of names of the persons represented. The information was furnished by a man named Benedetto Canducci, who had known many of the persons, and was living at the age of eighty-nine years in 1561. One of these drawings belonged in 1748 to Baldovinetti. It is probable that the names of the ladies, as well as the men, were indicated, but unfortunately the drawings do not seem to be accessible.

On looking at the pedigree of the Tornabuoni family, as far as it is published, we do not see many persons who could be represented as the splendidly-dressed young ladies who appear in the Visitation, the Birth of the Virgin, and the Birth of St. John, unless some of the Medici connections should have been included. These would be some of the four daughters of Lorenzo the Magnificent, or possibly the wife of his son Pietro dei Medici, who, while the paintings were in progress, married, in 1487, Alfonsina Orsini.

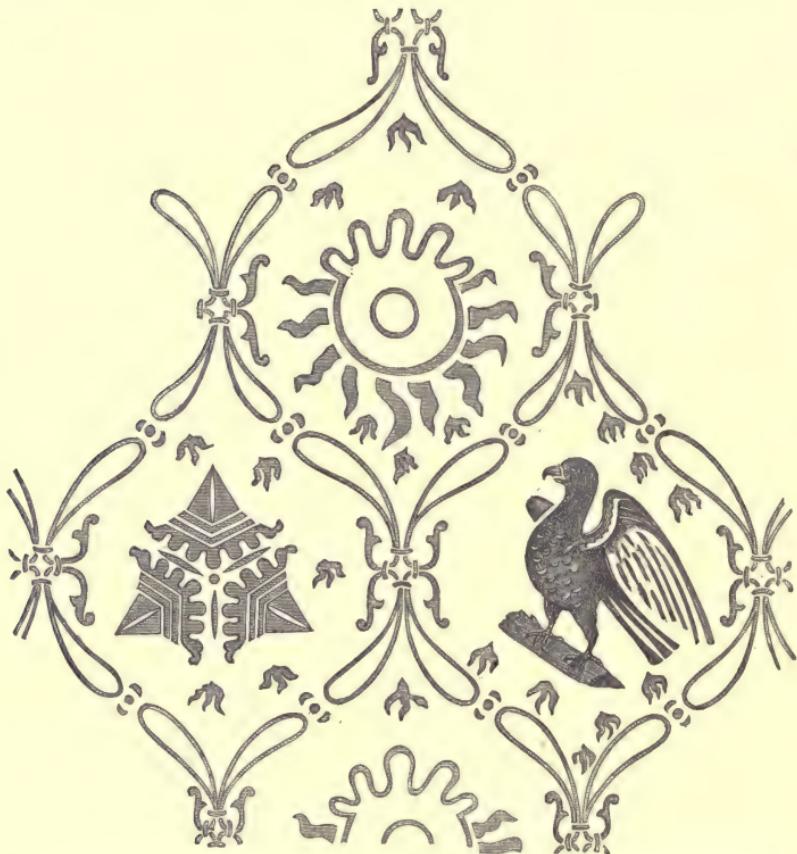
The materials which may hereafter serve to fix the names of the three ladies are their features and the ornaments on the dresses of two of them. The lady in the Birth of St. John has been thought to bear some resemblance to the medal of Giovanna degli Albizzi; though the lady in the Visitation appears to me more like her. The lady in the Birth of the Virgin has long pendent hair, and may have been a bride or unmarried, but on her dress she has almost the same emblems that are to be found on the lady in the Visitation and in Mr. Willett's picture.† It may be well to state that these emblems are arranged in oval panels (see woodcut), forming three parallel lines, repeated vertically. The designs are very carefully executed in this fresco, but in the Visitation they are less accurately drawn, and are placed in no order. These seem to be *imprese*, but I have been unable to fix the families to which they belong, or to discover the *imprese* of the Tornabuoni family. They are not Medici badges as known to us later; one of them seems to represent three diamonds with ornamental sockets, as they would be set in rings, and resemble somewhat the Medici badge of the three rings.‡ Another is a falcon or eagle on a log. Pietro de Medici bore a falcon as a badge, but combined with

* Manni, *Sigilli Antichi*, tom. xviii. p. 128.

† I have since written to the Editor of Litta's great work for information on these points, but have not yet received a reply.

‡ Mrs. Palliser, *Devices, Badges, &c.*, p. 169.

a ring. The third device consists of two concentric rings with rays below and clouds above. This seems to be derived from the arms of the Albizzi family, viz.:—Sable, two concentric annulets or, and might be a badge belonging to that family.



EMBLEMS ON DRESS IN THE FRESCO OF THE BIRTH OF THE VIRGIN.

It is natural to suppose that these two ladies, so similarly dressed, are related, but if one of them represents an Albizzi it would be necessary to ascertain that she had a sister, and I have been unable to find their pedigree; but the lady in the Visitation and in Mr. Willett's picture has on her shoulders part of another device of two letters united by a knot; being, however, represented on the curve of the shoulder, the second letter only is seen. On Mr. Willett's picture I have discovered on the sleeve a portion of a repetition of this device, which gives us a fragment of the first letter (see woodcut). This does not appear on the fresco.

These letters are so fantastic in form that they do not help us much, and the use of initials during the Middle Ages requires more study than it has received. When two letters are joined

by a knot, are they the initials of the Christian name and surname of a single person, or of the Christian names of a husband and wife? and, in the case of Italy, are the Christian names in Latin or Italian? For instance, would Giovanna Tornabuoni have G. or I. as her initial? There are, unquestionably, instances in which the initials of an individual are tied together by what is called a true-lovers' knot. It appears to me that in the device we are considering the perfect letter is intended to represent a T, and the other might be an I.

Letter on the Dress.

As to the artist by whom Mr. Willett's interesting picture is painted, I will not venture to give an opinion; I must leave it to better judges of Italian art than myself. I will only say that I see no reason why the portrait should not have been taken from the life to serve as a model for the fresco; a lady so gorgeously dressed could hardly present herself on a scaffolding in a church to be painted. The portrait previously painted by Domenico Ghirlandajo, or by one of his family, or even by some other artist, being a half-length, would furnish only the upper part of the costume, and the rest would be completed by the fresco painter. The same skirt may have served for the ladies both in the Visitation and in the Nativity of the Virgin. For this reason the fragment of the monogram on the sleeve may have been neglected, as the monogram could not be introduced into its proper place in the pattern of the remainder of the dress without fuller drawings. In the original dress of the lady of the Visitation it probably occurred throughout. On the whole I am therefore disposed to consider Mr. Willett's picture to be the original from which the fresco was executed, and to represent Giovanna degli Albizzi, wife of Lorenzo Tornabuoni."

Various observations were made on the subject of this communication by J. C. Robinson, Esq. F.S.A., F. W. Burton, Esq. F.S.A., Edmund Oldfield, Esq. F.S.A., George Scharf, Esq. F.S.A., and Monsieur Paul Richter.

Mr. Robinson was disposed to consider the portrait to be the work of Sandro Botticelli; while Mr. Burton thought it more probable that it was painted by Domenico Ghirlandajo.

Mr. Oldfield stated that a portrait of a somewhat similar



Portions of Letters on the Dress.



character was exhibited at Manchester in 1857 by Mr. W. Drury Lowe (No. 49 of Catalogue), where it was attributed to Masaccio. The same picture is also noticed by Dr. Waagen, Art Treasures in Great Britain, vol. iv. 498, as Maria Tornabuoni by Domenico Ghirlandajo, and he refers to a similar portrait in the Berlin Museum, No. 83.

Mr. Scharf thought it probable that the portrait and medal represented the same persons, and therefore Giovanni Tornabuoni. Mousieur Richter appeared to think that the artist was Sebastiano Mainardi, the brother-in-law and pupil of Ghirlandajo.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for this Communication.

Thursday, March 21st, 1878.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

- From the Royal Commissions for Art and Archæology, Belgium :—Bulletin. Seizième Année. 7 à 12. 8vo. Brussels. 1877.
- From the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland :—Proceedings. Vol. x. Part I. [Not previously presented.] Square 8vo. Edinburgh, 1874.
- From the Sussex Archæological Society :—Sussex Archæological Collections. Vol. xxviii. 8vo. Lewes, 1878.
- From A. W. Franks, Esq., F.R.S., Dir. S.A.:—Six Views of Ludlow. Drawn and Engraved on Steel by H. B. Ziegler. [With descriptions.] Oblong 4to. Ludlow, 1846.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq. Director, exhibited and presented six Drawings, stated, on a manuscript memorandum accompanying them, to be “of the House at Cowdray by S. H. Grimm— from which prints are engraved by Basire and published by the Society of Antiquaries. For the use of these drawings the Society voted ten guineas to Mr. Grimm and twelve sets of impressions.” The drawings bear dates from June 17th, 1781, to July 6th, 1786.

Mr. Franks also exhibited and presented a coloured Drawing of Park Hall, Oswestry, Shropshire, and the following Prints illustrating English Topography.

1. The South-east View of Brompton Brian Castle, in the county of Hereford. By S. and N. Buck. 1731.
2. Hereford. Old House, part of the Butcher Row. W. H. Bartlett, del. London, 1st. Feb. 1830.

3. Wigmore Castle. Drawn by T. Hearne, F.S.A. Engraved by W. Byrne, F.S.A. London. April 12, 1806.
4. Ruins of Friars House, Newport, Monmouthshire.
5. Pitchford Hall, Shropshire. Drawn by J. P. Neale. London. Nov. 6, 1830.
6. Curaghmore, county Waterford. The seat of the Marquis of Waterford. W. H. Bartlett.

DAVID MOCATTA, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited and presented a sepia drawing of Tyburn Gate, sketched about the year 1818.

ROBERT CHIGNELL, Esq. exhibited a Gold Torques coiled in spirals, which had been discovered on his property, Castlemount, Dover, under the circumstances described in the following extract from a letter to the Secretary:—

"It was found on the 16th ult. at a depth of about five feet, the upper three feet being alluvial soil, the lower two a dense clay, fit for pottery. There was no sign of the soil having been moved, and the torc was probably *in situ* where it had fallen, about twelve inches above the solid chalk. The washing down of the clay from the hills into the dip might well have raised the soil to that height in the years since the torc was placed there.

"Nothing more was found on the spot, but at some 50 feet distance we have come upon a small skeleton laid in the first foot of chalk (cut out to receive it) with the head towards the east. Beside it was a jar (which broke into small pieces) of red and black pottery. From the small fragments of similar pottery found deep down in the clay the site may have been the place for its manufacture. A considerable excavation has been made at some very early date in the clay near by, which was afterwards filled in with loose field-flints. We have not yet come to the end of this."

The weight of this torques was exactly 13 ounces avoirdupois. Its length, obtained by measuring the outside edge of the successive coils, was 4 feet 8 inches. It terminated in solid recurved cylindrical hooks, so as not to hurt the arm; this kind of torques being really an armlet resembling the bronze elastic armlets which have from time to time been found in Italy and Germany. An account of the various examples of gold funicular torques which have been found in this and other countries was published by Mr. Franks in the *Archæologia*, xxxix. 504, in illustration of a specimen exhibited before the Society by Viscountess Palmerston. See too a memoir by Dr. Birch in the *Journal of the Archæological Institute*, ii. 368; iii. 27. This particular specimen is figured, full size, in the *Archæologia Cantiana*, xii. p. 317.

JOHN BRENT, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited a collection of miscellaneous Antiquities, which he had recently obtained from Hungary, and which may be thus described :—

1. Two gold penannular objects, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide, with the ends flattened, and ornamented with a kind of dotted pattern. They were stated to have been found near Budapest, and were believed by Mr. Brent to be intended for earrings. No means of attachment were visible.

2. A small bronze fibula with the remains of some purple enamel in the centre. Found in the same neighbourhood.

3. Also a bronze sickle, 5 inches in a straight line from shoulder to point, subtending the curve. Similar objects have frequently been found in Scandinavia and Ireland.

4. Some cruciform and other bronze fibulæ, most of which Mr. Brent considered Roman. A silver twisted ring, a Roman key worn on the finger, and another bronze key, all of common types. Two bronze knobbed rings, a copper dagger, a bronze girdle-clasp, a very rude bell, and small iron knife, with rather a curious ornament near the handle.

5. Three perforated stone axes or hammers, being respectively 2 inches, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch, and 1 inch thick at the thickest part. Two of them are double-edged (see Evans, *Stone Implements*, p. 174), and were found at Waltchen in making a railway cutting. Three bronze looped celts and a bronze palstave, without any particular locality.

JOHN EVANS, Esq., V. P., F.R.S., communicated a paper on Edmond of Langley and his tomb, which had recently been moved to another part of the church at King's Langley. In illustration of this paper, which will be published in the *Archæologia*, Joseph Clarke, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., exhibited twelve casts of shields around the tomb, and Mr. Evans laid upon the table two gold rings found at King's Langley.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, March 28th, 1878.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq. President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Rev. W. G. Barker :—Pedigree of the Family of Barker of Salop.
Privately Printed. 4to. London, 1877.

From the Royal Society:—Proceedings. Vol. xxvii. No. 185. 8vo. London,
1878.

From A. W. Franks, Esq., F.R.S., Dir.S.A.:—Abbotsbury and its Monastic Remains. Dedicated by Permission to the Right Honourable the Countess Dowager of Ilchester. Folio. London, 1842.

From A. Fitz-Gibbon, Esq.:—Unpublished Geraldine Documents. Part 3. 8vo.

The following present from SIR G. G. SCOTT, R.A. F.S.A. was laid before the Society, viz., four original plans and sketches of Ely Palace, Holborn, executed in 1772, shortly before the demolition of the palace, and from which Grose's engravings seem to have been taken.* The first contains plans of the ground and upper storeys, and is endorsed, "Ground Plan of Ely House, Holbourn." The second is entitled, "The North View of Ely House, Holbourn, with a View of the Chapel." On the back of this is written, "Chapel dedicated to Saint Etheldreda. Length, 91 feet; breadth, 39 feet. This view was taken April 27th, 1772." The third is entitled, "A South View of Ely House, Holbourn." The fourth, which by Grose is called "The Old Hall," bears this title, "A North-east View of Ely House, Holbourn."

The President stated that he was sure that every Fellow of the Society would learn with deep regret of the sudden death of Sir Gilbert Scott, which took place yesterday. But for this untoward event he was to have been with them this evening, as announced, to lay before the Society the substance of some remarks on these very interesting drawings, which he had caused to be privately printed, and of which a copy would now be bound up with the drawings, and deposited in the library of the Society. He would defer to a future occasion that tribute to the memory of their lamented Fellow which his works and worth alike demanded.

W. T. WATKIN, Esq., exhibited the photograph of a Stone found under a buttress of Woolhope Church, Herefordshire, when the north wall was taken down and rebuilt about thirty years ago. The stone represented, in that rude style which is often met with in Wales and the adjacent counties, the figure of a woman in low relief, dressed in a closely fitting plaited tunic, and holding up in one hand an object or implement resembling a platebrush.

R. S. FERGUSON, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Cumberland, communicated a Report on the Archaeology of that county, in the shape of replies to the Queries issued to Local Secretaries, from which the following particulars are extracted.

* See Grose, *Antiquities of England*, vol. ii.

"I have already communicated to the Society (see *antè*, pp. 214-217) an account of a discovery at Carlisle of a stockade which I conjectured was of Roman or *præ*-Roman date. Much broken pottery, chiefly Samian, a lamp or two, one or two fibulæ, and some Roman coins much corroded and worn (including a broken silver denarius of Sabina), have since occurred in the same excavations. I read 'Advocisci' on some of the Samian ware—also, 'Cracuna F.'

The following interesting objects have also been found, which by the kindness of their owners I am able to exhibit.

1. A bronze vessel, the property of Mr. Wheatley of Carlisle, and found in the river Eden. It is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches high and $3\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide at the base. It is in the shape of a female bust. It is cut off below the breast like a modern milliner's doll's head, but it has been rebated as though a plate had been attached to it. On the top of the head are the remains of a hinge by which a lid was formerly attached, and on each side of the head is a loop for suspension. The drapery is buttoned with a fibula over the left shoulder, while the right bosom is left bare. The hair is cut straight across the forehead. Mr. Franks informs me that this vessel must have been used for oil, and had been suspended to a lamp. In Montfaucon, *L'Antiquité expliquée*, tom. v. pl. clxxxvii. will be found a similar object, attached to a lamp.

2. Another bronze bust, belonging to Mr. Fisher of Bank Street, Carlisle, and found in Blackfriars Street, a little west of the Bush site (see *antè*, p. 216), in conjunction with Roman coins. It is $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches high, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the shoulders. The eyes are hollow, as if they had at one time been filled with silver or enamel. The hair is done in a wreath of curls, brushed off the face, going over the top of the head, and round the back of the neck. In the back are the remains of an iron bolt, by which the bust has been supported on a pedestal or attached to some object.

3. A curious bronze object, belonging to Mr. Court of Carlisle, and found in Bank Street, where the second stockade was found, near the east curtain wall of Carlisle. Extreme breadth 5 inches; height, inclusive of the dowel at the bottom, $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches, exclusive of the dowel, $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches. On one side is a griffin with wings extended, its paws stretched out, its ears like bat's ears erect, and its mane or crest running up, and forming the midrib of an acanthus leaf. On the back is a dolphin, whose curved body forms a loop large enough to admit a forefinger to hold the object. Above this dolphin's tail is a socket for some unknown purpose; at the bottom is a square dowel, as if for inserting in a stand. It is difficult to conjecture for what purpose this object was intended.

3. An iron tool, also the property of Mr. Fisher, much like a

stubbing-axe ; a pick at one end, and fashioned like a spade, or sharp edge, on the other. It had a remnant of a wooden handle in the socket when found, almost at the foot of the stockade in Bank Street, under a mass of soil full of Roman pottery. Its dimensions are as follows : 7½ inches at broadest part of the spade arm ; 4 inches at the narrowest ; length of spade, 3 inches ; length given from point of pick to blade-edge of spade, 17 inches.

4. A stone figure, the property of Mr. Dodd, of Carlisle, representing a youth, with a cornucopia in his left hand, and a patera which he holds on the top of an altar in his right. It was found in Annchiell Street, Carlisle, some thirty yards south of Hadrian's Vallum, where the vallum forms the boundary between the city of Carlisle and the socage of Carlisle Castle. Similar figures are engraved in Dr. Bruce's *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, Nos. 708, 710, 711, and 755. It measures 13 inches in total height, by 8 inches across the base, which is 2 inches high at the ends, and 1¼ inch in the middle. A sunk space (5½ inches long by 1¼ wide) on the base contains an obliterated inscription in three lines, of which I fancy I can trace the letters DOMVS.

5. The Monumental Committee of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Archaeological and Antiquarian Society are now visiting all the churches in the Society's district for the purpose of recording all the sepulchral slabs, brasses, effigies, and monuments up to the end of the seventeenth century. Some interesting discoveries have been made, but the Committee are not yet in a position to report. Particular attention is also being given to vestiges of Roman roads and camps, with a view to making a complete map.

6. With regard to recent discoveries, I may mention that in the far south-west angle of Cumberland that active and accomplished antiquary, Mr. W. Jackson, F.S.A., has discovered in Walls Castle, near Ravenglass, the remains of a Roman villa, standing close to a large square Roman camp, which camp is of great importance to the student of the Cumbrian system of Roman roads.

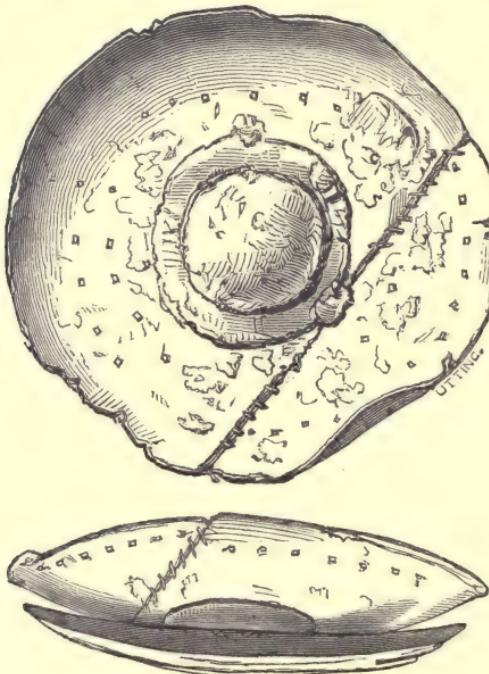
I also exhibit two coins stated to have been found recently in Carlisle. One of them has, I believe, been brought already to the Secretary of this Society, but he declined to exhibit it, as he said it was a forgery. I have since ascertained that these two coins, with four more, were made out of an old pewter teapot by a drunken watchmaker in Carlisle, who succeeded in passing off his coins as genuine upon one or two purchasers.

No excavations are now in progress, but new barracks will shortly be built on the site of Hadrian's Vallum, and I shall watch the excavation there closely. The large Roman camp at

Old Carlisle, near Wigton, would probably repay excavation. The various prehistoric remains in Cumberland have been little disturbed, but the County Society already mentioned hopes shortly to operate upon some of them.

Among the principal owners and collectors of antiquities of various kinds (chiefly Roman) I may mention Messrs. Senhouse of Netherhall, Mr. G. J. Johnson of Castlesteads, near Brampton, Sir F. V. Graham, Mr. Mounsey of Castletown, Mr. R. Ferguson, M.P., Mr. Nelson, late of Murrell Hill, Carlisle, and now of Friar Carse, Dumfries, the Corporation of Carlisle, Mr. Joseph Simpson of Romanway, Mr. Carrick of Carlisle, Mr. Fisher of Carlisle, Mr. W. Jackson, F.S.A."

CHARLES POTTER, Esq., exhibited a remarkable Shield recently found at Great Meols on the Cheshire shore of the River Dee, a locality in which a great number of objects have from time to time been brought to light. It is 12 inches in diameter, and is



LEATHER SHIELD OR RONDACHE FROM GREAT MEOLS.

made of stout leather sewn together, and has a convex iron boss, which is fastened to the leather with large iron rivets; the handle is a cross piece of wood extending nearly to the edge of the shield. The leather seems to have been ornamented on the

outer surface with a thinner layer of leather, with stamped or scored ornaments; and there are in various places holes through which rivets have passed. From the form of the handle it is evident that the leathern portion exhibited a concave surface when held outwards. (See woodcut).

The whole form reminds one of the well-known rondaches of the fifteenth century, such as the one belonging to General Vernon, and found in Staffordshire, engraved in the Catalogue of Antiquities, &c., exhibited in the Museum of the Archæological Institute during their meeting at Edinburgh. 8vo. Edinb., 1859, p. 68.

G. W. G. LEVESON-GOWER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Surrey, communicated the following account of some tiles and other remains from the site of New Hall, Limpsfield, Surrey, and of some deeds relating to the manor of Addington, exhibited by permission of His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury :—

The tiles and other objects which I exhibit are from the site of New Hall, Limpsfield, an ancient manor-house of the Gresham family. It arose, I believe, on the site of the grange belonging to the Abbey of Battle, mentioned in an Extent of the manor of Limpsfield temp. Hen. VI., and was built by William Gresham, of Titsey, Esq., between the years 1558 and 1579. He was eldest son and heir of Sir John Gresham, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, and was first cousin of Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange. He was Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex in 1564 and 1575; he rebuilt or considerably added to the old manor-house at Titsey; and in his will he mentions "his ceilings and portalls of wainscot of his house at Titsey." There are still preserved there some oak carvings of his time, amongst them a shield with his arms quartering Ipswell and the initials W.G., and a chimney-piece bearing the Gresham motto, *Fiat voluntas tua*. His portrait, by Cornelius Ketel, signed "C. K. F.", and dated 1579, hangs in the dining-room at Titsey Place. He died in 1579. There is a brass in Titsey Church representing him, his wife, four sons, and three daughters.

Aubrey, in his History of Surrey, does not mention New Hall. Manning merely notices it, and says that it had long since been taken down, and that nothing remained but an outhouse and part of the garden wall. Ward, in an interleaved copy of his Life of the Gresham Professors, which is in the British Museum, says, "Nere unto the street of Limpsfield is a proper house of Sir Thomas Gresham, Kt., neare allyed to Sir Thomas Gresham, the Elder, Agent to the Queen, and Founder of the Royal Exchange." The Return for the Hearth Tax, temp. Car. II.,

shows it to have had eleven chimneys, which indicates a house of some size.

The house was pulled down after the Greshams parted with the property in 1750; the exact time is not known; local tradition says that it was *troubled*, *i.e.*, haunted, and for that reason deserted; a ghost is still believed to haunt the spot. All that now remains is a part of the inclosure walls. The excavations made in the autumn of 1875, at which time these objects were found, did not bring much to light. The house had been surrounded on all four sides by a wall; the steps to the cellar and the cellar wall of stone remained; the rest of the building had been of brick. The foundation of one octagon turret was found, several moulded bricks which had formed window-jambs, a quantity of lead, and several quarries of glass, the latter, however, too much discoloured to trace any pattern upon them. It is needless to say that the pot of gold which report said was buried there did not turn up.

The tile of which a representation is here given bears the letters W. G., the latter encircling the grasshopper, the Gresham



TILE WITH GRESHAM DEVICE FROM LIMPSFIELD, SURREY.

crest. This device is exactly repeated in an old piece of glass now in the window of the tower of Titsey church. Three or four of these tiles were found, but none quite perfect; the design, however, can easily be reconstituted. (See woodcut.) There can be little doubt that they are of foreign manufacture,

and were made probably in the Low Countries, with which the Greshams had trading relations.

Of the other tiles, one has the fleur-de-lis, another an ornament like a pomegranate, and the remainder a continuous geometrical pattern.

The glazed pottery is a fragment of a considerable quantity of the same kind found on the site, and the small glass bottle is exhibited, as it so exactly resembles in shape and size those that have been found in churches and shown from time to time at these meetings.

The two pieces of lead were found imbedded nearly an inch deep in a large timber beam of the barn ; they are probably fragments of bullets, and, as local tradition says that this place figured in the Civil Wars, they tend to give some confirmation to the story. We know from the Parish Register of Titsey that, in Jan. 1643, the Parliament soldiers, under Colonel Rich, were quartered at the Lady Gresham's at Titsey, which is only a mile distant.

The deeds which I exhibit this evening by the kindness of the Archbishop of Canterbury relate to his Grace's manor of Addington, co. Surrey, and are selected from a very complete collection extending from about A.D. 1230, the date of the earliest, to the time when it was purchased by the See early in the present century. The two manors of Addington, temp. Domesday Survey, belonged respectively to Albert the clerk and Tezelin the cook. To this latter owner has been ascribed the fact that the manor is held by a peculiar custom, viz., of furnishing a dish which is variously described as "hastias," "mess de Gyron," and "maupigyrnoun," on the day of the king's coronation. When Blount was engaged in writing his Book on Tenures (1661), Thomas Leigh held the manor, and he states, on Ashmole's authority, that Leigh brought up to the king's table a similar dish at the coronation of Charles II. See *Testa de Nevill*, p. 228 ; Blount's Tenures (Hazlitt's Edition), p. 2.

One of the manors, known subsequently as Aguillon's and Bardolf's, was, temp. Hen. III., the property of William de Aguillon, and came to Hugh Bardolf by marriage with Isabel his daughter.

The other, called Temple Manor, was given by Walter de Norton* to the Knights Templars, was transferred in 1324 to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and in 1540 was purchased by Nicholas Leigh. The two manors became united in his person, and remained the property of the Leigh family until

* Manning, Hist. Surrey, vol. ii. p. 563, says that it was given by Walter de Merton, but in the first of these deeds the name is clearly Norton.

the death of Sir John Leigh, knt., in 1737, without heirs male. He was succeeded by his cousins Mary Bennett and Elizabeth Spencer, the daughters of his uncle Wolley Leigh, of Hevingham, co. Norfolk, by whom the manor of Addington was sold to Barlow Tregothick, Alderman of London. He pulled down the old manor-house built by Nicholas Leigh, which stood just above the church. From his family it was purchased for the see of Canterbury in 1807.

The Priors of St. Mary Overy, who appear in the first three deeds, were owners of the rectory until the Dissolution. They were bound to keep a lamp continually burning in the church in respect of twelve acres of land which they held in the parish.

1. Deed, sans date. Grant from Humphrey, Prior of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, to Eli, the clerk, son of William the tanner (pelliparii) of Kersawton,* of a certain part of land bought of Roger Cornar, of London, in the vill of Addington, of the fee of the Lord Walter de Norton, at an annual rent of 2*s.* Witnesses, D^s. Gilbert de Adinton, Richard de la Rogedon, Rob^t Rufus, Alan the prefect (*p̄posito*), Robert Sired, Alan Carpenter, &c., &c.

2. Id., same parties. Grant to William, the son of Henry of Edinton (Addington) and Gunilda his wife, of five acres in the vill of Edinton, at a rent of 9*d.* Witnesses, Gilbert de Edinton, kt., Reginald and Richard de Ruedon, John and Simon de Horâ, William Wichor, Henry Wulfrith, Walter son of Henry, Alan his brother.

Humphrey was Prior of St. Mary Overy from 1223 to 1241, which fixes the date of these deeds between those years.

3. Confirmation, from Stephen, prior of Southwark, to Eli, the clerk, son of William the tanner (pelliparii) of Alkeleton,* of a messuage in the vill of Edinton, formerly of W^m Flandresis, at a rent of 3*s.*, with a clause that he should not convey it to any religious house without their consent. The said Eli quitclaimed to them land which he held of them in the same vill, with a house built on it, by way of payment down (*nōie Gersume*).† Witnesses, D^s Gilbert de Edinton, D^s Will le Brutt, Reginald de Rughedon, Richard de Rughedon, Rob^t Rufus, Rob^t Sired, Alan the prefect, Nich. de Burstrod (Burstow), William de Wyldesdon, &c.

Stephen was Prior from 1254—1267. It will be noticed that the witnesses to this deed and to No. 1 are almost identical. A certain Eustace was prior, according to Dugdale, for thirteen years between Humphrey and Stephen; Alan succeeded Ste-

* Carshalton.

† Gersume seems to have been a ready-money payment. On the word see Notes and Queries, vol. xi. ii. 81, 164, 431, 513, and xii. 93.

phen, possibly the same who appears in deeds 1 and 3 as Alan (pposito).

4. Grant from John de London, rector of the church of St. Antony, London, and Hugh de Wymbourn, rector of St. Olave, in Suthwerk, to John de Bristowe, citizen of London, and John son of Nicholas atte Well, of all that manor which they held of their feoffment in the vill and parish of Addington, co. Surrey Witnesses, Bartholemew de Kynewardeslee,* Nicholas Carru,† Simon the hatter, John de Bergh,‡ Robert de Chelsham (adjoining parish), Ric. Trewe,§ John atte Hale, and others. Dated at Adyngton, Sunday the Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, 28 Edward III.

The seal attached to this deed represents a figure kneeling before St. Michael, who has a shield with a cross on it in his left hand and a spear in his right, with which he is piercing the dragon. Above the head of the kneeling figure is a shield, Ermine, on a chief a lion passant.

The legend is—

SIS MICHAEL FORTIS PELTA MICH TEMPORE MORTIS.

5. Appointment by John de London, rector of the church of St. Antony, London, and D^{nus} Hugh de Wymborne, rector of St. Olave, Southwark, of John Cooke of Sutton, chaplain, their attorney, to take from John de Codyngton,|| junior, clerk, and Henry de Codyngton, clerk, full seisin of all lands, &c. acquired of John de Codyngton in the parish and vill of Adyngton, formerly John de Bure's.¶ Dated at Adyngton, 20 June, 28 Ed. III.

The seal has a central and six outer compartments.

The centre has the vernicle surrounded by the dog-tooth ornament.

The outer top compartment: 1. The fleur-de-lis; 2. Below on the right St. Andrew's cross; 3. Catharine-wheel; 4. A half figure of a priest with hands raised and clasped in prayer; 5. The alabaster box; 6. The keys.

* The manor of Kymersley or Kynnersley in Carshalton. 1 Eliz. John Scott held a capital messuage in Carshalton formerly Bartholomew Kynardesley's.—Lysons's Environs i. 125.

† In 33 Edw. III. Sir R. Willoughby had licence to alienate the manor of Beddington to Nicholas Carrew, probably this person.

‡ Bergh, a manor in Banstead, the church of which was standing in Aubrey's time.

§ Richard Trewe appears as party to a deed in my possession of 36 Edw. III. relating to Woldingham; he is there styled of Chelsham.

|| Cuddington, a small parish near Banstead, destroyed to make room for Nonsuch. Sir Simon de Codyngton was knight of the shire for Surrey 25-45 Edw. III.

¶ Bures was a manor in Addington.

The inscription reads—

HORVM . SIGNA GERÔ MERIT' SALV ORE. M.

I fancied that the three last words might have been “salvum fore spero,” but the initial letter of the last word is an M. There has been another seal attached, which is now broken.

6. Henry Pomfret, citizen and saddler, of London, appoints John Glover, clerk, his attorney, to take possession of the manor of Addington. Dated, Sunday after the translation of St. Thomas, archbishop and martyr, 12 Hen. IV.

Seal, a crescent.

7. Deed, dated 9 Nov. 25 Hen. VI. Appointment by William Uvedall, sen. Esq., of Richard Lynde and John Ovenstede (Ownsted) his attorney, to deliver to W^m Bokeland, Esq., John Leigh, and others, seisin of the manor of Addington.

Seal, in right compartment, Virgin and Child; in left, the figure of a saint, with right hand resting on a sword, letter P above.

8. Thomas Squery, Esq., of Westwickham, Kent, releases to Richard Mountford all his right in a tenement called Hale in Addington. Witnesses, John Chert (the local name for a tract of woodland near Westerham—Chart's Edge was the residence of the antiquary Streatfeild), Roger Broke, John Chaunterell, William Horne, Will Niclot. Dated 20 Nov. 2 Hen. V.

The seal has across the field the name Squery, and above, on a label, a squirrel on a bough.

This Thomas Squerie was lord of the manor of West Wickham, and died 17 Hen. IV., leaving John Squerie, his son and heir, aged 29. He was descended from John de Squerie, seated at Westerham temp. Hen. III., who gave his name to the capital mansion of Squerries, now the seat of Colonel Warde. This family, says Hasted, bore for their arms a squirrel browsing on a hazel-nut, which coat was formerly painted in the windows of Westerham church. It is now gone. John de Squerie died sans issue, and his two sisters, Margaret, wife of Sir William Cromer of Tunstall, and Dorothy, wife of Richard Mervin of Fontels, Wilts., became his co-heirs.

9. The next deed I exhibit, not on account of its age, but as tending to throw some light on the rental value of land temp. Hen. VI., and on agricultural customs at that time. It is a lease from John, prior of St. Mary Overy, Southwark (John Bottesham, prior, 1452-1462), to John Wodeward, chaplain, John and Robert Leigh, of all the rectory of Addington, with the lay fee in Chelsham and Addington, reserving all wardships, marriages, reliefs, heriots, escheats, pleas, and perquisites of court, profits of the woods, &c.

The time of taking was the feast of the Purification, nearly corresponding with Plough Monday, when agricultural operations were supposed to begin. The term twenty-four years : rent £9. 6s. 8d., payable at Trinity and at the Purification. The acreage was 20 acres of land sown with corn (*i.e.*, wheat put in in autumn), 15 acres sown with corn mixed “*cum vescis*,” *i.e.*, vetches or tares, and 20 acres “*warectat ad seisonem quadragesimalem*,” *i.e.*, fallow for the season of Mid-lent.* This would give us a rent of about 3s. 6d. per acre, the rent of land of that quality being about 15s. now, which, allowing for the difference of the value of money, would be much the same.

The covenants were the following :—

That during the term the tenants were to bear all the charges temporal and spiritual incident to the rectory, except the tithes and procurations.

They were sufficiently to repair and keep up, “*et contra ventum et pluviam defensibilem facient*,” and keep water-tight all the houses and buildings at their own expense as often as necessary.

They were to pay the costs of the lord’s council (*consilii domini*) when he came there twice a year with three horses for a day and a half to superintend the state of the rectory and lay fee, and also the expense of the steward (*seneschalli*) for holding the court when necessary.

Not to underlet to any one without leave.

To live constantly in the rectory with their servants, “*moram suam continuam cum famulis suis in rectoriam trahent*.”

Were to harvest the tithes and crops in the rectory grange or barn, “*decimas et vesturam ingrangiabunt*.”

Were to heap up the compost (*i.e.*, dung) and put it on the lands and not elsewhere, “*suum compostumque ibidem conculant et super easdem terras ponent et non alibi*.”

They were to have reasonable housebote and haybote (*i.e.*, wood for repairs of house and hedge) and all the underwood growing in a certain field called Longfield, except one grove in the same field called Ballard’s Grove,† so that they securely fenced in the newly planted land of the said underwood growing in the aforesaid field, “*secure claudent novell’ ejusdem subbosci crescentis in campo predicto*.” The said farmers were to have one livery of cloth yearly of the suit of their household servants when they (*i.e.*, the lessors) gave the livery,‡ “*habebunt unam libe-*

* Spring corn is commonly called in Surrey “Lent corn.”—*Warectum, Terra neglecta.—Ducange*

† There is a wood still so called.

‡ Such seems to be the meaning of this somewhat obscure passage. It appears as if the lessors made a certain allowance of cloth for the livery of the indoor servants.

ratam panni annuatim de secta servientium suorum intrinsecorum cum liberatam dederint."

The lessors demise the whole stock and crops (*staurum et utensilia*, *i.e.*, the several acres sown as above), 2 sterts (*stottes*) value 13*s.* 4*d.*, 1 boar, 2 sows, 5 young pigs (*porculos*), 6 sucking pigs (*porcellos*), worth in all 18*s.*, 1 goose, 2 ganders (*aucas mariolas*),* worth 18*d.*, 1 cock, 3 hens worth 14*d.*

The furniture of the house. In the hall 2 dining tables (*tabulas mensales*) with 4 trestles (*trestall'*), 2 fixed tables (*tabulas dormitor'*), 2 ladders—a great and a small one, a vessel with a washing basin (*pelvum cum lavatorio*). In the pantry a chest with an aumry (*almariolo*), a three-legged stool (*boffet †*), a chair (*cathedram*), two small forms (*formulas*), one candlestick (*candelabrum*), one tub (*cuvam*), one ‡ . . . (*algonem*), one barrel for flour. In the kitchen, one brass pot containing three gallons (*lagenas*), one brass platter or deep dish (*patellam*), two gallon measures (*lagenar'*), one tripod (*t'ped*), one mortar, one chest out of repair (*debilem*), one dresser. In the granary, one bushel, one peck, two sieves (*cribre*), one sieve (*riddere*), one plough with all its apparatus (*carucam cum toto apparatu*), and coulter and share, and two harrows (*hercias*).

At the end of the term they were to give them up in as good condition as they took them or the value of them, together with all the buildings, water-pipes (*aquaductil'*), underground leaden pipes (*subterraneis plumbeat'*), for which they are bound in the sum of 40*l.*, to be paid on the feast of the Trinity in the year 1455.

Dated at the Chapter House of the Prior and Convent, 6 Mar. 1453, 32 Hen. VI. §

* The same word occurs in an inventory given by Manning under Merstham (*Hist. Surrey*, vol. ii. 255), but he does not attempt any explanation of it. Mr. J. E. Thorold Rogers, writing in *Notes and Queries* (5 s. x. 275) says, "The word 'mariola' almost certainly means a gander. I have frequently found it in mediæval accounts always as a subdivision of auca and contrasted with auncula."

† See *Prompt. Parv. in verbo*.

‡ ? Whether for lagonom or lagenam, a gallon measure.

§ A lease granted 19 Richard III., 1396, by the Prior and Convent of Christ Church, Canterbury, to John atte Dene and others, of the manor of Merstham, given by Manning (*History of Surrey*, vol. ii. p. 255) is alike in so many points that I append a few extracts from it. Live stock—2 "sterts," 8 "pore," 5 "porcil," 12 "porcel." Geese, 2 aucas "mariol." In the hall, 1 pelvum cum lavatorio, 2 dinner tables, of which one is fixed with a pair of tressels. In the kitchen, 1 pot containing 3 gallons (*lagenas*); 1 plough with all other fit apparatus. In the granary, 1 bushel. The Prior and Convent reserve to themselves all escheats, forfeitures, &c., require the lessees to find for the bailiff and his servants all their expenses twice in the year for one day and one night when he shall come to overlook the manor; also for the steward of the lord, the Prior and Convent for holding courts. The tenants not to demise without leave of the lessors. To house all corn in the barns of the manor and to carry all dung upon the lands for compost. At the end of the term to deliver up all the goods before mentioned or the value of them.

C. S. PERCEVAL, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, communicated the first portion of an account of a collection of Deeds and Seals from the Muniments of Sir John Lawson of Burgh.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, April 4th, 1878.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—Sessional Papers 1877-78.
No. 9. 4to. London, 1878.

From the Author :—Some Notes on English Monasticism, with special reference to Cleeve Abbey. By John Reynolds. 12mo. Williton.

From the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club :—On the Discovery and Exploration of Roman Remains at South Shields, in the years 1875-6. By the Rev. R. E. Hoopell, M.A., LL.D. 8vo. London and Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1878.

From the Author, G. S. Steinman, Esq., F.S.A. :—Second Addenda to a Memoir of Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland, including corrections: the whole arranged for a revised edition of that work. Printed for private circulation. 8vo. 1878.

From the Editor, Rev. E. L. Cutts, D.D. :—The Church Builder. No. 66. April. 8vo. London, 1878.

From the Author :—Report on the Anglo-Saxon Documents in Wilkins's Concilia. By the Rev. J. Baron. Printed for private circulation. 8vo. 1859.

From A. W. Franks, Esq., F.R.S., Dir.S.A. :—Studies of Ancient Domestic Architecture, principally selected from original drawings in the collection of the late Sir William Burrell, Bart. By E. B. Lamb, Architect. Folio. London, 1846.

From the Author :—On a Runic Calendar found in Lapland in 1866. Communicated to the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. By Eiríkr Magnússon, M.A. 8vo. Cambridge, 1878.

From the Author :—The Explanation of the Apocalypse, by Venerable Beda, translated by the Rev. E. Marshall, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. Oxford and London, 1878.

From H.M.'s Secretary of State, Home Department :—

1. By the Queen. A Proclamation ordering that the men enlisted or serving under the Militia Reserve Acts shall enter upon Army Service.
2. By the Queen. A Proclamation in pursuance of the Reserve Force Acts directing that Class I. of the Reserve Force shall be called out on permanent service.

Both given at Windsor, April 2nd, 1878, in the Forty-first Year of our Reign. Broadsheet folio. (Two Copies).

Notice was given that the Annual Meeting for the Election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society would be held on Tuesday, April 23d, at the hour of 2 p.m.

The Report of the Auditors of the Society's Accounts for the year 1877 was read. (See p. 369.)

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Auditors for their trouble and to the Treasurer for his good and faithful services.

Walter Myers, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

MRS. SMITH, of The Square, Elham, Canterbury, exhibited a mediæval brooch of the twelfth century, with an antique gem,



MEDIÆVAL BROOCH WITH
ANTIQUE GEM.
(Full size.)

the subject of which seems, as will be seen from the annexed woodcut, to represent a faun extracting a thorn from the foot of another faun. Around is the inscription AMOR VINCIT FORTITUDINEM. At the back of the brooch is a loop for suspension, a hinge for the acus, and a catch to hold the point. The brooch was found some years ago in a field near Canterbury.

Major COOPER COOPER, F.S.A., Local Secretary for Bedfordshire, exhibited two bronze personal Seals, which may be described as follows:—

1. Circular, 1 inch in diameter. Device, a castle; inscription, + S. ROBERTI D' CASTRO C. Probably Italian work of the fourteenth century.

2. A pointed oval seal, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Device, an ecclesiastic reading at a desk; inscription, + S. ELIE LONDONIARV' CL'ICI. C. S. Perceval, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, stated that a cast of this seal, in the Caley collection, from a matrix in the Bodleian Library, formed part of a series exhibited at the Archæological Institute in 1853. (See Journal, x. 74-86.)

J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following account of the discovery of a bronze Celt and of some fragments of ash near Billericay in Essex:—

"The celt and fragments of ash submitted for inspection this evening were found in the month of January last at a depth of two feet, in a field known as the Pond Field, in the parish of Little Burstead, a short distance from the town of Billericay in Essex. The celt is of the palstave type, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and is much decayed; a small portion only of the original surface has been preserved, showing traces of the original hammering in making the celt. The neighbourhood of Billericay is, I believe,

We, the AUDITORS appointed to audit the ACCOUNTS of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES of LONDON, from the 1st day of January, 1877, to the 31st day of December following, having examined the said ACCOUNTS, with the VOUCHERS relating thereto, do find the same to be just and true, and we have prepared from the said ACCOUNTS the following ABSTRACT:—

1877.		RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.				
		£	s.	£	s. d.			
Balance of the last Audited Account up to the 31st December 1876		1,141	17	10	To Printers and Artists, &c. in the Publications of the Society	445	5	10
By 17 Payments on Account of Arrears	50	8	0	For Binding	91	9	6	
37 Subscriptions at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> due 1st January 1876	77	14	0	Taxes	25	14	2	
372 Subscriptions at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> due 1st January 1877	781	4	0	Salaries	650	8	0	
8 Subscriptions at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> due 1st January 1878, in advance	16	1	0	Stationery	44	3	2	
1 Subscription at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> due 1st January 1879, in advance	2	2	0	Tradesmen's Bills for lighting the Meeting Room, Repairs, and other House Expenses	182	16	1	
				Tea, with payments for making, and attendance	27	14	2	
				Petty Cash for the year	61	10	0	
				Subscriptions to Books, and Books purchased	77	18	1	
				Legacy Duty of the Stevenson Bequest	56	2	5	
				Purchase of £1,000 Stock in the Three Per Cent. Consols	942	10	0	
				Revision of Statutes, Legal Expenses	72	4	10	
				Repair to the Portrait of Oldys	1	10	0	
				Insurance	13	3	0	
				Balance in the hands of the Treasurer on the 1st of January 1878	718	1	6	
					£3,410	10	9	

Stock in the Three Per Cent. Consols
on the 31st day of December 1877, £12,000.

Witness our hands this 22nd day of March, 1878,

GEORGE EDMUND STREET,
ALBERT W. WOODS, Garter.
HENRY REEVE.
JOSEPH CLARKE.

one of the most prolific of British antiquities in Essex, and is by no means deficient in Roman remains. From the great number of interments and frequent discovery of tiles, I am induced to think that it was not only a very early settlement, but that it was also numerously populated. Morant, in his History of Essex, vol. ii. p. 196, says:—"Hereabouts, unquestionably, was some Roman *villa*, or little station. For at Blunts-Walls (in Great Burstead) are earthworks, the remains of a ditch and rampart, containing about four acres, one part of which hath been inclosed round, and within the inclosure have been some mounts, artificially raised; now chiefly levelled." At the present day, I am sorry to say, scarcely a trace of the remains thus described can be found. Camden, in his Britannia, says, "Burghsted, by contraction, Bursted, *i.e.*, the place of a Burgh; a denomination given to many places of our ancestors. Here I once thought was the Cæsaromagus."

The town of Billericay is about midway between Chelmsford and Tilbury; a straight line drawn from one to the other would pass as nearly as possible through it. It is situated on a long spur of hill running southwards towards the Thames, and consists mainly of one long street built on the ridge of the hill. At the north end, where the spur of hill joins the main body, stands the Union House; a little beyond this building is a large wood called "Norsey Wood;" at the south end on the brow of the hill are two windmills. Morant tells us—"In November, 1724, a person digging for gravel in a field near Billericay, on a high hill, after he had sunk about three feet, came to a large bed of black earth or ashes, which endeavouring to clear away he found mixt with a great quantity of pieces of earthen vessels, of different kinds and colours; some white, some red, and some of a dark brown. Neither he, nor any who have since searched, have been able to meet with anything entire; but the pieces appeared plainly to be fragments of urns, pateras, &c. In one part of the earth there was a place made like an oven, of the hard dark clay, and the man believed it was large enough to have held six half-peck loaves. There is no clay within three miles of the place. There have been several Roman coins found here; and two of silver, one of Trajan, the other of Hadrian." The high hill alluded to is probably that south of the town, upon which the windmill stands, and Morant is decidedly wrong in his statement of there being no clay within three miles of the town, inasmuch as the celt produced was found in a field about a quarter of a mile from the mills, the soil of which is a very stiff clay. The next discovery of which I have heard occurred about eighty years since, when a large number of urns were dug up in Norsey Wood. These were

preserved by the owner, the then Lord Petre, at Thorndon Hall, and probably have been destroyed by the fire of the 22nd ult. The next find was that of several hundreds of copper Roman coins in a bank near the windmill hill, about fifty years ago. The next account of discoveries is that communicated by Mr. Shaw to the British Archaeological Association. He says they were found from time to time by Mr. Wood, of Billericay, in the fields near the mills, in digging for gravel, and in other agricultural operations. In the third volume of the Journal of that Society (p. 249) is the following description of the find : " Among the most remarkable of these urns is that with the figure of a human face. Some of the urns contained human bones, and were discovered in groups of three or four. From the number found by Mr. Wood, and from the quantity of fragments still lying on a considerable extent of ground, as well as from traces of charcoal and burnt earth, this appears to have been the site of a burial-place, attached probably to a Romano-British village or small town occupying the position of the present town of Billericay ; although as yet nothing beyond the sepulchral remains now placed on record and fragments of Roman tiles in the adjacent fields and lanes have been noticed." Mr. Shaw also stated, that in widening the road on the other side of the Union House (the Chelmsford Road) a number of urns were found. In the fourth volume of that Society's Journal (p. 74) the same gentleman records the discovery, among other relics on the site of the same burial-place, of a small gold British coin, and coins of Trajan and Antoninus Pius. And again, that in the immediate vicinity of the spot which produced the urns previously mentioned he had excavated a pit twenty-five feet deep, from which he procured a large quantity of fragments of pottery. In a grave adjoining it, Mr. Shaw found three coins, one of Hadrian and two of Constantine. Major Spitty, of Billericay, has in his possession a large number of articles found in the field near the Union House. The collection consists of ossuary and other urns of various colours and forms, including one or two of Samian ware, two bronze specula (broken), an earthen lamp, and a number of black beads. The whole of these articles were found between 1863 and 1866. In 1865, a number of Roman urns were found in Norsey Wood, at the end nearest Billericay. They were discovered, as usual, whilst digging for gravel ; they were fifteen in number, all of a brown colour, and lathe-turned, and were found mostly in groups of two or three ; only one in each group contained bones, and those but little burnt. The groups of urns were placed without any order of arrangement. All but one were found broken, for, on account of their nearness to the surface, the roots of the underwood had

grown into and through them. One urn contained bones, ashes, and a bronze fibula; another contained some pieces of metal, very much corroded, probably the remains of two fibulæ. At a spot near these urns was a deposit of bones not contained in any vessel. Some corroded articles of iron were found near this deposit, one being very much like our modern bill-hook in form. One of the men employed in digging gravel told me that he had about twelve years ago "come upon," in Norsey Wood, a ditch about three hundred yards long, eight feet deep, and wide enough to walk in comfortably; at the end there was a circle about fifteen feet in diameter, and a little deeper than the ditch. Of this excavation no trace now remains. It will be remembered that Stow tells us (*Annals*, p. 292, edition of 1631) that the insurgents of Essex, in the fifth year of Richard the Second, "gathering a new multitude together at Billerica, had fortified themselves with ditches and carriages; nevertheless, although there was a great number of them, with small businesse, they were scattered in the woods, where the Lords inclosed them, lest any of them might escape." It is therefore possible that the ditch above mentioned may have been of that period. In 1865 further and distinct discoveries were made in Norsey Wood by the Rev. E. L. Cutts, in opening tumuli. The first tumulus opened was on the south-east side of the wood, overlooking the valley of the Thames; it was circular in shape, about twelve feet across, and six feet high. In the centre of it was found a British urn of rude workmanship and of coarse brown material, about eighteen inches high; it contained burnt bones and ashes. A few inches from this was found another of about the same size, filled in the same way; both were placed upside down. At a distance of three feet were the remains of a third, placed on rather a lower level, and of a redder colour. Near these urns a bronze coin was found, but so corroded as to be undecipherable. The second tumulus was on the west side of the wood, close to the Ramsden road. Nothing was found till nearly the centre was reached, when within a circle of about two yards diameter were found no less than seven urns and numerous fragments.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, stated that, by the kind permission of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, he had brought that evening for exhibition one of the treasures of the Cathedral Library of Durham, viz., the small silver altar—or rather, oak tablet cased with silver—found inside the coffin of S. Cuthbert. Of this interesting relic, which had been brought to London for repair, a full description will be found in Raine's *Saint Cuthbert*, p. 199.

The Rev. JAMES BECK, Local Secretary for Sussex, exhibited a figure of the Saviour, from a crucifix made of copper-gilt, as early as the twelfth century. It has a crown, and the feet are separate; the nail by which one of them has been fastened still remains, and has in it a triangular piece of red glass. In the folds of the drapery seem to be remains of red enamel; the arms are imperfect. Length of the whole, 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Of this object Mr. Beck gave the following account:—

“It was found in the summer of 1877, in digging a grave in Coombes churchyard, near Lancing, Sussex, at a depth of about 18 inches. The sexton fancied, from the quantity of worked stone he met with, that he had come upon the ruins of an old vault or *steaned* grave. At the depth of about three feet he turned up a skull and a quantity of human bones.

“The fragment may have formed part of a pectoral cross, or the central ornament of a book-cover.”

C. S. PERCEVAL, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer, communicated the second part of his paper on the Lawson Deeds and Seals. This communication will be published in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, April 11th, 1878.

WILLIAM SMITH, Esq. LL.D. D.C.L. V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Royal Geographical Society:—Proceedings. Vol. xxii. No. 2. 8vo. London, 1878.

From the Author:—St. Hildeferth. By J. A. Sparvel-Bayly, F.S.A. 8vo.

From the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society:—The Register. No. cxxvi. Vol. 32. April. 8vo. Boston, 1878.

From the Author:—A Descriptive and Historical Catalogue of the Collection of Pictures at Woburn Abbey. By George Scharf, F.S.A. First Part: Portraits. Part ii., comprising Imaginary Subjects, Landscapes, Miniatures, Drawings, and Enamels. Large paper. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna. (*Philosophisch-Historische Classe*):—

1. *Sitzungsberichte*. 84—87 Bände. 8vo. Vienna, 1877.

2. *Denkschriften*. 26 Band. 4to. Vienna, 1877.

3. *Archiv für österreichische Geschichte*. 55 Band, und 56 Band, 1. Heft. 8vo. Vienna, 1877.

4. *Fontes Rerum Austriacarum. Diplomataria et Acta*. 40 Band. 8vo. Vienna, 1877.

5. *Almanach*. 27^{ter} Jahrgang. 8vo. Vienna, 1877.

From the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg:—*Bulletin*. Tome xxiii. Nos. 3 et 4 et dernier. Tome xxiv. Nos. 1—3. 4to. St. Petersburg, 1877.

From the Author:—*Dodone et ses Ruines*. Par Constantin Carapanos. Two volumes, Text and Plates. 4to. Paris, 1878.

From the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres (Institute of France):—*Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'année 1877. Quatrième Série*. Tome v. *Bulletin d'Octobre—Décembre*. 8vo. Paris, 1877.

A vote of Special Thanks was awarded to M. Carapanos for his Donation to the Library.

Notice was again given of the Annual Meeting on Tuesday, April 23rd, and lists were read of the Fellows proposed as Council and Officers of the Society for the ensuing year.

G. W. LEVESON-GOWER, Esq., F.S.A., Local Secretary for Surrey, exhibited a Sampler acquired from a cottage in Limpsfield, Surrey. In the work, which is of point-lace character, occur the initials M. P. and date 1698, and at the bottom MARY PEIRCE and the initials M. P. again. A portion of the alphabet from A to T is worked in a band. The top border contains four figures in the ornamentation, apparently of women holding a skipping-rope. The right hand lower compartment represents flowers, conventionally treated, resembling thistle-bloom, ox-eyed daisy, and pink. The crown and heart, emblems of the Blessed Virgin, are introduced in one of the spaces to the extreme right. Dimensions, 9 inches long by 8½ inches wide.

ALEXANDER NESBITT, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited the following antiquities:—

1. An original matrix of a municipal seal, which may thus be described:

The seal is circular, 1¾ inch in diameter. The subject is a shield couché, bearing two pallets, surtout on an inescucheon placed in bend a lion rampant, three sprigs in the exergue.

Legend—

 SECRETVM ♦ CIVIVM ♦ IN DELCZ.

The matrix of silver was originally gilt, some remains of the gilding being still visible in the hollows. It was purchased some years ago at Augsburg.

This curious seal attracted the notice of the late Mr. A. Way in 1871, about which time he appears to have intended to publish it, and an excellent woodcut of it was prepared, at his desire, by Mr. Utting. The block, however, cannot now be found, and it is believed that the seal is inedited.

Mr. Nesbitt, writing to Mr. Way in 1871, states that "the town is Delitzsch, not far from Leipzig, but in the Prussian territory. Mr. J. Bergman, Director of the Imperial Collections of Coins and Antiquities at Vienna, has obligingly pointed out that the arms of that town are Or, two pales azure, whereon is a shield placed obliquely a lion rampant, the tinctures being or and sable. The first of these coats is that of the March of Landsberg (v. Siebmacher, Wappenbuch, vol. i. pt. 4, Div. 5, p. 40, pl. 74). The territory anciently belonged to the Albertine branch of the House of Wettin." Mr. Nesbitt adds that the initial letter C in *CIVIVM* has been blundered by the engraver, who first made an S, traces of which remain on the matrix. The seal is probably not later, perhaps somewhat earlier, than 1350.

Mr. W. S. Walford, F.S.A., in a letter to Mr. Way, dated in June, 1871, makes the following observations:—"The arrangement of the coats of which the arms of the town of Delitzsch is composed is unusual, I believe, even in German heraldry. The arms of German towns often consist of two coats either impaled or dimidiated, or of one coat and some other charge or charges taken from another, and occasionally of a coat placed on an inescutcheon over another; but I have not met with another instance of the inescutcheon being placed obliquely as on this seal.

"I do not think there is any reason to believe that this peculiar position of the inescutcheon had any significance. The commencement of the legend is remarkable. The cross which precedes it is over the sinister corner of the principal shield of



SEAL OF PETRUS DE PECCI.

(Full size.)

arms, as if it was intended that when an impression was attached to a document the shield should be oblique; for it is usual for

German shields, as well as English, to have the cross at what was considered the top of the shield."

2. Matrix of the seal of Petrus de Pecci, of Sienna, Doctor of Laws.

This beautiful specimen of a not uncommon type of seal, used chiefly by the Italian jurisconsults of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, is figured on the preceding page.

The Siennese doctor, wearing his hood, is seated at a desk, on which he holds a book, bearing on its pages the owner's name—PETRVS DE PECCI. In front of the desk is a shield, bearing on a bend three stars or sixfoils.

The legend is :—

✠ S · PETRI · DE · PECCI · DE · SENIS · VTRIVSQ' ·
IVRIS · DOCT'.

Impressions of two similar seals among the Italian matrices preserved in the Bodleian Library are in the Way collection. The first is distinguished by a small lion rampant before and behind the figure seated at the desk, and by a rose slipped, which occupies a vacant space in the field over the book.

The legend is :—

✠ S · BERTOLUCII · D' · PRETIS · DOCT · LEGVM.

In the second example one small lion and a sprig are in front of the desk, and above them a human head couped.

The legend runs :—

✠ S · BLASII · D' · TIGNOSIS · LEGV · DOCTORIS.

For two more examples, see Douët d'Arcq, Inventaire des Sceaux, &c., Nos. 8040, 8043, the first of which is the seal of Gil Lopez de Irriveri, apparently a Navarrese Doctor of Laws, 1276; the second, of Gui de Regio, 1251.

3. Silver seal, circular, seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. Device: bust of a man; to the left, between the initials in Gothic letters, M, N.

4. An oval medallion, in mother of pearl, of Gustavus Adolphus.

5. An object in terra-cotta, having all the appearance of bronze or other metal, and stated to be an ornament of the handle of an Etruscan dagger. It was about two inches long, and represented the head of some fabulous wild animal, not unlike a lioncel, with open jaws. It was found in Italy.

The Rev. F. E. WARREN, B.D., Vice-President of St. John's College, Oxford, communicated a paper on a Greek Manu-

script by one Neophytus, giving an account of a monastery at Cyprus. This memoir will be published in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

ANNIVERSARY.

Tuesday, April 23rd, 1878.

FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The Right Hon. Newton, Viscount Lymington, and William George Fretton, Esq., were admitted Fellows.

David Mocatta, Esq., and Joseph Clarke, Esq., F.R.I.B.A., were nominated Scrutators of the Ballot.

At 2·30 p.m., the PRESIDENT proceeded to deliver the following address :—

On this the last occasion on which I shall have the privilege of addressing you from this place on St. George's Day as President of the Society, it is a great gratification to me to be able to assure you that the losses which we have sustained by death from the 5th April, 1877, to the 5th April, 1878, are not in excess of the number which it is usually our painful duty to record. The list, you will find as I proceed to read it, includes names of no inconsiderable distinction in literature, in science, and in art, but there are only one or two who are brought within the scope which it has been usual to assign to these obituary notices by having contributed to our Transactions, or by other special services rendered to the Society.

The deaths which have occurred during the period I have mentioned are as follows :—

- Thomas James Arnold, Esq.
- * William Coulson, Esq.
- * John Doran, Esq., LL.D.
- Joseph Durham, Esq., A.R.A.
- * Herbert Norman Evans, Esq., M.D.
- * Edward Basil Jupp, Esq.

* Fellows who had compounded for their subscriptions.

- Rev. John Kenrick, M.A.
- * Walter Lawrence Lawrence, Esq.
- William Longman, Esq.
- * William Peckover, Esq.
- Richard Nathaniel Philipps, Esq., LL.D.
- John Piggot, Esq., jun.
- Thomas Smallwood Richards, Esq.
- * Rev. Frederick William Russell, M.A.
- Sir George Gilbert Scott, Knt., R.A.
- * William Ray Smee, Esq.
- Sydney Smirke, Esq., R.A.
- * Richard James Spiers, Esq.
- William Stokes, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S.
- Frederick Augustus Waite, Esq., M.A.
- * William Collins Wood, Esq.
- * Richard Woolfe, Esq.

Honorary.

Conte Giancarlo Conestabile della Staffa.
Professor Augusto Soromenho.

Within the same period there has been one withdrawal from the Society :—

Rev. Francis Turnour Bayly.

And two Amovals :—

John Carter, Esq., Alderman.
Rev. Frederick Kill Harford, M.A.

In the Anniversary Address of 1868, my distinguished predecessor, Lord Stanhope, in speaking of our late Fellow Sir Robert Smirke, made use of the following words : “ Amid the regrets excited by his death, it is a satisfaction to feel that, in the person of his brother, Mr. Sydney Smirke, the name is still retained on our list of Fellows, and is rendered illustrious by abilities eminently fitted to inherit and to increase the renown which this distinguished family has acquired in the pursuits of art.” This satisfaction, you will have seen, Gentlemen, is no longer ours. With Mr. Sydney Smirke, who died on the 8th December, 1877, has passed away the last representative in the department of architecture and of art of that distinguished family, which, in the persons of a father and of four brothers, has been connected with this Society for nearly a century : their names either figuring on our rolls, or their works adorning our walls.

* Fellows who had compounded for their subscriptions.

Mr. Sydney Smirke was born in the last year of the last century, and was elected a Fellow on the 15th November, 1827. The year before his election—1st June, 1826—he laid before the Society some “Observations on the Origin of the Pointed Arch in Architecture,” which will be found in our *Archæologia*, xxi. 521—533. Other papers on the same subject had already appeared in earlier volumes of that publication, with the contents of which I venture to say some even of our Fellows might with advantage be more closely acquainted; and much has been written since, both there and elsewhere, but no one who traces the eastern origin of the pointed arch can fail to be interested in the evidence produced by Mr. Smirke in this paper from the remains of Saracenic buildings in Sicily. On the 10th December, 1829, Mr. Smirke contributed another communication, which opens the twenty-third volume of the *Archæologia*, and is illustrated by a very beautiful specimen of his powers as a draughtsman. The paper is entitled, “Account of a Sepulchral Monument in the Campo Santo at Pisa; with Observations on the disputed Date of that Building.” In the course of these observations, the author very ingeniously brings his architectural knowledge to bear on reconciling two conflicting dates found in inscriptions in that celebrated cloister, and which, in earlier volumes of the *Archæologia*, had been the subject of a controversy between his brother, Mr. Robert Smirke, and Sir Henry Englefield. In the same volume, p. 323, his pen and pencil are again at work in “An Account of the Mausoleum of Theodoric at Ravenna,” which he considers to have been an attempt to reproduce the tomb of Hadrian. On the 26th January, 1832, Mr. Sydney Smirke contributed a short paper, with three plates from his own drawings, entitled, “Notices of the Palace at Whitehall,” *Archæologia*, xxv. 113—118, which was formerly known as York Place, from its occupancy by the archbishops of that see. Readers of Shakespeare’s *Henry the Eighth* will remember the allusion to the change of designations:—

“ You must no more call it York Place, that’s past,
For since the Cardinal fell that title’s lost;
’Tis now the King’s and called Whitehall.”

On the 13th June, 1833, Mr. Smirke contributed a second paper to the same volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 275, entitled, “An illustration from the Church of St. John, Syracuse, to accompany Mr. Gage’s Dissertation on the Anglo-Saxon Ceremonial of the Dedication and Consecration of Churches.” The object of this paper was to illustrate the practice of cutting

crosses on the walls of churches at their consecration, by the traces of such crosses in the crypt under the church of St. John —a crypt which goes back to a very remote antiquity. Two drawings accompany this paper. In the same volume, p. 579, we meet with "An Account of the Remains of the Palace at Ravenna, reputed to have been that of the Gothic King Theodoric," which Mr. Smirke laid before the Society on the 17th January, 1833. The breadth of view with which this distinguished man cultivated his favourite pursuit is amply illustrated by the remarks in this interesting memoir, in which he maintains that, "in seeking to cultivate our knowledge of the history of architecture, no period nor country ought to be indifferent to us," and endeavours to vindicate buildings of the period under discussion from the neglect and contempt into which they had too often fallen. On the 28th May, 1835, the 4th February, 1836, and on the 2nd February, 1837, Mr. Sydney Smirke laid before the Society three successive papers, profusely illustrated, on the architectural history of Westminster Hall. For the investigation of this subject, so interesting not only to every architect but to every Englishman, he enjoyed peculiar advantages from the fact that his brother, Sir Robert Smirke, was at that time engaged in repairing and restoring Westminster Hall. In the course of this great work, which was carried on and concluded with conspicuous success, numerous opportunities presented themselves for ascertaining the previous state of the building, and of verifying the changes which it is supposed to have undergone. These three papers together form the most valuable extant monograph on Westminster Hall. During the course of the restoration Mr. Smirke presented to the Society eleven architectural and sculptured fragments of very considerable interest. These fragments, as you are aware, were presented by the Society to Her Majesty's Government, in order that they might find a congenial resting-place in the Chapter-house at Westminster; a proposal which had the hearty concurrence of the donor. On the 12th February, 1835, Mr. Sydney Smirke takes us once more to foreign lands, to study "The Archiepiscopal Throne in the Conventual Church at Assisi." (*Archæologia*, xxvi. 472.) On this throne is found an Arabic inscription which reminds Mr. Smirke that he had observed a similar decoration on the jambs of an old doorway of a church at Messina. I do not know whether any Oriental scholar has since been either to Assisi or Messina and has deciphered the inscription, but in the meanwhile the occurrence of such inscriptions seems to corroborate and illustrate the statement in Matthew Paris (sub ann. 1184), about Moorish prisoners being employed in the construc-

tion and reparation of religious edifices. The last communication made by Mr. Smirke to this Society was on the 1st February, 1838. It is entitled "Observations on the Mode adopted by Masons at various and distant periods in forming a straight Head over an Aperture," (*Archæologia*, xxvii. 381), and endeavours to point out the importance of studying the technical construction of buildings, both as a means of determining their date, and as illustrating the state of the arts at different periods.

It will be seen that our deceased Fellow contributed matter neither small in bulk nor inconsiderable in importance to the pages of our Transactions. As years wore on, and brought with them increased professional labours and distinctions, his leisure was too scanty to admit of further contributions, but there is every reason to believe he did not cease to take the warmest interest in the Society. Of those labours and those distinctions we have ample evidence within almost a stone's throw of the room in which we are now assembled. The Conservative Club-house in St. James's Street, the Carlton in Pall Mall, those noble rooms of the Royal Academy at our very door, all these bear unequivocal testimony to the cultivated and refined taste and well-stored mind of their distinguished architect, and fully justify the high encomium which Lord Stanhope passed upon him in the passage quoted at the commencement of these remarks. If we turn from these to works of a less ambitious character we need but point to that great Reading-room at the British Museum, by which perhaps he is more widely known than by any of his other achievements. I can but again express my regret, which I am sure you will all share, that the name of Smirke no longer adorns our list, associated as it has been in the persons of its various possessors with so much that is amiable in private character and distinguished in public and professional life.

As I pass on from Mr. Sydney Smirke, I find myself confronted by a name which stands in the foremost rank of English Architects of the nineteenth century, a name which in popular acceptation is so closely bound up with the great Gothic Renaissance of the last forty years that, in defiance of all cavil and all criticism, it will long hold its ground as that of a great typical master-builder whom that Renaissance has produced. No one who witnessed, as I did, the vast concourse of people of all classes of society who last Saturday fortnight crowded round the grave of Sir Gilbert Scott and filled to overflowing the great Abbey of St. Peter's, Westminster, could fail to recognise, however much he may have found it difficult to explain the fact, that the man and the architect, between them, had secured a place in the hearts and the imagination of the people of this country to which the memory of the present generation

could scarcely supply a parallel.* And the difficulty of accounting for what I may call this tidal wave of popular enthusiasm would not have been lessened by the consideration of what was generally known of the personal character of the deceased. For Scott was a man who had nothing which could be called showy or dazzling about him, nothing that would be thought likely to attract the multitude. Reserved in manner, equable in temperament, plain and even hesitating in speech (though always speaking to the purpose), he seemed the very last person to arouse the demonstration of feeling which was manifested at his funeral. I suppose the real clue to the mystery, if mystery there be, is to be found in the circumstance that Scott was fortunate enough to catch the tide of a new movement or revival in the architecture of this country, so that it would be difficult to say whether he assimilated that movement, or the movement him. He and it together leavened the national temperament, won the national affections, guided the national taste. He was not only a great architect—he was something more—he was a great influence, a standard, and a type. Then again, his architecture and his character had qualities in common which Englishmen specially value—both the man and his works were calm, dispassionate, sensible, practical, the embodiment of reasoned conviction, eschewing carefully everything that savoured of violence or excess. I must not, however, allow myself to be drawn beyond the limits of this address into a general discussion of the position of Sir G. G. Scott in the history of the architecture of this country : I must not forget that I am restricted to the relation in which he stood towards this Society. It was not till the 1st February, 1860, that he became one of our body. In the previous year he laid before us a report on the state of Croyland Abbey, which induced us to contribute towards his conservation of that building (Proc. 2d S. i. 8). In February, 1865, the attention of the Council was called to a proposed restoration of the Church of Okeford Fitzpaine. Sir Gilbert Scott gave at one of our meetings an elaborate statement of the measures which it was proposed to adopt. This statement failed to satisfy in all respects the views of our Council, who in consequence decided on addressing a remonstrance to the proper quarter. Sir Gilbert Scott on this, as on many other occasions, showed that he was open to argument, temperately urged ; he drew up fresh plans, and informed the Society that the points of

* It may not perhaps be considered inappropriate to place on record the following curious evidence of the confusion to which the popular imagination is sometimes liable. A labourer standing in the crowd near the entrance to the Abbey, was heard saying to his mate : "Do you know whose funeral that is, Jim ?" "Why, Sir Walter Scott's to be sure," was the reply.

interest for which the Council had contended would be preserved intact. I think this is an episode in the history of our relations with Sir Gilbert Scott which we may look back on with unmixed satisfaction. And here I may perhaps be permitted to remark in passing, that, after what I had occasion to observe in my Address last year on the subject of Restoration, I shall not be suspected of any defection from the principles so admirably laid down by this Society, in the circular I then quoted, if I venture to express my regret at the acrimony and vehemence with which Sir Gilbert Scott has been attacked for alleged violation of those principles in the buildings with which he was connected. Far be it from me to attempt at any time to enter into the thick of the fray—least of all would I do so at so short an interval after his death—but I may perhaps be allowed to pay my humble tribute to the perfect temper and good taste, the manly candour and fairness of statement, with which he met the somewhat rough assaults of his opponents.

It has come to my knowledge that only a fortnight before his death Sir Gilbert Scott expressed very emphatically his opinion that this Society ought to be the arbiter or referee in all cases of doubtful restoration. In the Chapter-house at Westminster he had had before him a pregnant example of the good uses to which the influence of this Society might be put. For I need scarcely say that I am within the limits of sober fact when I remind you that it was to the action of this Society Sir Gilbert Scott was mainly indebted for the realization of his cherished scheme to rescue the Chapter House from the disgraceful condition in which we found it when we first held a meeting within its walls. On the same occasion he announced his intention—never, alas! to be realized—of regularly jotting down, for transmission to this Society, and for publication in our Proceedings, such notes of antiquarian discoveries as he met with while repairing or restoring cathedrals or other ancient buildings. When remonstrances were addressed to him for not having done so sooner, he replied with characteristic modesty that he never supposed such notes would be worth our acceptance. You have already been informed that, on the very day after his death, which took place on the 27th of March last, he was to have communicated to this Society the substance of a privately printed paper, accompanying some original drawings of Ely Palace, Holborn—made in 1772—which he presented to the Society. The object of this paper was to show that the existing chapel was the veritable Chapel of Ely Palace, dedicated to St. Etheldreda, and not, as some contend, the old Hall, converted into a chapel when the palace was removed, and ever since received as the genuine one. I am again reminded of the candour shown by our dis-

tinguished and lamented Fellow, in the anxiety he expressed to secure the attendance, when he read this paper, of one of our body who held views opposed to his own. The same dispassionate spirit was shown, as you will doubtless remember, when he stood at this table to vindicate his views with regard to the position of the high altar in Salisbury Cathedral, though I am bound to add that it would have been hard to take exception to the temporate criticisms to which those views were subjected by Mr. Armfield (Proc. 2d S. vi. 480). I must not, however, allow myself to linger any longer around the grave of this great and good man. As your President, it was my privilege to be one of the pall-bearers at his funeral, to which I was accompanied by the Secretary and by such Members of our Council as were not unavoidably prevented from attending. That he never was guilty of mistakes in his professional career it would be preposterous to assert. No one would have disclaimed such pretensions more vehemently than himself. But, all deductions and allowances made, I believe him to have been an honest, earnest, conscientious, guileless man—an able, accomplished, and experienced architect, whom this or any other nation would find it hard to match. On these grounds, I rejoice to think that this Society took part in the honours paid to his memory, and that a late Vice-President of this Society, the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, pronounced over his grave that eloquent panegyric which most of you have doubtless either heard or read.

As my eye glances down the list of deaths, there are other names on which I would gladly dwell, if time allowed, or if those names were to be found in any of our Proceedings. The kind and genial Dr. Doran, whose wonderful powers of memory made his conversation as sparkling as his writings; the accomplished sculptor, Mr. Joseph Durham; the distinguished physician, Dr. Stokes, whose biography of Dr. Petrie is an invaluable contribution to Irish archaeology; the historian of Edward III., Mr. William Longman—all these might furnish matter for deserved encomium on other grounds, but to the Transactions of this Society they none of them contributed a line, so that I am compelled to pass them over with this brief notice. There is one name, however, which closes the list, which must not share this exclusion. Mr. Woof (or, as he called himself a short time before his death, Mr. Woolfe) has given a tangible proof of the interest which he took in this Society, by bequeathing to us in his will a silver fac-simile of the Woolfe Tankard, sundry collections he had formed relating to his own family, together with whatever books and manuscripts relating to Worcestershire he might die possessed of. This bequest has not yet reached the Society. As Town-Clerk of the city of Worcester, Mr. Woolfe rendered

a lasting service to the cause of history and archæology, by carefully arranging and cataloguing the municipal archives. It is an example which the custodians of similar collections in our great cities would do well to emulate.

Although not strictly within the scope of these remarks, I think I ought not to pass over without notice the death of one who for many years worked heartily with this Society, though failing mental and bodily powers had induced his friends to withdraw his name a few years before his death. I allude to Mr. Thomas Wright. To enumerate the various publications which, during a long life wholly devoted to literature and archæology, he gave to the world would be equally beyond my powers and my limits; but I would desire to record the unwearied industry, the learning, ability, and research which those works exhibit, and which unquestionably placed Mr. Wright among the foremost literary antiquaries of his day.

The same remark applies to another very distinguished Fellow of this Society, Sir M. Digby Wyatt, whose name was likewise withdrawn from our list on account of his failing health. A voluminous writer and a successful architect, Sir Digby Wyatt presented a rare combination of literary power and practical skill, which have made his name illustrious in the annals both of Literature and Architecture. I am sure I may congratulate the Society on the circumstance that in the person of his distinguished brother the name of Wyatt has reappeared on our rolls.

Within the same period the following gentlemen have been elected Fellows of the Society:—

- George Richard Mackarness, the Right Rev.,
Bishop of Argyll and The Isles.
Henry Spencer Ashbee, Esq.
Francis Bayley, Esq.
Rev. John Henry Chapman.
John Towne Danson, Esq.
Walter Kidman Foster, Esq.
William George Fretton, Esq.
John Edmund Gardner, Esq.
Lord Ronald Charles Sutherland Leveson-Gower.
Robert Philips Greg, Esq.
John William Grover, Esq.
Charles Stewart, Viscount Hardinge.
Rev. Albert Augustus Harland.
William Jackson, Esq.
Rev. Henry Gladwyn Jebb.
Rev. Iorwerth Grey Lloyd.
Newton, Viscount Lymington.

Walter Charles Metcalfe, Esq.
Walter Money, Esq.
Walter Myers, Esq.
James Fawckner Nicholls, Esq.
John William Ogle, Esq., M.D.
Edward Howley Palmer, Esq.
John Pike, Esq.
Rev. Thomas Fitzarthur Torrin Ravenshaw.
Frank Renaud, Esq.
Thomas William Usherwood Robinson, Esq.
Thomas Glazebrook Rylands, Esq.
Edward Henry Sieveking, Esq., M.D.
George William Tomlinson, Esq.
George Wallis, Esq.
James Edwardson Worsley, Esq.

Honorary.

M. Ernest Chantre.
Charles Deane, Esq., LL.D. (U.S.A.).
Professor Adolf Michaelis.
M. François Morand.
Francis Parkman, Esq. (U.S.A.)

And now, Gentlemen, I must ask you to bear with me a few minutes while I refer to my own position this day. On the last Anniversary I stated that I should request you on this occasion to elect my successor. Since I have held the office of President it has always been in my view that I should relinquish it so soon as I could feel that I was making room for some more worthy occupant. You are aware that Lord Carnarvon has allowed himself to be recommended by the Council for the office; and, indeed, the prospect that such would be the action of the Council was in my mind when I announced to you last year that I should not again ask for your suffrages. Lord Carnarvon has served during the past year on the Council, and did me the honour to become a Vice-President, and he has thus made himself acquainted with the course of affairs in our Society, and the details of its management. His distinguished position and cultivated tastes will be known to all of you, while of his personal kindness and courtesy we have had ample evidence on those occasions when he has occupied the chair. I am sure that in Lord Carnarvon you will have a President who will do honour to the Society, and fully maintain its high traditions.

Gentlemen, if I have been able, during my tenure of office, to discharge the duties which attach to it without conspicuous

failure I must attribute it to no merit of my own, but to the indulgent kindness which I have always experienced from the Fellows at large, and the unfailing support which I have received from the Vice-Presidents, the Treasurer, and Director, and, above all, to the unfailing kindness and assistance which have been given to me by the Secretary. In resuming my place in your ranks I still hope, while health and strength are given to me, to take part in your proceedings, and to maintain the many friendships which, during my long connection with the Society, it has been my good fortune to establish. Gentlemen, it only remains to me, as President, to bid you heartily and respectfully farewell.

The following Extract from the Minutes of Council of March 19th, 1878, was read:—

“ The President, having once more signified his determination not to allow himself to be again put forward for election at the next anniversary, the following Resolution, moved by John Evans, Esq. V.P., seconded by Dr. William Smith, V.P., was carried unanimously, and ordered to be entered on the Minutes:—

“ At this, the last meeting of the existing Council, presided over for the last time, in the capacity of President, by Mr. Frederic Ouvry, the Council desire to place on record the very sincere regret with which they learn that he declines to be put in nomination as President at the approaching election on St. George's Day. Unanimously elected President in the first instance, on the death of Earl Stanhope, and again at each subsequent anniversary, the Council are persuaded that he would receive the same unanimous suffrages at the next ensuing election. His assiduous discharge of the duties of his office, the influence of his high character, which has for so many years endeared him to all who know him, his readiness and urbanity in conducting business, all these are qualities which will live in the recollection of the Society, and which enhance the regrets felt at his retirement from the post which he has so ably filled. The Council only hope that in giving up the Presidency Mr. Ouvry will not relinquish his place at the Council table, or relax his attendance at the Society's meetings. Though it is their misfortune to lose the President, they hope it will long be their pleasure and their privilege to retain the man. In the meanwhile they beg to offer him their most cordial acknowledgment of his past services, and their best wishes for his health and happiness in years to come.”

On the motion of Mr. Franks it was resolved that the above Resolution be communicated to the Society on St. George's Day.

The following Resolution was thereupon moved by W. J. Thoms, Esq., seconded by J. H. Parker, Esq. C.B., and carried unanimously :—

“ While thanking the President for his Address, and requesting that he would allow it to be printed, this meeting desires to express its cordial concurrence in the Resolution of the Council which has just been read. Mr. Ouvry may rest assured that the disparaging tone in which, with unaffected modesty, he has this day spoken of his discharge of the duties of President, will find no echo in the Society, which has heard with unfeigned regret of his retirement, and will not cease to cherish his name with affection and respect.”

The President signified his assent to the request that the Address might be printed, and his cordial acknowledgment of the kindly feeling shown towards him by the Society.

The Scrutators having reported that the Members of the Council in List I. and the Officers of the Society in List II. had been unanimously elected, the President read from the Chair the following names of those who had been elected as Council and Officers for the ensuing year :—

Eleven Members from the Old Council.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, D.C.L.
F.R.S. *President.*

William Smith, Esq. LL.D. D.C.L. *Vice-President.*

Lord Rosehill, *Vice-President.*

Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq. LL.D. *Treasurer.*

Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq. M.A. F.R.S. *Director.*

George Edmund Street, Esq. R.A. *Auditor.*

Sir Albert William Woods, Garter King of Arms, *Auditor.*
William Chappell, Esq.

Henry Salusbury Milman, Esq. M.A.

Frederic Ouvry, Esq.

Rear-Admiral Thomas Abel Brimage Spratt, C.B. F.R.S.

Ten Members of the New Council.

Joseph Clarke, Esq. F.R.I.B.A. *Auditor.*

Henry Reeve, Esq. C.B. D.C.L. *Auditor.*

Lord Acton.

Charles Barry, Esq.

Doyne Courtenay Bell, Esq.

Rev. William Cooke, M.A.

Harold Arthur Dillon, Esq.

Granville William Gresham Leveson-Gower, Esq. M.A.
 Clements Robert Markham, Esq. C.B.
 William John Thoms, Esq.

Thanks were ordered to be returned to the Scrutators for their trouble.

In accordance with the Statutes, chap. iii. sec. 3, the following names of Fellows who had failed to pay all moneys due from them to the Society, and for such default had ceased to be Fellows of the Society, were read from the Chair, and the Chairman made an entry of their Removal against their names in the register of the Society :—

T. Q. Couch, Esq.
 G. P. Joyce, Esq.
 Rev. W. Monck.
 R. T. Pritchett, Esq.
 F. H. Lascelles, Esq.
 G. R. Dodd, Esq.

Thursday, May 2nd, 1878.

WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., LL.D., D.C.L., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

- From the Editor, Ll. Jewitt, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Reliquary. No. 72. Vol. xviii. April. 8vo. London and Derby, 1878.
- From the Surrey Archaeological Society :—Collections. Vol. vii. Part i. 8vo. London, 1878.
- From the British Archaeological Association :—The Journal. Vol. xxxiv. Part 1. March 31. 8vo. London, 1878.
- From the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society :—Memoirs of several deceased members of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society. With Portraits 8vo. Boston, 1878.
- From the Historical Society for Lower Saxony :—Leitschrift, Jahrgang 1877, und 39 Nachricht. 8vo. Hanover, 1878.
- From the Author :—Della Vita e degli Scritti del Conte Giancarlo Conestabile ricordo del Conte G. B. Rossi Scotti. 8vo. Perugia, 1878.
- From the Author :—Lieutenant-General John Burgoyne and the Convention of Saratoga one hundred years ago. By Charles Deane. 8vo. Worcester, 1878.
- From the Translator :—Oration delivered at the Memorial of Constantine Canaris, in the Church of St. Saviour, London, by the Archimandrite, Dr. Hieronymus Myriantheus. Translated from Greek into English by Christopher Wordsworth, D.D., Bishop of Lincoln. Together with the Oration in the original Greek. Two Pamphlets, 8vo. London, 1877-78.

From the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society :—Original Papers. Vol. viii. Part iv. 8vo. Norwich, 1878.

From the Camden Society :—A Treatise on the pretended Divorce between Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon, by Nicholas Harpsfield, LL.D. By Nicholas Pocock, M.A. [New Series xxi.] 4to. London, 1878.

From the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—Their Magazine. No. 51. Vol. xvii. 8vo. Devizes, 1878.

From the Author :—Monumental Inscriptions in the Parish Church at Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. Transcribed by the Rev. Beaver H. Blacker, M.A. Privately printed. 4to. London, 1877.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—

1. Sessional Papers 1877-78. No. 10. 4to. London, 1878.

2. Report of the Council to the Annual General Meeting, 6th of May, 1878, 4to.

From the Royal Society :—Proceedings. Vol. xxvii. No. 186. 8vo. London, 1878.

From G. W. Marshall, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A. :—A Manuscript on paper. An History of the beautiful Elizabeth Blount, Mistress to King Henry VIII. By the Reverend Mark Noble, F.A.S. of L. & E. Written in the year 1803.

From W. C. Metcalfe, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Visitation of Yorkshire, made in the Years 1584-5, by Robert Glover, Somerset Herald ; to which is added the subsequent Visitation made in 1612 by Richard St. George, Norroy King of Arms. Edited by Joseph Foster. Privately printed. 8vo. London, 1875.

A vote of Special Thanks was awarded to W. C. Metcalfe, Esq., for his Donation to the Library.

George William Tomlinson, Esq., was admitted Fellow.

E. W. COOKE, Esq., R.A., F.S.A., exhibited a Crucifix, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches high by 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad, of Limoges enamel, the plaques apparently fixed upon a wooden frame. It is described by the possessor as being a processional cross ; but the shape of the foot, and the completeness of the metal band which surrounds the frame, tend to show that it was never used for such a purpose ; but rather, on the contrary, that it was an object intended for private use, or, possibly, to be placed upon an altar.

The date is about the middle of the thirteenth century ; and the front of the cross has originally been decorated with three attached pieces. At the top the piece has been lost, and it is a mere conjecture to suggest that it may have been the Divine hand in Benediction. The centre figure is large, measuring 7 inches by 6 ; the crowned figure—the crown is a regal crown —of our Lord, with arms extended in a perfectly horizontal line, and the body clothed from the hips to the knees in a garment of blue enamel with one white stripe down the middle. Below is a small figure of a woman three inches high, probably of the Blessed Virgin, standing vested from head to foot, and with the arms crossed. The figures and the back of the cross have been gilded, and the whole is enriched with pieces of glass,

white, red, green, and blue, set *en cabochon*. There is a diapered incised ornament, also, covering the metal.

On the back, in the centre, is a round piece $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, the bust of our Lord, with hands upraised : the right in the act of benediction, the left holding a book. At the four extremities are the emblems of the Evangelists, and five diamond-shaped pieces decorate the limbs of the cross. All these pieces are enamelled, and the ground of the metal ornamented with small stars or flowers in low relief.

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, exhibited, by permission of Frederick B. Greenwood, Esq., a folded bronze plate, which had been found in an ancient watercourse near Barnaby Grange Farm, Normanby Bank, parish of Guisborough, Yorkshire. The circumstances of the discovery were communicated in 1864 to the Gentleman's Magazine, by the Rev. J. C. Atkinson (see Gent. Mag. Sept. 1864, p. 304), when the object in question was considered to be a Roman breastplate.

Since, however, this exhibition, the original has been presented by Mr. Greenwood to the British Museum, and under the skilful hands of Mr. Ready the object has been restored to its pristine form, and proves to be a Roman helmet.

The helmet is ornamented with embossed and engraved designs. In front is a kind of diadem edged with snakes with a rosette between them ; on it are figures slightly engraved ; in the centre a figure in armour, probably Mars or Romulus ; on each side a similar figure, beyond on both sides a victory and a snake. The height is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Count FERDINAND DE LASTEYRIE, Hon. F.S.A., communicated a paper on two Gold Ornaments of the time of Theodoric, supposed to have been fastened to the front of a cuirass or some leather garment, which had been found in a tomb, and were now preserved in a Museum at Ravenna. This memoir will be published in the Archæologia.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, May 9th, 1878.

The EARL OF CARNARVON, President, in the Chair.

The PRESIDENT, on taking his seat, addressed a few words to the meeting, assuring them that he was deeply sensible of the

honour which had been conferred upon him by the Society, and that he would endeavour, to the utmost of his power, to show his appreciation of that honour by maintaining the traditions of the Society, and promoting those studies of History and Antiquity for which it had been incorporated.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Trustees of the British Museum :—

1. Catalogue of Prints and Drawings. Division I. Political and Personal Satires. Prepared by F. G. Stevens, and containing many descriptions by E. Hawkins. Vol. iii. Parts 1 and 2. Two vols. 8vo. London, 1877.
2. Catalogue of Oriental Coins. Vol. iii. 8vo. London, 1877.
3. A Catalogue of the Greek Coins. The Tauric Chersonese, Sarmatia, Dacia, Moesia, Thrace, &c. 8vo. London, 1877.
4. Synopsis of the Contents of the British Museum. Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities : Second Vase Room. Part 1. Sm. 8vo. London, 1878.
5. A Guide to the Exhibition Rooms of the Departments of Natural History and Antiquities. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Author, the Marquis De Souza Holstein :—

1. Sociedade Promotora das Bellas Artes. No. 1. A Antiga Escola Portugueza de Pintura por J. C. Robinson. Edição Portugueza. 8vo. Lisbon, 1868.
2. Relatorio apresentado a sua Excellencia o Ministro das Obras Publicas pela Comissão para tratar da erecção do Monumento á memoria de sua Magestade Imperial o Senhor D. Pedro IV. 4to. Lisbon, 1868.
3. A. D. Pedro IV., Os Portuguezes. Memoria do Monumento em Lisboa. 8vo. Lisbon, 1870.
4. Catalogo Provisorio da Galeria Nacional de Pintura existente na Academia Real das Bellas Artes de Lisboa. 2^d Edição. 8vo. Coimbra, 1872.
5. Biblioteca de Livros Uteis. III. e IV. Historia da Civilisação na Europa por Mr. Guizot. Versão Portugueza. 2 vols. 8vo. Lisbon, 1875.
6. Observações sobre o actual estado do ensino das artes em Portugal a organização dos Museus e o serviço dos Monumentos Historicos e da Archeologia. 8vo. Lisbon, 1875.
7. Conferencias celebradas na Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa acerca dos descobrimentos e colonisações dos Portuguezes na Africa. 8vo. Lisbon, 1877.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State, Home Department:—By the Queen. A Proclamation ordering and directing that Torpedoes, and Torpedo Boats, Apparatus, and Machinery be prohibited either to be exported from the United Kingdom or carried coastwise. Given at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, April 18th, 1878, in the 41st year of reign. Broadsheet Folio. (Two copies.)

From the Author, G. Grazebrook, Esq. F.S.A.—Genealogical Memoranda relating to the Family of Grazebrook. Part I. Privately reprinted from Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica. 4to. London, 1878.

From the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland:—The Archæological Journal. Volume xxxiv. No. 135. 8vo. London, 1878.

From Harvard University:—

1. Report of the Committee to visit the Library. 1876-77. 8vo.

2. Fifty-Second Annual Reports of the President and Treasurer, 1876-77.
8vo. Cambridge, 1878.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects:—Sessional Papers 1877-78.
Nos. 11 and 12. 4to. London, 1878.

From F. K. Lenthall, Esq. F.S.A.—

1. The History of the Reign of Henry the Fifth, King of England, &c. In Nine Books. [By Thomas Goodwin.] Folio. London, 1704.
2. The Memorial to Lord Romilly. Correspondence, &c. 8vo. London, 1866.

From the Author, James Parker, Esq. Hon. M.A. Oxon:—

1. On the History of Oxford during the tenth and eleventh centuries (912-1100). 8vo. Oxford, 1871.
2. An Introduction to the History of the successive Revisions of the Book of Common Prayer. 8vo. Oxford and London, 1877.
3. The First Prayer-Book of Edward VI. compared with the successive Revisions of the Book of Common Prayer: also a Concordance to the Rubrics in the several editions. 8vo. Oxford and London, 1877.
4. Did Queen Elizabeth take "other order" in the "Advertisements" of 1566? A Letter to Lord Selborne, in reply to his Lordship's criticisms on the "Introduction to the Revisions of the Book of Common Prayer." 8vo. Oxford and London, 1878.

A vote of Special Thanks was awarded to James Parker, Esq., for his donations to the library.

E. W. BRABROOK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of Mr. Chadwick, a small brass Seal found near Barnstaple, Devon, which may be thus described. Circular; $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch in diameter. Device, a hand holding a covered hanap, at the lower corner of which is a fleur-de-lys. (See woodcut). Around is the legend,



BRASS SEAL FOUND NEAR
BARNSTAPLE.
(Full size.)

MAL E YT KY A BOTILIËR D'C E YT,

which has been rendered, "Evil have who did Botiler deceive." "Deceyt," however,—the Norman form for Decoit—comp. Deit for Doyt—is not a known form of "deçu," so it may possibly be rendered, "Evil have who Butler deceives." Palsgrave has the analogous construction: "je luy decoys." Mr. Brabrook stated that a family of Botiler, bearing three covered hanaps, with a difference, existed in Devon, as appeared from their pedigree, recorded in the Visitations of Devon published by the Harleian Society.

JAMES PARKER, Esq., Local Secretary for Oxford, exhibited a globular stilyard weight of lead, cased with brass, found at Blewbury, in Berkshire, near the church, at a depth of six feet. It weighed two pounds, all but half an ounce. Height to the top

of the handle, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches ; circumference at the broadest part, $7\frac{1}{8}$ inches. On it were three escutcheons ; one bearing a lion rampant, and the other two a double-headed eagle. These arms are generally referred to Richard, Earl of Poictou and Cornwall, elected King of the Romans in 1256 ; but no sufficient reason has yet been given for their occurrence on these weights. Similar weights are described, and some of them figured, in *Archæologia*, xxv. 589 ; Proc. iii. 286 ; 2d S. ii. 143 ; *Archæological Journal*, ii. 203 ; viii. 426.

Mr. Parker also exhibited, by permission of the owner, the Rev. F. R. Sheppard, a pricket candlestick of bronze, of the thirteenth century. The stem had three bosses, and was supported on three round legs, of which the claws or extremities were lost. The saucer is also missing. Between the legs were three curved bands of metal, with incised lines on the facings of the extremities. The height of the stem, if straightened out, would be $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. A candlestick of a somewhat similar type, but with the addition of rich ornamentation, will be found in Shaw's *Specimens of Ancient Furniture*, plate I. p. 45. See also Didron, *Annales Arch.* xix. 55.

C. KNIGHT WATSON, Esq., F.S.A., Secretary, communicated the following Memoir "On the Origin of the word Celt as the Name of an Implement."

Of the most generally received opinion respecting the origin and history of the word Celt, as the name of an implement, the best, the most recent, and the most authoritative statement will be found in the words with which our distinguished Fellow, Mr. John Evans, opens the third chapter of his work on the Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain, p. 50 :—"The name of Celt," he says, "which has long been given to hatchets, adzes, or chisels of stone, is so well known, and has been so universally employed, that, though its use has at times led to considerable misapprehension, I have thought it best to retain it. It has been fancied by some that the name bore reference to the Celtic people by whom the implements were supposed to have been made ; and, among those who have thought fit to adopt the modern fashion of calling the Celts 'kelts,' there have been not a few who have given the instruments the modern name of 'kelts' also. In the same manner many French antiquaries have given the plural form of the word as *celtæ*. Notwithstanding this misapprehension, there can be no doubt as to the derivation of the word, it being no other than the English form of the Latin *celtis* or *celtes*, a chisel. This word, however, is, curiously enough, an

ἀπαξ λεγόμενον in this sense, being only found in the Vulgate Translations of Job, though it is repeated in a forged inscription recorded by Gruter and Aldus. The usual derivation given is *à cælando*, and it is regarded as the equivalent of *cælum*. The first use of the term that I have met with, as applied to antiquities, is in Beger's Thesaurus Brandenburgicus,* 1696, where a bronze celt, adapted for insertion in its haft, is described under the name of *celtes*.

It would appear to have been from Beger that our own Borlase borrowed this use of the word. In his Antiquities of Cornwall, second edition, p. 283, he says, "Leland" (vol. iii. p. 7) "tells us that a few years before his being in Cornwall there were found spear-heads, battle-axes, and swords made of copper, near the Mount, in the parish of St. Hillary, where by the spear-heads he certainly meant those which we (*from Begerus, &c.*) now call celts." He adds in a note, "A *cælo*, to engrave; unde *cæltis vel celtis quasi*, an engraving tool." For this derivation, which Borlase might have found in Gouldman's Latin Dictionary (the precursor and foundation of the better known Ainsworth) he is taken somewhat contemptuously to task by Whitaker in his History of Manchester, vol. i. p. 24, who himself derives what he calls "the unmeaning appellation of celts" from the circumstance that antiquaries had generally attributed their manufacture to the Celtic race. After quoting Borlase's note, as above, Whitaker adds, "Such are sometimes the little escapes of real learning and judgment."

It is not surprising that Whitaker or that any competent scholar should speak thus contemptuously of the derivation of *celtis* or *celtes* from *cælo*. It will not bear discussion, though a whole heap of uncritical glossarists might, no doubt, be quoted in its support. The Latin word for chisel, as connected with the verb *cælo* "to engrave," is *cælum*. So we have in Quintilian (lib. ii. fin.), "Cælator cælum desiderat, pictor penicilla." The word occurs also in Statius, Martial, and others. If *celtis* or *celtes* is to be made to mean a chisel, it cannot derive any support from the word *cælo*.

* The following is the passage referred to in Beger's Thesaurus (vol. iii. p. 419). It is couched, it will be seen, in the somewhat whimsical form of a dialogue between Dulodorus and Archæophilus :—

"Et nomen et instrumentum mihi obseurum est, infit Archæophilus. Instrumentum Statuariorum est, respondit Dulodorus, qui simulacula ex cerâ, alabastro, aliisque lapidum generibus cædunt et poliunt. Græcis dicitur ἵγκοπεῖς quâ voce Lucianus usus est in Somnio, ubi cum lusum non insuavem dixisset, Deos sculpere, et parva quædam simulacula adornare, addit ἵγκοπέα γὰρ τινά ποι ἐοῖς scilicet avunculus, id quod Joh. Benedictus vertit *Celte datâ*. Celte? excepit Archæophilus, at nisi fallor haec vox Latinis incognita est? Habetur, inquit Dulodorus, in versione vulgata Libri Hiob. c. 19, quamvis alii non *Celte* sed *Certe* ibi legunt, quod tamen minus quadrat."—Thesaurus Brandenburgicus selectus (vol. iii. p. 419.) Coloniæ Marchicæ. 1696, fol.

In the month of October, 1876, I received a letter from the distinguished Syriac scholar Professor Bensley of Cambridge, in which he requested me to give him some information about a Latin Bible, in MS., in the possession of the Society. When my task was finished, I happened to be turning over the pages of the MS. when my eye fell on the nineteenth chapter of Job, and on the Latin equivalent of those words with which our English Burial Service has made us so familiar—"I know that my Redeemer liveth, &c." Immediately above the word *Redemptor*, I was astonished at finding not the *celte* with which I had for years been familiar as an *ἄπαξ λεγόμενον*, but *certè*. At the first blush I hastily assumed that the scribe of our MS. had made a slip, but on referring to the *Biblia Sacra Latina*, edited by Heyne and Tischendorf (Leipzig, 1873), I discovered that the Codex Amiatinus—by far the oldest and most valuable MS. of the Vulgate—gave the same reading. I then determined to institute a more searching inquiry into the history of the text. The results of this inquiry are contained in the following notes:—

The passage in question runs as follows in our English version, xix. 23, 24—

"Oh! that my words were now written! oh! that they were printed in a book. That they were graven with an iron pen and lead in the rock for ever."

St. Jerome, as we all know, executed three redactions, so to speak, of the Bible. (See Dr. Westcott's article on the Vulgate in the Dictionary of the Bible.) He first of all revised the innumerable texts of the Ante-Hieronymian versions. He then got hold of Origen's Hexapla, where the Greek version had been carefully corrected from the Hebrew, and of *this* version the only specimens extant are the Psalter and Job. He then set to work to learn Hebrew, and went through the Bible again, and the result is his Vulgate.

Now, in this second revision I have mentioned, his version runs—

"Quis mihi tribuat ut scribantur sermones mei et ponantur in libro in perpetuum*, in stylo ferreo et plumbo aut* in testimonium in petris sculpantur."

With this version the Septuagint will be found to agree very closely—

*Tις γὰρ ἀν δῷγ γραφῆται τα ῥήματα μου, τεθῆται δὲ αὐτὰ ἐν βιβλίῳ εἰς τὸν αἰώνα, ** ἐν γραφείῳ σιδηρῷ καὶ μολίβῳ, ἢ ἐν πέτραις ἔγγλυσθῆται * εἰς μαρτύριον.

In the Vulgate we have—

"Quis mihi tribuat ut scribantur sermones mei? quis mihi det ut exarentur in libro stylo ferreo, et plumbi lamina, vel celto sculpantur in silice."

It will be observed that, while the English version has the expression "for ever," and while St. Jerome's second version and the Septuagint have both the equivalents for "for ever," viz., "in perpetuum," and *eis τὸν αἰώνα*, and also the expressions "in testimonium" and *eis μαρτύριον*, the Vulgate, strange to say, according to the current reading, has no equivalent for either one or the other. Quite apart from the immediate subject of this paper, the difference in this respect between the Vulgate and other versions is somewhat startling. When we turn to the Hebrew itself we meet with a word which may be variously read "lēed" or "lāad," and according as we adopt one or the other of these readings we should translate "for a testimony" or "for ever." In our own version the latter reading alone has been adopted; but in the Septuagint and the alternative Vulgate both readings or senses of this Hebrew word have been incorporated. It is, I repeat, a strange circumstance, that, while these versions contain both senses, the Vulgate, as it stands, has neither.

My contention is that the reading of the Vulgate is simply a misprint for *certè*—the reading of our own MS. and of the Codex Amiatinus—and that to this misprint, and to this alone, the word *celtis* is indebted for its existence. If we turn to Vallarsi's edition of Jerome's works, to the learned Commentary of Lucas of Bruges (*Critici Saeri*, vol. ii. p. 658), to that of Calmet (*Commentaire Littéral*, tom. ix., p. 196), to that of Pinéda (Tom. ii., p. 54, Venice, 1604), and others, we find abundant evidence that all the best manuscripts read *certè*, even though these commentators, out of deference to the almost sacred infallibility of the Vulgate, refrain from adopting the best, and, indeed, the only admissible reading. This is what Vallarsi says in his note to the passage in the Vulgate;—

"Palatino MS. *certè* heic legenti pro *celte*, innumeri alii tum impressi cum MSS. quorum sex supra quadraginta in Gallicarum bibliothecis P. Calmetus consuluit, et praeterea critici atque interpres magni nominis suffragantur. Qui *celte* legunt paulo recentiores atque inferioris notæ sunt."

The same verse in Job is quoted in another of Jerome's works—viz., the *Liber contra Johannem Hierosolymitanum*, otherwise known as the *Epist. ad Pammachum*. Here also Vallarsi says:—

"Sunt critici haud exigui nominis qui *certè* legi contendunt deberi pro *celte* et MSS. quidem plurimi sunt libri Job qui *certè* præferunt."

Lucas of Bruges, after mentioning that the reading *certè* is to be found in the best Paris manuscripts, goes on to say:—"Et sane etiam nostra antiquiora et correctiora sunt exemplaria quæ

certè legunt: quibus accedunt Moguntina, Quinteliana, et Complutensia Biblia. Hebraice est יְהִיא בָּאֵד לְעֹד. Dictione **לְעֹד** cœlum quidem sive *celtis* aut *celte* non significatur, *certè* autem intelligi posse videtur; sed alii post Chaldæum reddunt in aeternum."

Calmet's evidence is even stronger. He went through forty-six manuscripts in Paris, and the result I give in his own words:—"Nous avons trouvé *certè* généralement dans tous les meilleurs et les plus anciens exemplaires; et *celte* seulement dans les plus nouveaux et les moins considerables." Titelmann designates the *celte* reading as "Lectionem corruptam, indoctam, figmentum novitium, et somnium dictionarii barbarorum et non tantum Hieronymo, Philippo Gregorio, sed et iis qui multo posterius scripserunt Divo Bonaventuræ, Thomæ, Syrano incognitam." But on the question of MSS. I have not been guided solely by the evidence of commentators, however learned. My researches in the British Museum, in which I had the kind assistance of Mr. Thompson, lead to the same conclusion. In Alcuin's Bible, Add. 10,546, *circa* 850; in Add. 24,142, *circa* 900; in Reg. 1. E. viii., tenth century; in Harl. 2,833, twelfth century; in Add. 17,738, A.D. 1170; in Reg. 1. B. xii., A.D. 1254; in 15,409, early thirteenth century; in Lansd. 453, same date; in 11,842, ditto; in Ar. 250, ditto; in Burney 3, ditto, we find, without exception, *certè*. In Burney 10, late thirteenth century; in Ar. 78, same date; Reg. 1. D. 1., ditto; in Reg. 1. E. ix., fifteenth century, we find *celte*. In Harl. 4,773, twelfth century, we find *certè* altered to *celte*; and so also in Add. 14,788, A.D. 1148, part of the *r* is erased to make *celte*. This last example is most instructive, for, as Mr. Thompson reminded me, the way in which the *certè* got corrupted into *celte* is obvious to any one who is familiar with the changes in the palæography of the letters *rt* and *lt* respectively. In the earlier centuries—say, from the eighth to the twelfth—the long *r* in *rt* might be confounded with *lt*, as the *lt* came to be written at a later date, so that copyists might very easily make the mistake.

So far, then, as all sound canons of criticism can guide us in this matter, the reading *certè* is unquestionably right, and *celte* as unquestionably wrong. I am not much of a Hebrew scholar myself, but it will have been seen that Lucas of Bruges, who was one of the most learned Orientalists of his day, says that *certè* may be taken as a rendering of the Hebrew. So also the learned Benedictine editor of Gregory the Great's Commentary on Job (Op. tom. i. p. 461), after mentioning that all the best MSS. read *certè*, adds: "quod etiam Hebraico textui magis convenit"; and then remarks that, while Gregory gives explanations of the meaning of the *plumbi lamina*, the *silex* and the *stylus ferreus*

of the Vulgate, he says nothing about *celte*, from which he justly infers that *he had not had that reading before him*. I am not unaware that a more usual rendering of the Hebrew word *lēed* would be *in testimonium*, but I apprehend the meaning of the two expressions is very much the same. The *certè* of the Vulgate I look upon as a sort of middle term, combining in some respect the meaning of both the Hebrew words *lēed* and *lāad*, *εἰς μαρτύριον* and *εἰς τὸν αἴωνα*. Job's words being thus "certified on the rock" would be a sure and lasting testimony. But whether *certè* be a correct rendering of the Hebrew word or not, it is sufficient for my present purpose that the Hebrew text contains no word of which *celte* can be any rendering at all.

And here it may be asked, if the word be nothing more than the figment of blundering copyists and printers, how did it become current coin? The answer is not far to seek. The sort of dualism or balance so often met with in Hebrew poetry would readily suggest that the word 'stylus' should be reproduced by some sort of equivalent in the corresponding clause. Accordingly, uncritical writers of glossaries set themselves to devise the ridiculous derivation of *celtis* from *cælo*. Nor is this all. A wider circulation and currency was given to *celtis* by the circumstance that the verse from Job in which it occurs forms part of the Officium Defunctorum of the Roman Church, and thus became like a household word. While our own office for the Burial of the Dead only gives from this chapter the 25th and following verses: "I know that my Redeemer liveth," &c., the eighth Lection of the Officium Defunctorum begins at verse 20 and goes on to verse 27. This circumstance is of great interest, for it gives us access to a different "redaction," so to speak, of manuscripts containing the verse and the word under discussion. And here it will be found that the evidence all points the same way. Our own very beautiful Lyndsey Psalter contains this particular lection, and the reading is *certè*. I find the same in such early Offices of the Dead as I have been able to consult in the British Museum. (Ar. 230, f. 173 b; Harl. 2990, 2956, 873.)

With the currency thus given to the passage by its introduction into a service which, more than any other, perhaps, winds itself about the memory, it is not surprising that the author of the forged inscription at Pola in Istria made use of the word. See Gruter as quoted above by Mr. Evans, and the more modern Corpus Inscriptionum, vol. v. p. 1, where it heads the 'Inscriptiones Falsæ.'

From whatever side, then, we approach this subject, I venture to think we are led and left to but one conclusion, that the word *celtis* is indebted solely and entirely for its existence to a blunder. I do not for a moment suppose it will be expelled from general

use as the impostor and intruder that it is. *Beati possidentes.* It is not the only word that owes its existence to a blunder caused by the interchange, insertion, or omission of certain letters or minims. ‘Uniber’ for many years kept its place in books on armoury, or in accounts of combats, as the beaver and visor of a helmet, without any suspicion on the part of those who used it—not even in Fosbroke—that it was merely a misreading of ‘umber.’ There are other examples of words which, if they do not owe their actual existence to a misreading, have yet succeeded in supplanting the correct reading. Thus, in the Ambrosian Hymn or *Te Deum*, ver. 21, “Make them to be numbered with Thy Saints in Glory everlasting”—numerari has foisted its way in, through a blunder of printers or transcribers, instead of munerari, of which last word Daniel writes (*Thesaurus Hymnologicus*, ii. 299): “Procul dubio in hâc voce tenes scripturam antiquissimam et genuinam.” This is borne out by the “Prymer in English” (date *circa* 1410) in Maskell’s *Ritualia*, vol. ii. p. 17, where this verse of the *Te Deum* is rendered—“Make hem to be *rewardid* with thi seytis: in blisse with euerlastinge glorie.” In the Septuagint, the accidental substitution of a χ for a θ , and of $\chi\eta\rhoav$ for $\theta\eta\rhoav$, has produced a double mistake. The verse of the Psalms (exxxi. 16), which to us is familiar as—“I will bless her victuals with encrease, &c.,” runs as follows in the received version of the Vulgate: “*Viduam ejus benedicens benedicam*,” the error having filtered from the Greek into Latin, but luckily going no further. St. Jerome has the following remarks on the subject in his *Quæstiones Hebraicæ in Genesim* (xlv. 21), ed. Vallarsi, Veronæ, 1735, tom. iii. col. 369, a reference for which I am indebted to my friend the Rev. T. H. Kingdon. “Ubi enim nostri legunt *Viduam ejus benedicens benedicam* (licet in plerisque codicibus pro *vidua* hoc est pro $\chi\eta\rho\alpha$ nonnulli legant $\theta\eta\rhoav$) in Helvaeo habet *Seda* i.e., *cibaria ejus b. 6.* Porro $\theta\eta\rhoav$ *venationem* potius magis potest sonare quam *fruges*.” Accordingly St. Jerome, in his own version, uses the word *venationem*. It is not impossible that the Greek word $\chi\eta\rhoav$ may have been, in part, suggested by the proximity of the word $\pi\tau\omega\chi\eta\rho\alpha$ s in the next clause of the same verse (“I will satisfy her *poor* with bread”). Another example of the *beati possidentes*, that is, of a misprint asserting itself by prescription, is to be found in the heading “Deus laudum” of the 109th Psalm, in the Book of Common Prayer. The first verse in our version runs: “Hold not thy tongue, O God of my praise,” which really means “Hold not thy tongue of (*i.e.* about) my praise, O God,” or, as the Vulgate has it: “Deus laudem meam ne tacueris.” Some printer, misapprehending the real sense of the passage,

substituted *laudum* for *laudem*, and there it remains to this day. Yet another instance is furnished by the Book of Common Prayer. The answer to the first question of the Catechism is always "N or M," but there can be no reasonable doubt that the M is a corruption of NN—the plural of N—the answer varying according as the child has one or more Christian names. We may also mention, in passing, the misreading, so frequent in Latin copies of the Litany, of "Fili Dei vivi" for "Fili Davidi." Again, it is only through the stupidity of printers that in our English Bible 'shamefacedness' has ousted the good old English word 'shamefastnesse.' See 1 Timothy, ii. 9, and compare Ecclesiasticus xxvi. vss. 15-25. In the same passage of the Epistle to Timothy we find the word "broidered"—which is absurd in that collocation—has supplanted the original word "broided" or "braided": an error which is probably traceable to a Bible of A.D. 1637, where it is printed "broidred," through a blundered insertion of an r, from which the transition to "broidered" was easy. To the same cause is due the retention of "at" for "out" in St. Matthew xxiii. v. 24, "which strain at a gnat but swallow a camel," the true reading, "strain out," being not only the proper rendering of the original (*δινλιζοντες*, Vulg. excolantes), but also the obvious meaning of the context, of which the received reading makes nonsense. Once more, it has been asserted before now that the expression with which we are all familiar of "uncial letters" is merely a misreading of St. Jerome's preface to that same book of Job which we have had before us, and that what Jerome really wrote was "initialibus," a word, it will be seen, of exactly the same number of minims as "uncialibus," and which seems to be far better suited to the context. The passage is as follows:—*Habeant qui volunt veteres libros vel in membranis purpureis auro argentoque descriptos vel initialibus ut vulgo aiunt literis, onera magis exarata quam codices, dummodo mihi meisque permittant pauperes habere schedulas, et non tam pulchros codices quam emendatos.*" (Prefat. Job.) This, of course, is not altogether as strong a case as the rest, for authorities are divided, and indeed the balance seems to be in favour of retaining the word "uncialibus," though it certainly might be thought *à priori* more probable that the gold and purple and silver spoken of by Jerome were lavished on initial letters.

I have no doubt that other illustrations exist if one could only recall them. I should be much obliged for any suggestions that may occur to the Fellows. In any case, the word *Celt* occupies such a conspicuous place in pre-historic Archaeology that I may venture to hope that an inquiry as to the origin of the word may not have been thought altogether inappropriate. I have

not the presumption to hope that I may succeed in displacing it — “tanta est enim vetustatis consuetudo,” says Jerome, “ut etiam confessa plerisque vitia placeant.” My only fear is lest in interpreting the text I may have expected from my audience the patience of Job.*

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, May 16th, 1878.

The EARL of CARNARVON, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Royal Asiatic Society :—The Journal. New Series. Vol. x. Part 2. April. 8vo. London, 1878.

From the Royal United Service Institution :—Journal. Vol. xxii. No. 94. 8vo. London, 1878.

From the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland :—The Journal. Vol. iv. Fourth Series. Nos. 31 and 32. 8vo. Dublin, 1877.

* The writer of this paper has since received from Mr. Aldis Wright, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and from Professor Bensley, of the same University, communications of great interest, and of far greater authority than he can lay claim to, which abundantly confirm indeed his theory that *celte* is a misreading, but which account for the origin of *certè* on different grounds. Mr. Wright does not believe that *certè* was intended as a translation of either *lēed* or *lāad*. He incloses a list of all the passages where the words occur with the corresponding rendering of the Vulgate. The former is always, he says, translated *in testimonium, pro testimonio, in testem, in aeternum, in finem, in saeculum saeculi, in perpetuum, and ultra*. With the Editor of Gregory the Great's Commentary on Job—as quoted above—and, I may add, with other living Hebrew scholars whom I have consulted, Mr. Wright, it will be seen, does not agree: he holds that the Hebrew word has been altogether omitted in the Vulgate. Professor Bensley's view of the matter points in the same direction. He maintains that in the Vulgate *certè* is frequently introduced as an expletive after *et, aut, and vel*, and especially in order to break the monotony of the diction after *aut* or *vel* introducing the last of a series of clauses. The following passages, with which Mr. Bensley has kindly furnished me, seem to bear out this view :—Lev. xiii. 48, In stamine atque subtegmine, *aut certè pellis*. Judges xix. 13, Manebimus in ea, *aut certè* in urbe Rama. 2 Sam. xxiv. 13, Aut septem annis veniet tibi fames . . . aut tribus mensibus fugies adversarios tuos . . . *aut certè* tribus diebus erit pestilentia in terra sua. 2 Chron. vi. 36, In terram longinquam, *vel certè* quæ juxta est. Esdr. vii. [26], Sive in mortem, sive in exilium, sive in condemnationem substantiae ejus, *vel certè* in carcерem. Neh. xiii. 26, *Et certè* in gentibus multis non erat rex similiter. Job xiii. 22, *Aut certè* loquar. Sap. xiv. 28, *Aut certè* vaticinantur false (ἢ προφητεύουσι). Jer. ii. 11, *Et certè* ipsi. Mal. ii. 17, *Aut certè* ubi est. I find, however, that *certè*, in this collocation, has sometimes a corresponding equivalent in the Hebrew, and is not a mere expletive; see Deut. xxiv. 3, 1 Kings xviii. 27, 2 Chron. xxiv. 24, and I venture to think this may also be the case in the passage before us.

Whichever theory be adopted—and the writer will not permit himself to doubt which will have the preference—the word *celtis* is proved to be destitute of any right to exist.

- From the Editor, G. W. Marshall, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.:—The Visitation of Northumberland in 1615. Privately printed. 4to. London, 1878.
- From the Compiler, Samuel Briggs, Esq.:—A Partial Record of the Descendants of Walter Briggs of Westchester, N.Y. Printed for private circulation. 4to. Cleveland, Ohio, 1878.
- From the Communal Archæological Commission, Rome:—Bullettino. Anno vi. Num. I. Serie 2. Gennaio-Marzo. 8vo. Rome, 1878.
- From the Author:—"Antient Epitaphes (From A.D. 1250 to A.D. 1800). Collected and sett forth in Chronologicall order." By Thomas F. Ravenshaw, M.A., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1878.
- From the Royal Institution of Great Britain:—Proceedings. Vol. viii. Part V. No. 68. April. 8vo. London, 1878.

John William Ogle, Esq., M.D., was admitted Fellow.

The Secretary announced that the President had nominated the four following as Vice-Presidents:—

William Smith, Esq., LL.D., D.C.L.
Lord Rosehill.
Frederic Ouvry, Esq.
Lord Acton.

The Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, Hon. F.S.A., on behalf of the Trustees of the Peabody Education Fund, exhibited and presented a bronze Medal measuring 2½ inches in diameter:—

Obverse. Profile head to the left. GEORGE PEABODY. BORN 18 FEB. 1795. DIED 4 NOV. 1869. *Henry Mitchell, sc.*

Reverse. EDUCATION—A DEBT DUE FROM PRESENT TO FUTURE GENERATIONS. THE TRUSTEES OF THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND.

CHARLES DAVIS, Esq., F.S.A., communicated the following account of some Discoveries at Bath:—

"Some few years since I, in conjunction with Mr. Irvine, discovered a portion of the ancient Roman sewer that formerly conveyed at a great depth the waste hot water from the baths into the moat which surrounded the city. I am now having these sewers opened in order that they may again carry off the water, and, with your permission, I will on a future occasion give an account of these excavations.

In great part these sewers are complete, but beneath, where the prior's house formerly stood, the arch is much broken in, and the drains filled with a marshy deposit, recent shells, and human bones. At a depth of from 20 to 25 feet westward of the prior's house, in the broken-in sewer, the workmen, during the month of March last, dug up the metal mask which I now exhibit, by permission of the Mayor and Corporation of Bath. (See woodcut.)

It was very nearly in the same condition that it is at present, except that I have partially succeeded in reducing a crease that was folded across the mouth, but of which traces are still to be



TIN MASK FOUND AT BATH.

seen in the woodcut. It is evident that at one time the mask must have been much more convex, but this, of course, has not altered the general dimensions. It is 13 inches long by 10 inches wide ; the five holes punctured through the edge seem to have been intended as a means of attachment. The material of which it is composed appeared, at first sight, from its colour, to be lead, but, feeling satisfied from its rigidity and weight that it might be pewter, I submitted it to Mr. E. Ekin, F.C.S., whose analysis is as follows :

‘I have analysed the metal taken from the mask, and find it has a specific gravity of 7·34, and consists of tin, with a small proportion of lead. The proportion of lead is so small that I am of opinion it exists as an impurity, and has not been purposely added to form an alloy. The other metals usually found as impurities in block tin, such as arsenic, antimony, zinc, &c., are wanting.’

The mask, therefore, may be considered to be of the metal known as block tin. The features are rudely wrought and do not exhibit any artistic merit; they have been chased by the hammer in the usual way, but in consequence of the material not being sufficiently ductile it was found necessary to solder the nose, adding also an additional strap at the back for strength.

The eyes have empty sockets, in which have been soldered either large beads or stones seven-eighths of an inch in diameter. The brow is bound by a raised ridge or circlet half an inch wide, on which I have thought are faint marks of gilding. This circlet binds what is intended to represent either linen folds or hair, and this, together with the smallness of the better modelled mouth, and the absence of beard, induced me to think that the mask might be that of a female, the linen folds being a coif. I find, however, that the marks on the forehead are more generally believed to indicate hair. The site on which this mask was found is now occupied by a house built in the early years of the last century, which takes the place of a structure dating from Henry VIII. or Elizabeth, and, from the great quantity of bones always disturbed when excavations are made at this point, it was without doubt the burial ground of the monastery.

In the year 676, November 6th, Osric, King of the Wicci, or Hwiccas, with the consent of Kentwin, King of Wessex, founded a nunnery in Bath, appointing Bertana first abbess; the second abbess, Bernguida, lived in the reign of Wulphere. (Kemble, No. xiii.). The nunnery was destroyed by the Danes. See Warner's Hist. of Bath, App. i.; Kemble's Codex Dipl. vol. i. No. xii.

Professor Earle, however, observes that the Charter here referred to cannot possibly be of the alleged date—the great precision of which is in itself suspicious—because it calls Bath, instead of Acemannia, Hat Bathu, a name quite incompatible with the professed date (Earle's Guide to the Knowledge of Bath, p. 50). "It is probably," he says, "a tenth-century monument of a genuine tradition."

In the year 775, or before 781, King Offa of Mercia founded a monastery of monks, which monastery continued without much alteration, being governed occasionally by an abbot, and finally by a prior, down to its disestablishment in 1539.

I am not aware of the precise dress of a nun in the earliest periods, but I believe a coif was from time immemorial a badge of a nun and abbess; I therefore conclude the mask is that of an abbess, and, as a nunnery only existed in Bath for something less than a century after the year 676, is it not possible that this mask is that of one of the abbesses I have mentioned, Bertana

or Bernguida, of either the seventh or eighth century, and consequently, as far as I am aware, perfectly unique? It is only right, however, to add, that, in the opinion of some more competent judges, the marks on the forehead are held to indicate hair, and the general appearance and treatment are considered Romano-British. Others again have thought it might be the head of the Saviour on a crucifix.

The whole question of ancient masks has recently attracted considerable attention on account of the remarkable discoveries of such objects by Dr. Schliemann at Mycenæ. All the known examples in the museums of Europe have been collected together in a learned publication by Otto Bendorf, entitled *Antike Gesichtshelme und Sepulcralmasken*, 4°, Vienna, 1878, which may be consulted with advantage in illustration of the mask before us.

I also exhibit a strap of apparently the same metal as the mask, $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $3\frac{3}{8}$ wide, pointed at one end like a strap, and broken off at the other, where a number of circular holes have been pierced about $\frac{3}{16}$ in diameter. In this strap are three other holes in its length, through each of which was at one time driven the nail of a metal stud, two inches in diameter. There is nothing peculiar about this fragment except that it was found not far from the mask, and to my mind strengthens the supposition that the mask was the ornament of the coffin, and that the strap was a part of its decoration."

The Rev. F. W. WARREN, B.D., Vice-President of St. John's College, Oxford, by permission of the President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, exhibited an ancient Irish Missal, the property of that College, which he thus described :—

"The volume is of small dimensions, being about six inches in length by five in width, but of great thickness in proportion to its height owing to the solid character of the vellum upon which it is written. All of the first portion of it has unfortunately disappeared, and it now opens with the Canon of the Mass at the words 'sæcula sæculorum,' the concluding words of the *Secreta* before the 'Sursum Corda.' Age and attrition have rendered the initial page—a fine specimen of illuminated Irish work—nearly illegible.

The missal consists at present of 211 leaves, written in contracted Latin, in large and heavy angular Irish characters. Almost every page contains coloured initial letters, and throughout the volume we find fantastic representations of grotesque-looking animals, extremely attenuated, generally coloured with purple patches on a red ground, with elongated yellow tongues, tails, and topknots. In addition to these the MS. contains many

coloured initial letters of very large proportions extending from the top to the bottom of the page. These larger letters are mostly composed of interlacements in combination with lacertine animals, and are executed in a style similar to that of some of the ornamentation in the Book of Kells and other early Irish MSS., and on the carved stones at Clonmaenoise and other places, as depicted in O'Neil's *Ancient Crosses of Ireland*.

The missal is bound in strong wooden covers, and is preserved in an ancient leather satchel ornamented with impressed lines and circles. It was the custom of old in Ireland, as it was in the east of Europe, to keep books in satchels, called in Irish 'polaires.' Some few of such curious specimens in leather are still extant. A representation of the 'polaire' of the Breac Moedog, closely resembling the Corpus missal satchel, may be seen in *Archæologia*, vol. xlivi. p. 137.

The present contents of the volume are : Collects and secreta for 83 missæ [7 Sundays, 13 Proper Saints Day Missæ, full Commune Sanctorum and Missæ Votivæ]. On fol. 36b is an Ordo sponsalium. The last twenty-two leaves—which are in the same handwriting, but which are more worn, faded, and illegible than the rest of the book, and which prove that it was rather the portable sacramentary of an itinerant priest than an altar service book—comprise the services for Baptism, Visitation of the Sick, and Extreme Unction, together with various forms of benediction and of exorcism.

The nationality of the missal is proved by :

(a.) The Irish character in which it is written throughout and the Celtic features of its illumination, capital letters, and ornaments.

(b.) By the entry of an Irish name on f. 4, and an Irish gloss on f. 157.

(c.) By the presence of special missæ for S. Patrick and S. Bridget, which are not to be found in any Roman or English missals.

(d.) By the names of Irish saints invoked in the various Litanies, including, besides S. Patrick and S. Bridget, Columba, Finnian, Ciaran, Furseus, and Brend.

(e.) By the presence of certain unusual collects and petitions, such as—

'Ut regem Hibernensium et exercitum ejus conseruare digneris,' in the Litany for Easter Eve, p. iii.; and in the Litany in the Baptismal Service, p. 198, 'Ut dominum illum regem et exercitum Christianum in perpetua pace et prosperitate (conservare?) digneris.'

Mr. Gilbert is inclined to identify this Irish king with Torlogh O'Conor in the twelfth century, who in a Gaelic inscription on a

metal cross, still extant, is called ‘Righ Erend,’ or ‘King of Erin.’

The great interest of a volume like the present is, that it may retain the survival of an obsolete ritual, and that it preserves certain collects and prayers which are not found in any other existing missal, and which, I venture to suggest, may be remnants of that ancient Celtic Liturgy which must have been in existence and in use in the first six or eight centuries of the Christian era, before Roman influence began to pervade the Church and to mould the devotions of the inhabitants of Ireland.

The internal evidence for the antiquity of some of these collects is very curious. Take, for example, the collect for St. Patrick’s Day :

‘Deus, qui sanctum Patricium *Scotorum apostolum tua providentia elegisti ut Hibernenses gentes in tenebris et in errore gentilitatis errantes ad verum lumen Dei scientiae reduceret, et per lavacrum regenerationis filios excelsi Dei efficeret, tribue nobis quesumus ejus piis intercessionibus ut ad ea quae recta sunt quantocius festinemus per.*

Mr. J. T. Gilbert, F.S.A., the Librarian of the Royal Irish Academy at Dublin, who has examined the manuscript very carefully—and who is preparing photzincograph fac-similes of some of its pages for publication in the second volume of the National Manuscripts of Ireland under the direction of the Master of the Rolls—and Professor Westwood, of Oxford, agree on purely palaeographical grounds in assigning to it a date late in the twelfth or early in the thirteenth century, although the work of the satchel and the style of the ornamentation is like eighth or ninth-century work.

Unfortunately there is no kalendar, if ever there was one. The only historical allusion is to a nameless ‘rex Hibernensium’ already referred to. There is, however, the following internal evidence which points to the same date :—

(a.) The presence of ‘Missa de sancta Trinitate.’ The observance of the feast of Trinity was first ordered in England by St. Thomas of Canterbury, soon after his consecration, A.D. 1162. The presence of such a missa, coupled with its variations in language and its discrepancy from other known Trinity masses, points to a date shortly after the institution of that festival, and before western Christendom was agreed as to the exact nature of the service which was to be used.

(b.) A partial but not yet preponderating presence of a Sarum element. In twenty-nine masses the Sarum use is wholly or partially followed where it differs from the Roman. This points to a date shortly after the Synod of Cashel, A.D. 1172, when

the adoption of the Sarum use in Ireland was determined upon.

The conclusion, then, which both on external and internal evidence we are inclined to adopt is, that this interesting missal was written about A.D. 1200, and that it preserves to us a few relics of that original Celtic liturgy, which for the most part had been already eliminated or overlaid by the introduction of the Roman missal element, which began probably in the eighth century, and was nearly completed under the reform of St. Malachy, Archbishop of Armagh, d. 1148."

At the conclusion of Mr. Warren's paper, a general desire having been expressed by the Fellows that the missal should be printed, it was resolved, on the motion of Octavius Morgan, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A., "that the Council be requested to consider how far it would be practicable to print the missal *in extenso* in the *Archæologia* or otherwise."

A. W. FRANKS, Esq., Director, communicated the following notes on the Monumental Brasses of Gloucestershire:—

"In making our review of the monumental brasses of the various counties of England, we have arrived in alphabetical order at the county of Gloucester.

Though not one of the richest in such remains, there are to be found in it many excellent specimens, and I have the satisfaction of possessing a nearly complete series of rubbings from these memorials, due in some measure to the long residence at Gloucester of my friend Mr. Haines, whose collection passed into my hands.

In the MS. list there are 110 entries, of which I possess all but three, two of these being merely insignificant inscriptions. Of monumental brasses of the fourteenth century, there are only six specimens in the county, the earliest being that of a lady of the Bradestone family at Winterbourne—the date of which is about 1370. It has been published by Boutell in his Series. Then follows that of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, at Wotton-under-Edge, 1392. The next is a small half-length figure in civilian costume at the Temple Church, Bristol, of the year 1396. We then find the brass of Sir John Cassy at Deerhurst, belonging to the last year of the century, and two monuments to merchants at Cirencester and at Northleach, which, though their inscriptions are lost, may be dated about 1400.

There have, however, been in this county two still earlier brasses of the fourteenth century, both of which have, alas, now disappeared. One of these was at Wotton-under-Edge, and represented Richard de Wotton, rector, kneeling at the foot of

a cross. There are but one or two brasses of ecclesiastics of this early date, and it would have been most interesting to have seen the brass itself. It exhibited the peculiarity of having a scroll issuing from the hands of the figure, with an inscription of which every letter was separately inlaid with brass. The other was a still more remarkable memorial and was in memory of Sir John de la Riviere, 1350, at Tormarton. It consists of a floriated cross, within the head of which is the knight holding up a model of the church which he had founded; on the stem of the cross appears to have been a helmet, at the base probably an Agnus Dei, and in the angles shields of arms surmounted by helmets and crests. I have a rubbing of this matrix which is engraved in Haines, p. exxiv.

The brasses representing priests are not numerous, and do not exhibit any peculiarities of costume especially worthy of notice. There is a good figure of Robert de Lond in a chasuble, holding a chalice and host, 1461, at St. Peter's, Bristol. Another at Dowdeswell is in a rich cope diapered with fleurs-de-lis, and with a royal rose and sun as a morse. The inscription is lost, but the date is probably about 1520.

The figure of a priest, date circa 1460, also in a cope, at the Temple Church, Bristol, is only remarkable for being palimpsest—the figure having been cut out of a larger brass of a widow lady of about the same date.

The military series contains two very fine examples—one of these represents Sir Morys Russell and his wife Isabel, dated 1401, and is in the church at Dyrham. The knight is in the usual armour of the period, and has a straight baldric, to which is attached the sword, with elegant gothic canopy work on the sheath. His wife has a peculiar head-dress, falling down to the shoulders, on which the ends rest like lumps. The canopy is, unfortunately, mutilated, but incloses in the pediment the arms of Sir Morys Russell. The brass is engraved in Boutell's Series. The next brass is the monument of Thomas, fourth Lord Berkeley, who died in 1417; but from the style of execution it was evidently erected in 1392, at the time of the death of his wife Margaret, who was daughter and heir of Gerard Warren, Lord Lisle. This brass is at the church at Wotton-under-Edge. The armour is similar to that of Sir Morys Russell, but, instead of the baldric, he wears a belt with a long pendant; the sword is unfortunately gone. The head has originally rested upon his heaume. The most remarkable peculiarity is a collar of mermaids, probably a family badge. The wife wears a heart-shaped head-dress richly diapered, and resting on a cushion; at her feet is a lap-dog with a collar of bells. Thomas, fourth Lord Berkeley, was much engaged in the

wars with France and Scotland ; he was also admiral of the King's fleet, and, when Charles VII. of France sent forces to assist Owen Glendower, he burnt fifteen of their ships, and took fourteen, on board of which was the Seneschal of France and eight officers of note, whom he made prisoners. His only child, Elizabeth, married Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. The brasses are laid in an altar tomb, which accounts for their good preservation. The brass at Newland is, unfortunately, much mutilated, and it is not known whom it commemorates. It represents a figure in armour, date about 1445, with a very large beard, and resting his head on a helmet, of which the visor is raised ; the legs are unfortunately gone. The lady has a horned head-dress, and the figure is much worn. The most curious object in the brass is the crest, which is on an oblong panel ; it exhibits a miner ; on his back is a hod, the cord of which is held by his left hand and passes through his girdle ; in his right hand he holds a pick, and in his mouth a support for a candle. As Newland is on the verge of the Forest of Dean, we may assume that this is a representation of one of the persons employed in those ancient mines. The marginal inscription, which contained the names of the persons commemorated, is unfortunately mutilated.

We next come to Philip Mede, Esq., and his wife, at St. Mary, Redcliff, Bristol. He is engraved on a quadrangular plate and in heraldic dress, and has two wives, one in front and one behind. One of these wives appears to have been a person of family as she wears an heraldic mantle—the other not. Above the figures is seen an unusual representation, a half-length of the Saviour, issuing out of clouds and surrounded by rays.

The only other military brass to which I will draw your attention is that of John Tame, Esq., and his wife, at Fairford. He was the founder of the famous church at Fairford, so well known for its stained glass windows. The inscription at the feet of the figure is a rhyming one, though not very poetic, and runs as follows :—" For Jesus love pray for me, I may not pray now, pray ye : with a pater noster and an ave : that my paynes released may be." The elegant form of the shields will be observed. This brass has been published several times, among others in the Cambridge Camden Society's Illustrations. There is another brass in the same church to Sir Edmund Tame and his wives, which is peculiar for there being a second monument to the same individuals on the wall.

There are several good illustrations in this county of judicial costumes, the finest being that at Deerhurst, of Sir John Cassy, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, under a rich canopy, with figures of saints in the spaces above. The judge wears the coif, and a

mantle lined with fur. The head-dress of the lady resembles that of Lady Russell at Dyrham, but she wears a curious gown without any girdle running up to the neck, where it is fastened with buttons. Both she and her husband wear mittens. Her feet rest upon a dog, evidently a favourite, as by its side is written its name, Terri.

Another memorial of the same class is at St. Mary Redcliff, Bristol, being that of Sir John Juyn, Recorder of Bristol, Baron of the Exchequer, and Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who died in 1439. His dress is not unlike that of Sir John Cassy, but the fur is not indicated. In the same church is the brass of John Brook, sergeant-at-law and justice of assize, in the west of England, for Henry VIII., 1522; and at Cheltenham may be found Sir William Greville, Justice of the Common Pleas, who died in 1513.

At Rodmarton is the brass of John Edward, lord of the manor and a lawyer, who died in 1461.

The most remarkable brasses however in the county are, as must naturally be expected, those of the rich wool-merchants, for which this part of England has been so long famous. The earliest is a little brass of 1390, already noticed as in the Temple Church, Bristol.

At Northleach are two large figures believed to represent a wool-merchant and his wife of the date 1400. They are engraved in Boutell's series. At Cirencester, of about the same date, is a large figure of a man, believed to be a wine merchant from his feet resting on a cask. By his side is his wife and over them a canopy. The whole monument is, however, much mutilated and worn. The finest brass of this class however is at Chipping Campden, that of Will. Grevel, citizen of London, 'flos mercatorum lanar' totius Anglie,' and his wife Marion, of the date 1401. He is represented in a tight-fitting dress with a handsome girdle, from which is suspended his straight sword or anelace. Although his arms—the well-known Greville coat—are scattered over the brass, his merchant mark appears in the canopy. From this Greville have issued the well-known family of the Earls of Warwick, his wealth and the estate that he acquired having been the foundation of their honours.

At Northleach is a fine monument of John Fortey, a woolman, 1458. He rests his feet on a sheep and a woolsack; in the margin are some elegant wreaths inclosing his merchant's mark and initials. In the same church are several other memorials of the same kind, though not so remarkable in character, and there are several more at Cirencester, where however they have suffered greatly from neglect and decay.

While on the subject of brasses of this class it may be well to notice those of one or two benefactors to the county.

Among these is that of Alderman Cook and his wife at St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester, a remarkable brass considering its late date, 1544. He was founder of the school, and it reflects little credit on the authorities that the brasses have been removed from the slab in which they were fixed, which slab has been buried, the plates fastened to a board, and one of the pediments of the canopy has recently disappeared. The central portion of it incloses a figure of St. John the Baptist.

In the Chapel of the Trinity almshouses at Bristol are memorials for John Barstaple and his wife Isabella, engraved about 1411. They were founders of the Barstaple almshouses, and the monuments have evidently been erected in the lifetime of the wife; but, though these persons were such benefactors, no one has taken the trouble of filling in the blanks of the brass of Isabella Barstaple, and the canopies have in both cases disappeared.

Another benefactor is commemorated at Cirencester, being Philip Marner, who died 1587. He is represented in a gown with a pair of shears in one corner, a dog on a cushion at his feet, and holds a knotted staff. The inscription is rhyming, and is as follows:—

In Lent by will a sermon he devised
And yerely precher with a noble prised
Seven nobles he did geve y^e poore for to defend
And 80ⁱⁱ to xvi. men did lende
In Cicester, Burford, Abington, and Tetburie
Ever to be to them a stocke yerely.

In conclusion, I may state that the only brasses in this county of which I have not rubbings are, as far as I am aware, the following:—Cold Ashton, Inscr. Thomas Key, c. 1500; Deerhurst, Inscr. Edward Guye, 1612; Wormington, Anne Savage, 1605.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, May 23rd, 1878.

The EARL OF CARNARVON, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Society of Antiquaries of the Morinie:—

1. Bulletin Historique. 25me Année. 100^e-104^e Livraisons. 8vo. Saint-Omer, 1877-8.

2. Recherches Historiques sur les Établissements Hospitaliers de la Ville de Saint-Omer. Par L. Deschamps de Pas. 8vo. Saint-Omer and Paris, 1877.

- From the Royal Geographical Society :—Proceedings. Vol. xxii. No. 3. 8vo. London, 1878.
- From the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society :—Transactions. Volume iii. Part 2. 8vo. Kendal, 1878.
- From the Author :—Thunor the Thunderer, carved on a Scandinavian Font of about the year 1000. By Professor Dr. George Stephens, F.S.A. 4to. London and Copenhagen, 1878.
- From the East India Association :—Journal. No. 2. Volume xi. April. 8vo. London, 1878.
- From A. W. Franks, Esq., F.R.S., Dir. S.A. :—Science and Art Department, South Kensington. Bethnal Green Branch Museum. Catalogue of a Collection of Oriental Porcelain and Pottery lent for exhibition by A. W. Franks, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A. 2nd edition. 8vo. London, 1878.
- From the Author :—Boves et ses Seigneurs. Étude Historique sur la Commune de Boves. Par A. Janvier. 8vo. Amiens, 1877.
- From W. H. Hart, Esq., F.S.A. :—Hospitium Falconis Novi apud Gravesendiam. Catalogus dapium et epularum, Latine redditus et annotatus per W. H. Hart, F.S.A. (Broadside.)

The Secretary stated, with reference to the Resolution passed at the previous Meeting on an early Irish Missal, that Mr. Warren had since made arrangements for publishing it by private subscription.

The following Resolutions of the Council of May 21st, 1878, were laid before the Meeting :

Resolved,

“That the Council recommend to the Society the expenditure of a sum not exceeding £200 in preparing for the press an Index to the *Archæologia*, vols. I.—XLV.”

Also,

“That, in pursuance of the statutes ch. xii. s. 2, the above proposal, which received the unanimous consent of the Council on May 21st, 1878, be laid before the Ordinary Meeting of May 23rd, and that the Society be invited to sanction such proposal at the Ordinary Meeting of June 6th.”

Notice was accordingly given that a ballot would be taken on the above proposal on June 6th.

The Rev. JAMES BECK, Local Secretary for Sussex, exhibited the following antiquities :

1. A small clay object, conical, with a concave base, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in height, perforated through the centre (possibly a spindle-whorl), found two feet below the surface on Coates Common, near Petworth, and belonging to Mr. John A. Blagden.

2. A stone hammer or axe, 4 inches by $2\frac{1}{4}$, perforated in the centre, found on Parham Down, Sussex.

3. A green polished stone object from New Zealand. It is somewhat in the shape of a boat, and is of doubtful use. It was dug up under the stump of a tree, three feet deep, in the south of the most southern island, formerly inhabited by a tribe, not Maories, on whom the Maories made constant raids. They were called Carmitoto, and are now extinct. Dimensions, 5½ inches long, ½ths of an inch wide at the broadest part of the flat side or deck.

4. A three-sided lance or arrow-head of flint, with serrated edges, from Denmark, 2¾ inches in length.

J. W. GROVER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited two Bronze Celts and some Fragments of Pottery from Worthing.

GEORGE PAYNE, Esq., Junior, communicated the following account of the discovery of a Roman leaden Coffin at Chatham, Kent :

On Thursday, 16th May, the gravedigger employed at the "New Cemetery" brought to light, at a depth of seven feet, a leaden coffin containing a human skeleton, together with a pale green glass vessel. The two other glass vases were found at the head of the coffin, outside, and two earthen vessels at the foot. The coffin, which was six feet long, was made from a sheet of lead, cut at each corner, and folded up to form the sides and ends, the lid being turned down to overlap the body of the coffin, the whole being bound with two iron bands. The ornamentation consisted of a kind of "billet" moulding, made up of small raised blocks, placed a quarter of an inch apart, running along the lid, two inches from the edges of it. One end of the lid was divided by means of this moulding into a compartment inclosing a triangle of the same billet design, in the centre of which was an escallop-shell. Two pairs of these shells appeared on one of the ends of the coffin, the other end was destroyed. It is probable that the ornamentation described above was continued throughout the entire length of the lid, but the decay of the lead rendered it impossible to trace any further pattern. The glass vessels were all broken and past restoration. The earthen vessels are both of brown hard pottery, and measure in height 5 inches and 5¾ inches respectively. The skeleton was imbedded in lime, and a piece which had become solid bore the impression of the shoulder. I am informed that many fragments of urns have been exhumed from time to time in this cemetery, and these are doubtless the remains of other interments. The site of the present discovery is the south-west corner of the graveyard, and within a few yards of the road from Chatham to Maidstone. The position of the coffin was north and south, the head towards the north.

J. D. BALDRY, Esq., exhibited the fragments of a very interesting bronze Statue which he had procured last year in Egypt from an Arab, who, with a party of men, had been engaged in excavations near the Ghizeh Pyramids in November, 1876. It consists at present of two portions, an upper and a lower, the central part being missing. Its total height may have been about 2 feet 3 inches, which is considerable for objects of this class. Those in the British Museum which approach it in size are of a later age and apparently belong to the period of the Bubastite dynasty, one of whose monarchs was Sheshak, the conqueror of Jerusalem.

The following notes on this statue have been supplied by Dr. Birch, LL.D., F.S.A., Keeper of Egyptian Antiquities in the British Museum :—

"The bronze figure exhibited by Mr. Baldry is that of a functionary, apparently of a high officer of State, of the period of the nineteenth or twentieth dynasty, standing draped in fine linen, showing the form of the body, the left foot advanced. His hair is plaited in short curls, falling from the crown of the head, five rows over the forehead, with numerous side-curls. The features are like those of Egyptians of the age of the twentieth dynasty, the nose aquiline, and the face long, the hair not reaching to the shoulders. The garment reaches nearly to the ankles, the feet are bare, without sandals. The upper portion measures $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the lower $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and with the central part the whole figure was in height about 27 inches. Like all the larger bronze statues, it was cast upon a core of dark colour, apparently made of sand and bitumen. There is one very remarkable feature in this statue, as will be seen in the annexed woodcut; an iron rod has been inserted in the core of the right leg, in order to give stability to the core when casting, and its appearance proves the knowledge and use at this period of iron, called *ba en pe*, 'celestial metal,' the *benippe* of the Coptic. It was also called *baā kam*, or 'black metal,' at this and a later period; but objects of iron to which a date can be affixed are rare in collections, and dated specimens almost unknown. The preservation of the iron is due to the bronze coating, in which it may be said to have been hermetically inclosed. In the absence of inscriptions accompanying statues and figures, the relative age can only be determined by style, proportion, arrangement of hair, and costume. The hair at the time of the fourth and sixth dynasty was dressed something like that of the present bronze, but the side-hair was cut away more obliquely from the side of the face. The subsequent dynasties introduced a style quite different, with long hair resting on the

shoulders; occasionally, however, at the time of the eighteenth, with a disposition like that of the present figure. Although a similar style prevailed later, the general proportions of the figure and the dress resemble the art of the nineteenth dynasty, especially the period of Rameses II. and his immediate successors, and the hair is dressed in accordance with the style of the period, with one exception, the short curls over the forehead resembling a favourite attire of the fourth dynasty. It is said to have been found in the neighbourhood of the Pyramids, where most, although not all, the tombs and remains are of the earlier age of the fourth, fifth, and sixth dynasties."

An interesting chapter on the "Sepulchral evidence on early metallurgic practice," to be gleaned from the Egyptian tombs, and more especially on the great scarcity of traces of iron in ancient Egypt, will be found in Mr. A. H. Rhind's work on "Thebes, its Tombs and their Tenants," 8vo. Lond. 1862, p. 217—241. That the practice of casting bronze around iron was known to the Assyrians is evident from the valuable metallurgical notes with which Dr. Percy enriched Mr. A. H. Layard's Discoveries in the Ruins of Nineveh and Babylon, 8vo. Lond. 1853, p. 670. The following extract has a close connection with the bar of iron round which Mr. Baldry's statue was cast. Dr. Percy is speaking of a small bronze casting, found at Nimroud, in the shape of the foreleg of a bull, the bronze being, as in this case, cast round a central piece of iron. He goes on to say:—

"The iron was employed either to economise the bronze for the purpose of ornament, or because it was required in the construction. If the former, iron must have been much cheaper than bronze, and, therefore, probably more abundant than has been generally supposed. No satisfactory conclusion can be



LEG OF A BRONZE STATUE FROM EGYPT, WITH AN IRON ROD IN THE CENTRE.

arrived at on this point from the fact that bronze antiquities are much more frequently found than those of iron, for the obvious reason that bronze resists much better than iron destruction by oxidation. Although, I think, there are reasons for supposing that iron was more extensively used by the ancients than seems to be generally admitted, yet in the specimens in question it seems to be most probable that the iron was used because it was required in the construction. And if this be so the Assyrians teach a lesson to many of our modern architects and others, who certainly do not always employ metals in accordance with their special properties. The instrument under consideration, it will be borne in mind, was one of the feet of a stand composed of an iron ring resting upon vertical legs of bronze. A stand of this kind must have been designed to support weight, probably a large cauldron; and it is plain that the ring portion should therefore be made of metal having the greatest tenacity, and the legs of metal adapted to sustain vertical or superincumbent weight. Now this combination of iron and bronze exactly fulfils the conditions required."

These remarks—which might be further illustrated by some interesting pages on metallurgical history in Dr. Percy's work on Metallurgy (Iron and Steel), 8vo. London, 1864—seem to apply *mutatis mutandis* to this Egyptian statue. Dr. Percy stated that he has acted on the suggestion furnished by the Assyrian discoveries and has succeeded in casting bronze around iron.

OCTAVIUS MORGAN, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., exhibited a silver model of the Eddystone Lighthouse, of which he furnished the following description :—

" The object which I have placed on the table for exhibition is an exact model in silver of the original lighthouse, which was first erected on the Eddystone Rock, in 1698, by Mr. Henry Winstanley, and corresponding in every minute particular with the engraving of it given in Mr. Smeaton's great work on the Eddystone Lighthouse, which he states was copied from an old print cotemporary with the structure. It is a rare thing to meet with a model in silver of any structure, and, as this lighthouse was very peculiar, its history interesting, and the model of it very well executed, I have thought it might be worthy of exhibition, as it is a piece of provincial work, and 180 years old. A few words as to the history of the lighthouse may be of interest at this time, as it is in contemplation to remove the present fine structure of Mr. Smeaton, not from any failure of the work of the great engineer, but because the action of the sea is believed to have hollowed out the rock on which it stands,

as the structure is found to vibrate with the rock itself, and there is consequently a possibility of some catastrophe befalling it, as befell the original lighthouse, of which this model is the representation.

The numerous fatal accidents which frequently happened to homeward-bound ships by running on the Eddystone rocks made it very desirable that a lighthouse should be built there, but the difficulties attending such an undertaking appeared insuperable. However, in the year 1696, Mr. Henry Winstanley, of Littlebury, in Essex, gent., was not only hardy enough, but obtained the necessary powers, probably from the Corporation of the Trinity House, to put in execution a scheme for the erection of a lighthouse on those rocks. Mr. Winstanley had distinguished himself in a certain branch of mechanics, the tendency of which was to raise wonder and surprise, and had at his house at Littlebury an exhibition of many curious contrivances. He was a man of some property, but whether he was a proprietor or shareholder of the undertaking under the Trinity House, or only the directing engineer employed in the execution of the work, does not appear. He established a place of public exhibition at Hyde-park Corner, called 'Winstanley Waterworks,' which was shown at 1*s.* a head, and existed till 1709. These particulars are of no importance, but serve to give a sketch of the talent of the man, and may account for the whimsical kind of building which he contrived to erect on such a spot for the purpose of a lighthouse.

He has left a narrative of the building, and the course of the progress may be traced on the model.

'The lighthouse was begun in 1696, and was more than four years in building, not from the greatness of the work, but from the difficulty and danger in getting backwards and forwards to the place, as nothing could be left there safe for the first two years but what was most thoroughly affixed to the rock. The first summer was spent in making twelve holes in the rock, and fastening twelve great irons to hold the work that was to be done afterwards.'

The next summer was spent in making a solid body or round pillar 12 feet high and 14 feet in diameter, and then we had more time to work at the place and something to hold by. The third year the aforesaid pillar or work was raised, which to the vane was 80 feet.

Being all finished with the lantern, and all the rooms which were in it, we ventured to lodge there soon after Midsummer for the greater despatch of the work. But the first night the weather came bad, and so continued that it was eleven days before any boats could come near us again, and, not being

acquainted with the height of the seas rising, we were almost all the time drowned with wet, and our provisions in as bad a condition, though we worked night and day as much as possible to make shelter for ourselves. In the storm we lost some of our materials, although we did what we could to save them ; but the boat returning, we all left the house to be refreshed on shore, and as soon as the weather did permit we returned again and finished all, and put up the light on the 14th of November, 1698—which, being so late in the year, it was three days before Christmas before we had relief to go on shore again, and were almost at the last extremity for want of provisions. But by the providence of God there came two boats with provisions, and the family that was to take care of the light, and so ended this year's work.' It must be remembered that the only source of light in lighthouses at that time was tallow candles.

Mr. Winstanley has not himself left any particular representation of the building described as the produce of the three years' work. An elevation of it, however, is given, 'orthographically' made from a perspective print, said to have been drawn on the rock by Jaaziell Johnston. This print was extremely rare, no other copy being known to Mr. Smeaton. The parts of this structure, as represented in the print, are : A, the eye-bolt or ring upon the landing place ; B, the sloping surface of the rock ; C, the stone basement ; D, the store room ; E, the state room ; F, the open gallery ; G, the kitchen or cupola : and H, the lantern for the lights.

The silver model corresponds with the engraving in every minute particular, and it was very probably executed from the drawing made by J. Johnston, the painter, and the date may be taken to be 1699, as the lighthouse did not long continue in that exact form, as will appear, and it is not likely that the model would be made of the first original lighthouse, after its form had been altered and improved in very many details.

The narrative continues : 'The fourth year, finding in the winter (1698-9) the effects the sea had upon the house, burying the lantern at times, although more than 60 feet high, early in the spring I encompassed the aforesaid building with a new work, 4 feet in thickness from the foundation, making all solid near 20 feet high, and, taking down the upper part of the first building, made it as it now appears, and yet the sea in time of storm flies in appearance 100 feet above the vane, and at times doth cover half the side of the house and the lantern as if it were under water.'

In Mr. Smeaton's great folio work on the Eddystone Lighthouse, two engravings of Mr. Winstanley's lighthouse are given—one of the first lighthouse, being the original design

which was executed and completed in the third year, and first lighted 14th November, 1698, and one of the second design as altered and completed in the following year. This second lighthouse lasted but a few years. During the alterations, it being intimated to Mr. Winstanley that one day the lighthouse would certainly be overset, he replied that he was so well assured of the stability of his building, he should only wish to be there in the greatest storm that ever blew under the face of heaven, that he might see the effect it would have on his structure! In this wish he was too amply gratified, for whilst he was there with his workmen and light-keepers the dreadful storm began which raged most violently in the night of the 26th November, 1703, being one of the most severe and devastating storms ever recorded in Great Britain. The next morning, when the storm was so much abated that it could be seen whether the lighthouse had suffered from it, nothing appeared standing, but on a more careful inspection there only appeared some of the large irons whereby the work was fixed to the rock, nor were any of the people or the materials of the building ever found afterwards!

Having given a somewhat lengthy history of the lighthouse and its constructor, I will now speak of the silver model which represents it. This is necessarily in form of a tower, and is made as a table ornament, to serve as a standard or table salt-cellar or spice-box, such as were set on the dinner table for ornament, smaller trenchers of salt being placed on the table for the use of those who sat at meat. It stands 17 inches high, and weighs 19 oz. troy. It is constructed as a series of boxes, one above the other, each stage or story being a separate box to contain salt, sugar, spices, and other condiments. The base stands on what represents a small sloping portion of the Eddy-stone rock, and the lower story or stage is the round solid pillar mentioned in the narrative of the construction, which seems formed of iron uprights bolted together, and banded with iron hoops. Above this basement the structure becomes octagonal, and consists of two stories of chambers, the store-room and the state or living room, which communicate with each other and the upper structure by an external staircase which winds round two sides, and this is reached from the rock by a little moveable ladder which hooks on to the lower step of the first flight of stairs. Of what material these two chambers were constructed we are not informed, but from the coigns at the eight angles they seemed to have been of masonry, and the appearance of the doors and windows rather favours that notion; but, if so, they were probably strongly bolted together with iron. Above these chambers is the open gallery, which was clearly constructed of iron, and its eight twisted pillars with the balustrade

and arcading are light, pretty, and ornamental. Above this is a dome or cupola, which he calls the kitchen, and it is here that the light and candles must have been prepared and placed in the lantern above, which must have been constructed with iron and glass; through this must have passed a perpendicular iron rod, which probably sustained the branches for the candles, and above the lantern was secured and steadied by an ornamental iron scrollwork, and carried on the top a large vane surmounted by a royal crown; below the vane is a flat disc on which were engraved the points of the compass.

Now for the application of the several parts of the model: the cupola and lantern served as a sugar-caster, the lantern opening as a box, the window-panes being perforated. At the bottom of the open gallery within the railing is the usual depression for the salt, the cupola acting as a cover. The state-room below this is simply an empty box, but the box of the store-room below it has a perforated lid for pepper, whilst the basement is simply another empty box—the whole being arranged for sugar, salt, and pepper and two vacant boxes.

The hall-marks are peculiar, and will give us some information. The marks are three, unlike any other known, and are contained in three oblong stamps, on one of which is the name ROWE, on another PLIN^o, and on the third BRITAN;

it was, therefore, not made in London, and the exact resemblance between a drawing which I had made of it and the engraving in Smeaton's work left no doubt on my mind as to what lighthouse it was intended to represent; and my attention was at once directed to Plymouth, near which is the Eddystone rock, and the marks seemed to me clearly to indicate that it was made at Plymouth by a silversmith of the name of Rowe (a very common name at Plymouth at this time), and that it was of the Britannia standard of silver, and, therefore, must have been made between 1696 and 1719; and this date exactly corresponds with the winter of 1698-9 when the first lighthouse of Mr. Winstanley was completed, and it must therefore have been assayed and marked at Exeter, though it does not bear the Exeter stamp. But these most unusual, perhaps unique, marks, may be thus accounted for: The standard of silver plate was raised by Act of Parliament in 1697 in order to prevent the coin of the realm being melted down and made into plate, and special marks were ordered to denote this new standard. Among these marks was a figure of Britannia, and that standard went by the name of the Britannia standard as it does now. But in that Act of Parliament the provincial halls for assaying silver plate are not mentioned, and it only applied

to the London Goldsmiths' Hall. All plate was, however, obliged to be of that standard, though the provincial halls had no special marks appointed to indicate the quality; Exeter, therefore, seemed to have adopted the word "Britan" to denote that new standard quality of silver, and the other marks simply indicate the name of the maker and his locality. Its date, however, is, I think, clearly fixed to 1699, for the lighthouse as represented by it ceased to exist in that year. Its history, however, is unknown, nor is there any ground for conjecture for whom or for what reason it was made. All that is known of it is that it existed among the Tredegar family plate a century ago, and was most reluctantly given away about 1820, and is now the property of Miss Rous of Cwrt-yr-al, in Glamorganshire, who has kindly allowed me to exhibit it.*

The Rev. J. BARON, D.D., communicated a memoir on a hoard of gold Nobles found on Bremeridge Farm, near Westbury, Wilts., which will be published in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

Thursday, June 6th, 1878.

WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., LL.D., D.C.L., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors:—

From the Author, Sir George Duckett, Bart., F.S.A.:—

1. Extracts from the Cottonian MSS. relating to the Border Service. 8vo.
2. Remarks on a Battle-Abbey Roll of the Fifteenth Century, from the collections of William of Worcester. Reprinted from vol. xxviii. *Sussex Archæological Collections*. 8vo. 1878.
3. Observations on the parentage of Gundreda, the daughter of William, Duke of Normandy, and wife of William De Warenne. Reprinted (with additions) from vol. iii. *Cumberland and Westmorland Society's Transactions*. 8vo. 1878.

From the Cambrian Archæological Association:—*Archæologia Cambrensis*. Fourth series. No. 34. April. 8vo. London, 1878.

From the Author:—*Antiquités du Nord Finno-Ougrien publiées à l'aide d'une subvention de l'État par J. R. Aspelin*. III. *L'Age du Fer. Antiquités Morduines, Mériennes, et Tschoudes*, 4to. Helsingfors, 1878.

From the Author:—*La Nouvelle Société Indo-Chinoise fondée par M. le Marquis de Crozier et son ouvrage l'Art Khmer*. Par le Dr. Legrand. 8vo. Paris, 1878.

* An engraving of the model has appeared in the *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxv. p. 122.

- From the Author :—Der Ursprung der Abendländischen Kirchengebäude. Von Dr. Jean Paul Richter. 8vo. Vienna, 1878.
- From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—Sessional Papers, 1877-78. No. 13. 4to. London, 1878.
- From Frederic Ouvry, Esq., V.P.S.A. :—Stanhope Memorials of Bishop Butler. By William Morley Egglestone. 8vo. London, 1878.
- From the Antiquarian Society of Zürich :—Mittheilungen. Band xx., Heft I., and Band xx. Abtheilung 2. Heft I. 4to. Zürich, 1878.
- From the Author :—Old Stretford : a Lecture delivered to the Members and Friends of the Stretford Institute. By John E. Bailey, F.S.A. 8vo. Manchester and Stretford, 1878.
- From Major W. Cooper Cooper, F.S.A. :—Collections Historical, Genealogical, and Topographical for Bedfordshire. By Thomas Fisher, Esq., F.S.A. Folio. London, 1812-1836.
- From the Numismatic Society :—The Numismatic Chronicle. New series. Vol. xviii. Part I. 8vo. London, 1878.
- From the Author :—The Monumental Brasses in Peper Harow Church. By Major Heales, F.S.A., F.R.S.L. 8vo. London, 1878.
- From William Smith, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., V.P.S.A., and John Murray, Esq., F.S.A. :—A Dictionary of Christian Biography, Literature, Sects, and Doctrines. Edited by William Smith, D.C.L., LL.D., and Henry Wace, M.A. Volume i. A—D. 8vo. London, 1877.
- From the Author :—History of the Mongols from the 9th to the 19th century. Part I. The Mongols Proper and the Kalmuks. By Henry H. Howorth, F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1876.

A Vote of special Thanks was awarded to Major Cooper Cooper, F.S.A., H. H. Howorth, Esq., F.S.A., W. Smith, Esq. LL.D. D.C.L. for their Donations to the Library.

Pursuant to notice given at the last Ordinary Meeting, a Vote of the Society was taken on the proposal for authorising an expenditure of a sum not exceeding £200 in preparing an Index to *Archæologia*. The proposal was carried unanimously.

Edward Henry Lawrence, Esq. was admitted Fellow.

This being an evening appointed for the Ballot, no papers were read.

The Ballot opened at 8·45 a.m. and closed at 8·30 p.m. when the following Candidates were declared to be duly elected :—

As Ordinary Fellows.

- Joseph Sidebotham, Esq.
 Hon. and Rev. William Howard.
 Commander John Buchan Telfer.
 Edward Cookworthy Robins, Esq.
 John Davis, Esq.
 Alfred Edward Lawson Lowe, Esq.
 Charles Hodgson Fowler, Esq.

And as Honorary Fellow.

The Marquis de Souza Holstein.

The Society then adjourned over the Whitsuntide Recess to June 20th.

Thursday, June 20th, 1878.

The EARL OF CARNARVON, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Society of Agriculture, Sciences, Arts, and Commerce of Puy :—Table des Annales et autres Publications Périodiques de la Société. Rédigée par R. Gerbier. 8vo. Puy, 1876.

From the National Academic Society of Cherbourg :—Mémoires. 8vo. Cherbourg and Caen, 1875.

From the French Society of Archæology for the Conservation of Historical Monuments :—Congrès Archéologique de France. XLIII^e Session. Séances Générales tenues à Arles en 1876. 8vo. Paris and Tours, 1877.

From the Committee of the Liverpool Free Public Library, Museum, and Gallery of Art :—

1. Catalogue of the Mayer Collection. Part I. The Egyptian Antiquities. By Charles T. Gatty. 8vo. Liverpool, 1877.

2. The Mayer Collection in the Liverpool Museum, considered as an Educational Possession. By Charles T. Gatty. 8vo. Liverpool, 1878.

From J. Mayer, Esq. F.S.A. :—"A Free Village Library." Bebington. Reprinted from the "Standard," with Additions. 8vo. Liverpool, 1878.

From the American Philosophical Society :—

1. Proceedings. Vol. xvii. No. 100. 8vo. Philadelphia, 1877.

2. List of Surviving Members. Read at the regular meeting, January 18th, 1878. 8vo.

From the Essex Institute :—Bulletin. Vol. 9. 8vo. Salem, Mass. 1878.

From the Author :—A Memorial of the Parish and Family of Hanmer in Flintshire out of the thirteenth into the nineteenth century. By John, Lord Hanmer. Privately printed. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres :—Comptes Rendus des Séances de l'Année, 1878. 4^{me} Série, Tome vi. Bulletin de Janvier-Février-Mars. 8vo. Paris, 1878.

From the Royal United Service Institution :—Journal. Appendix to Vol. xxi. and Vol. xxii. No. 95. 8vo. London, 1878.

From the Royal Geographical Society :—Journal. Volume the Forty-seventh. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Author, through Octavius Morgan, Esq. F.R.S., F.S.A. :—Old English Plate, Ecclesiastical, Decorative, and Domestic; its Makers and Marks. By Wilfred Joseph Cripps, M.A. 8vo. London, 1878.

From the Author, the Rev. J. E. Jackson, F.S.A. :—

1. Wulphhall and the Seymours. With an Appendix of Original Documents discovered at Longleat. 4to. Devizes, 1875.

2. The Vale of Warminster. 8vo. 1877.

Commander John Buchan Telfer, Joseph Sidebotham, Esq., Charles Hodgson Fowler, Esq., the Hon. and Rev. William Howard, Frank Renaud, Esq., M.D., and Edward Cookworthy Robins, Esq., were admitted Fellows.

E. CHARLESWORTH, Esq., exhibited a collection of Bronze Implements, and an urn in a fragmentary condition, 8 inches high by $8\frac{1}{4}$ at the greatest width. The bronzes consisted of two palstaves, one of them looped; five looped celts, three of them ribbed; one plain celt, three spearheads, with holes for rivets and attachment; a fragment of a sword, with five holes at the haft end; nine broken fragments of implements and lumps of metal. Portions of these were stated by Mr. Charlesworth to have been found inside the urn. The whole collection was found in Suffolk.

W. J. KNOWLES, Esq., exhibited a selection of enamelled glass and stone beads and other ornaments, from a much larger collection which he had formed in different parts of Ireland. The largest were fully an inch in diameter, and highly polished. The smallest are about one-eighth of an inch in diameter. Generally one side was convex, the other concave or flat. About two dozen of these he obtained himself from the sand hills at Portstewart, county of Londonderry.

EDWARD PEACOCK, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited the photograph of a window which had been discovered in a house on the Steep Hill, Lincoln, close to what is known as the Jews' House, but higher up the hill, and on the opposite or east side of the street.

Mr. Peacock also made the following communication on the will of Isabel Longland :—

"I send herewith a transcript of the will of Isabel Longland, mother of John Longland, Bishop of Lincoln. The Society of Antiquaries is, however, indebted not to me, but to the Reverend Arthur Roland Maddison, F.S.A., for the perusal of this interesting document, as it was he who discovered it enrolled in the episcopal registry of the See of Lincoln, and furnished me with the careful transcript from which the accompanying copy is taken.

Longland was born at Henley-on-Thames, and became a

Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. On 5th May, 1520, he was consecrated Bishop of Lincoln; and died on the 7th of May, 1547, aged 74 years.

The Richard Pate, Archdeacon, whom the testatrix mentions, is Richard Pate or Pates, who was installed Archdeacon of Lincoln in 1528, became Bishop of Worcester in 1555, and suffered deprivation on the accession of Queen Elizabeth.

Isabel Longland's will was proved 4th May, 1530. The following is the transcript made by Mr. Maddison.

TESTAMENTUM ISSABELLE LONGLAND.

In dei nomine Amen. The yere off our lord god a thousand fyve hundred and seven and twenty, the xiiith daye off September, I Issabell longland widowe, within the parishe of henley upon Temmys in the county of oxon and within the dioces off lincoln, doth order and make my laste will and Testament in this manner and forme following. In my begynning I give and bequethe my sowle to Almighty god, his blessed mother our ladye saint marye, and to all the holly company off heven, and my bodye to be buried in the foresaid churche of henley in the chappell off our ladye, nye to the place where as my father doth lye. Item I give and bequethe to the mother churche of lincoln xx^d. Item to the hyeaulter of the churche of henley xii^d. Item to the hyeaulter of our ladye a diapur clothe of iij elles and moore. Item to the fraternyte off Jhesus within the said churche iiijs. Item I will that there shalbe ij. Tapers off powndes a pese burninge before the holy sacrament upon the hye (*sic*)aulter, ther to contynue as longe as they will endure, and at the monethes mynde to be renewed, and also att the twelvemonethes mynde. Item I give and bequethe to the gilde off our blessed ladye off boston * in the dioces of lincoln, where as I am a suster, to have masse of scala celi and dirige shortly after my departinge vi^s viii^d. Item I gyve and bequethe to the gylde and brotherhede off saint george and saint Xrofer within the cytee of Yorke, ther havyng masse and dirige as shortly as itt may be conveniently hadd after my departingy vi^s. viij^d. Item I will that ther shalbe bestowed to poore people in penye doole att my buryall xl^s, and also in brede made in halpeny loves for childern xx^s. Item att my monethes mynde other xl^s and xx^s in brede made in halpeny loves for children. Item att my twelvemonthes mynde xl^s and in halpeny brede for

* The Guild of the Blessed Virgin Mary, or Gilda Mercatoria, of Boston was the most important of the sixteen Guilds which that town possessed. A long but by no means exhaustive account of it may be seen in Thompson's *History of Boston*, 134-147.

childern xx^s. Item I gyve and bequeethe to my sone my lord off lincoln a standing cuppe of sylver and gylte with a kever having the Image off Sainte mighill and a droigon in the toppe, and borne with iiij. aungells in the foote. And also a goblett gylte with a kever and a maser with a playne bond. Item a grete golde Ringe graven about with Roses and crosses. Item a gyrdell off black velvett with the buckell and the pendent off sylver and gylte. Item a payr of beades of lvi. stones of corall and vj. grete gaudes off sylver and gylt and off every syde off euery pater noster a stone of sylver and gilte the whiche come to the sume of xij. stones, and at the crede v. grete stones of silver and gilte and the very crede of a pomander off sylver with a perle in the toppe. Item vj. sylver spones of the old fashion. Item a fetherbedde with a bolster, a fyne pillowe of downe, a pair of blankettes of fyne white being newe iiij. yarde of length a pese and ij. of brede, ij. pair of fyne shetes, a fyne shete of Raynes* of iiij. leves and a fyne hede shete of ij. leves with a fyne towell of diaper of vj. yerdes of length. Item a white hanging bedde with double valaunce and iiij. white curtens with a kevering full of flowers and trees. Item I gyve and bequeethe to my sonne lucas a hoope of gold graven round about. Item an other golde ringe with the image of sainte Katheryn off the oon syde and the image of sainte John baptiste of the other syde. Item a larege crucyfixe with gilte, with the Image of our ladye upon itt. A paire of beades of corall of lvj. sette, the pater noster off silver and gilte and of euery syde off euery pater noster a sylver stone gilte. Item a gilte cuppe with a kever having a round toppe gilte. Item a Rybband with an harnes of silver and gilte with a buckell and a pendent of the same. Item I gyve and bequeethe to my sone Richard pate a gold ringe with a stone called amytyste and in the same ringe iiij. kinges names of Collen.† Item a grete spone of syluer with the maydens hede in the ende. Item I give and bequeethe to John Pate a gold ringe with an image of the Trynitie. Item a larege spone of syluer with a maydens hede in the end. Item a fetherbedde with a bolster and beside the bedde a pillowe off his owne whiche I have in kepinge. Item to Elenoure pate my goddoughter a golde ringe and the scripture within written is Amor le dey. Item a tabulclothe iiij. ellis longe and an elle of

* Linen or cloth, which took its name from having been made at Rennes, in Bretagne :

“Shee gaue me 2 shirts of *raines* in fere,
Put them next my body ; I haue them here.”

Eger and Grine, l. 305, *Percy Folio*, i., 364.

† That is, the Three Kings of Cologne or Magi, whose traditional names were Caspar, Melchior, and Baltazar. These names were very frequently inscribed on tombs and personal ornaments.

brede, and a deeper towell vj. yardes long, vj. powder dishes, a basin and a ewer, and a larege wyne potte of powder, vj. platters, a brasse potte of vj. gallones, a larege chaffingdishe of laten. Item a chafer off brasse to hete wauter, a panne of brasse of viij. galons, a caldern of brasse of iij. galons and more and a grete shippe cofer with my beste goun furred with calabar. Item a hanging bedde stede called a syler and a tester with an image of our ladye in the same. Item I bequethe to my prestes for to bere me to the churche euery preeste viij^d. Item to have a preeste to sing for my sowle after my departing for a yere wages viⁱⁱⁱ. Item I bequethe to eury preste being att my burying, of straungers viii^d a pece and the prestes of the towne likewise and so following the iij. term as many as cometh. Item I will that my nevewe Richard pate Archdeacon shall have a pece of Redesaye that is newe, the whiche is x. yardes long and ij. brede. Item I will that my cosin alice beweforest shall have my murrey gown in grene.* The residewe of all my goodes, my will performed, I give and bequethe to M. pate, Archdeacon, my nevewe, to bestowe in dedes of charitye for the helthe of my soule as he thinketh moost convenient and necessarye and to Richard bewforeste, whom I make myn executours and euery of them to have for ther labours and Payne taking a pece xx^s and I desiour and pray my good sone Lucas of his charyte and goodnes to see this my legacy and last will performed and fulfilled; and godes blessing and myne I give you with my daily prayers. Wytnes hereof Syr Richard vullus curate, John fowle, Thomas Arden, Sir John garnard, and Henry lokke. Dated the daye and yere above named.

The Rev. JOHN BARRON, D.D., exhibited two full-sized drawings of a sculptured Stone discovered in St. Peter's Church, Codford, Wilts, which he described as follows:—

“The Stone depicted in these two full-size drawings was found during the restoration of St. Peter's Church, Codford, Wilts, in 1864, under the care of T. H. Wyatt, Esq., F.S.A., built in as old material over the fifteenth-century chancel-arch, and it is now fixed against the north wall of the chancel for preservation. The dimensions are as follows:—

Front elevation—Height, 4 ft. 1 in.; width at base, 1 ft. 1 in.; width at top, 6 in. Side elevation, *i.e.*, projection from the face of the wall against which the stone is now fixed—at base, 5*g* in.; at top, 3*g* in. The subject has never been satisfactorily explained, and is still open to investigation. I am not aware that any notice respecting this sculpture has been printed. Probably, if its date could be approximately fixed, it might by a

* *i.e.*, dyed before being woven.

comparison of contemporary documents, be found to be a conventional way of representing some religious incident, *e.g.* Noah as the builder of the ark and as a husbandman, or the return of one of the spies from the Promised Land. In the front elevation is seen the figure of a man holding in his right hand, over his head, a branch of apple or other fruit tree, and looking up at it in a very awkward manner; in his left hand he holds a mallet, or it may be a wallet. His short smock and his slipper-shaped shoes seem to agree with Anglo-Saxon costume. The bamboo-formed moulding or leaning pillars with which the figure is inclosed appear also to belong to the same period, *i.e.*, the tenth or eleventh century, say about A.D. 1000. Compare Strutt's *Horda*, vol. i. pp. 37, 107, and plate viii. fig. 1. London, 1774; Westwood's *Palaeographia Sacra*, p. 145. London, Bohn, 1845. Compare also the bamboo frame on the organ depicted in the illustration of Psalm cxlviii. (149) in the Utrecht Psalter, copied in Westwood's *Fac-similes*, London, Quaritch, 1868. In the illustrations of the Bodleian MS. of Caedmon, as reproduced in *Archæologia*, vol. xxiv., there are no traces of bamboo or baluster-form in the pillars, but in the illustrations of the Benedictional of St. Aethelwold, reproduced in the same volume, there is some resemblance to this form in plates xiv. and xvi. The slipper-shaped shoe is well illustrated, *ibid.* plates xvi., xxviii., xxix., xxx. For bamboo form of pillars, compare also the window in tower, Earl's Barton Church, Northamptonshire, engraved in Rickman's *Architecture*, App. p. xix. London, J. H. Parker, 1848. In the side elevation the foliage ornament is carved with much skill and freedom."

G. D. ENGLEHEART, Esq., of the Duchy of Lancaster Office, exhibited, through FREDERIC OUVRY, Esq., V.P., some remains which had been dug up in the course of excavations in the Savoy. They consisted of bones of an ox and a pig, five fragments of stag's horn, used as handles, and three roundels of clay, five inches in diameter, perforated in the centre with a hole two inches in diameter, of unknown use.

GEORGE BONNOR, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited an interesting collection of Autographs, chiefly foreign, which may be thus described:—

1. Holograph document, written and signed by Margaret of Valois, Queen of Navarre, authoress of the celebrated *Heptameron, ou Nouvelles de la Reine de Navarre*. It is dated August 28, 1512, and acknowledges the receipt of a sum of money from the Sieur Bodin, Receiver-General of Finance.
2. A letter signed Charles, being Charles IX. of France, and

written to the Sieur de Bourdillon, Lieutenant-General in Piedmont, directing that three men from each company of the forces under his command should be transferred to the Governor of Pignerol. Date, 4th October, 1561. Compare Nichols's Royal Autographs, pl. 18.

3. Holograph letter from Anne of Austria, Queen of Louis XIII. to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, urging him to give the chair of jurisprudence at Pisa to a Doctor Leoni, of whom she speaks in high terms. Date: Paris, Jan. 26, 1644.

4. Holograph letter from Louis XIV. to "Madame ma seur la Reyne douairière d'Espagne," urging her to quit Bayonne, where she is exposed to the restraint and annoyance of a fortified town, and to come to Toulouse, where she would breathe a purer air. Date: Versailles, 23 April, 1709.

5. Holograph letter, signed Anne Marie Louise D'Orleans, being the Duchess of Montpensier, addressed to Colbert, and complaining of an insult she had received from her mother-in-law, and asking for his good offices. Date: 17 Aug. 1669.

6. Holograph letter, signed "Sr. Louise de la Misericorde," better known as the Duchess de la Vallière. The letter appears to be addressed to another religious at some other convent, and is dated 10 May, 1699.

7. A draft or cheque, signed by "La Comtesse du Barry," the famous mistress of Louis XV. Date: 12 July, 1784.

8. Letter signed "Nottingham," from Charles Howard, first Earl of Nottingham, K.G. the Lord High Admiral, addressed to Lord Buckhurst, and urging the prompt payment of arrears to the "shypkeepers" of the Royal Navy. Dated Cowes, 17th Nov. 1598. Compare Nichols's Royal Autographs, pl. xxiv.

9. An order signed Fras. Walsingham, relating to the delivery to him of a book concerning the discharge of certain duties on goods of Muscovy merchants. Date: 12th June, 1583.

10. Holograph letter from William, ninth Earl of Morton, Lord High Treasurer of Scotland, to Lady Gordon, certifying to the fact that the laird of M'Ronald was alive. Dated "holridhouse," 4th Mar. 1634.

11. The following holograph letter, signed Charles R. from Charles II. dated "Londres, ce 2 Juliet, 1660," and supposed to be addressed to Cardinal Mazarin, announcing the mission of the Earl of St. Albans to inform the queen, his mother, of various particulars.

"J'ay receu la vostre du 7 de Juin et celle de l'Abbé de Montagu : ie suis bien en paine du sujet que vous avez d'abord de croire par des rencontres qui se sont presentez que ie ne suis pas dans les sentiments de correspondre à l'amitié que vous m'y tesmoignez. Je vous promets pourtant qui ie l'ay autant au cœur qui ie le dois par toutes les circonstances qui m'y convienent. C'est pourquoi je vous conuire de remettre vostre iugement de ce que ie me suis trouné indispensablement

obligé de faire à l'information du courte de St. Albans qui i'envoyeray au primier iour à la Reyne ma mere pour la rendre conte de toutes les particularités: il sera aussi amplement instruit de ce qui regarde l'intelligence qui ie souhaite conseruer avec la France, en dernier lieu il vous assureray comme ie faits que ie n'obmetray rien pour me procurer la continuation de vostre amitié et vous donner les plus véritables marques qui me seront possibles de la mienne."

12. Holograph letter, signed "F. De Richmond et de Lennox," from Frances Theresa Stuart, Duchess of Richmond and Lennox, addressed to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Dated 14th August, 1672. She says she had sent him a letter which would seem to have miscarried. She adds: "Je suis vaine de l'honneur que vostre A. S. a fait à Monsieur Falconère, assurement quill le merite autent qu' home du mond le peut."

13. Holograph letter from James II., written when Duke of York, addressed "For my deare Nephew, the Prince of Orange," to whom he sends affectionate messages by Sir William Temple, and signed "Your most affectionnat Uncle James. Dated Windsor, June 12, 1674.

14. Holograph letter signed "M. R." and supposed to be written by Mary of Modena, Queen of James II. This attribution is fully borne out not only by the contents of the letter, but also by the seal, in red wax, which bears the arms of d'Esté, impaled with those of James II. (Arch. v. p. 367, pl. xix.). It does not appear, however, very clearly to whom the letter is addressed. The letter itself speaks more than once of "Ma très-chère mère," and yet the superscription runs, "A ma sœur *la deposée*." It might have been thought that this was a designation borrowed from the style familiar to royal houses, and that it referred to her mother, the Duchess Dowager of Modena, who had been more or less "deposed" from her authority during her son's minority (*L'Art de Vérifier*, &c., vol. v. p. 237, ed. 1820). The letter, however, is evidently written after the abdication of James II., while the Duchess is stated to have died 19th July, 1687. On the other hand, Christina of Sweden, who might also have been called "deposed," lived till April, 1689. The letter is dated "à St. Germain ce Samedi," without either year or month. After stating that she had been very unwell, had fainted in church, &c., but was now better, she adds as follows:—

I'espere que vostre santé est touiuors bone, celle du Roy est parfaite, dien merci, et son âme se sanctifie touiuors d'aunantage; nous auons tous les iours de tristes nouelles d'Angleterre; ont fait tous les iours des procés et on en a condamné plusieurs à mort; ie ne uois point de fin à cette terrible tragedie, &c., &c.

The Queen's correspondent was probably a sister at Chaillot, to whom she gave the epithet of mother. See Miss Strickland's *Queens of England*, ix. 389; x. 223, 227. This, however, does

not adequately explain the epithet “la deposée,” unless she had recently been “deposed” from the status of abbess.

15. Holograph letter, signed “Jacques R.” from the old Pretender, or Chevalier de St. George, addressed to “Mon cousin le Duc de Vendôme,” and dated from St. Germain, 29th December, 1710; he congratulates him on his conduct in the affairs of Spain, and expresses his gratification at the satisfaction which the Count De Mahony and the other Irish had given.

16. Holograph letter, signed “Louise de Holberg, Comtesse d’Albany.” Dated Florence, 5th July, 1821.

17. Holograph letter, signed “Biron,” from the famous Maréchal of that name, and addressed to Henri IV. The letter is dated 26th April, 1578. He apologises for not having come to see the king.

18. Holograph letter, signed “J. R.” from John Rushworth to Ferdinand Lord Fairfax. It is as follows:—

May it please your Lordshipp,

Yesterday the General drew his army round Exeester ; faced it within muskett shott ; sent a sumons ; an answere of inclinacion to a Treatie retrnred. This day the offer to treat was manifested by sending the Names of Commissioners, being x in number. The General hath sent to reduce them to six. On Fryday the Treatie begins : by what I obserue, a few dayes will bring us into Exeester, and Barnestable is an incident insuperable to Exeester. It yields with Exeester ; that we had knowledge of in Cornewall and therfore came to Exeester first. This is all I have att present to acquaint your Lordshipp with. I humblie take my leave and remaine

Your Lordshipp’s humble serut,
J. R.

Before Exeester
April 1, 1646.

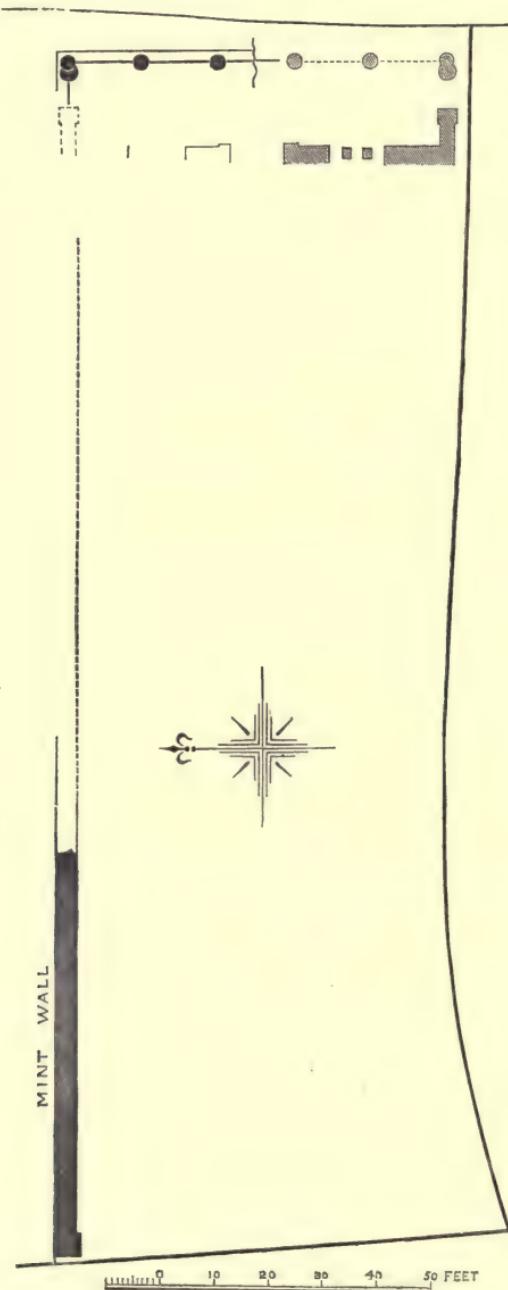
The history of the events referred to in this letter is related in detail in Rushworth’s Historical Collection, Part iv. vol. i. p. 261, &c.

Mr. BONNOR also exhibited some hair stated to have been cut from the head and beard of Charles the First on opening the coffin by order of the Prince Regent (Geo. IV.), in 1813.

F. C. PENROSE, Esq., communicated the following account of some Roman remains discovered at Lincoln.

“ Towards the end of April or the beginning of May in the present year a builder in Lincoln, Mr. Allis, in preparing the foundations of a new house in the street called Bailgate, or the Bail, in Lincoln, discovered the remains of a column of large diameter, which proved to be a frustum of one single block standing upon a moulded base, and itself founded on a thick

slab of stone. As the excavations proceeded, a curious dupli-



PLAN OF ROMAN REMAINS AT LINCOLN.

cated column was found at the northern extremity, and another

at an equal distance to the south. (See woodcut.) The frustum and base together stand about 4 feet 9 inches above the slab, which forms a continuous stylobate running north and south, and at the northern angle returns towards the west. The columns are a little more than 2 feet 6 inches in diameter, excepting in the case of the duplicated column, of which the western segment is of a larger radius, and would be, if complete, about 2 feet 9 inches in diameter. The stylobate is of the local limestone, but the bases and drums are of a rather coarse sandstone, which must have come from a distance, probably from Yorkshire.

The ancient city of Lindum consisted of an upper town nearly square, on the top of a hill, and had also an inclosure running down the hill towards the river Witham, defended by two walls, which may still be partly traced. See Stukeley, *Itin.* p. 88; Camden, *Brit.* ii. p. 363 (ed. 1806). The upper town had four gates. The northern gate—the well-known Newport Gate—is still standing, and the positions of the three other gates are well known. The western gate is buried in the Castle mound, with all its materials complete. It was standing erect within the mound about forty years ago, but, having been partly undermined by some building operations, it fell, and has remained covered up since that time. The roads leading to these gates divided the upper city into four nearly equal portions. The newly discovered columns are in the north-western section of the city, and are found to be in connection with a piece of Roman wall called the 'Mint Wall,' in the manner which is shown by the plan accompanying this description. The centre of this wall, if produced eastwards, exactly falls upon the centre of the newly discovered duplicated column.

About the year 1720 a local antiquary named Sympson described the 'Mint Wall' as forming part of a building which he conjectured to be about 300 feet long by 70 feet broad. Stukely in his plan of Lindum (*Itin.* p. 88), shows the Mint Wall as extending almost as far as the Bail or street towards which the newly discovered columns are fronted. A grillage, or fence, appears to have been formed from one column to another, for the bases are grooved to receive it. This extended both on the eastern façade and the northern return. This was a usual practice in the interior porticoes of the Greek Temples.

It seems probable that at present we have only half the original portico. Not only does the old record quoted assign 70 feet as the probable breadth of the building, but the measurement of the distance from the Mint Wall to the street on the south of it supplies approximately the same dimension, and, as these columns are about 14 feet from centre to centre, it simply requires an hexastyle portico to fill the space.

There is no reason to despair of the remainder of the columns being found, for the buildings to the south of those excavated are of a very mean and inexpensive kind, and might easily be bought up for the exploration, and afterwards the site treated advantageously. As respects the examination of the ground further west, a school playground offers a very convenient site for excavation at a small expense in digging and refilling the ground.

I venture to assign as the purpose of the building that it was primarily the Basilica, but with other public offices connected with it, which will account for its great extent. The length hypothetically assigned by Sympson, 300 feet, may possibly be in excess, but it cannot have been less than 230.

Besides the bases, a fragment of a capital has been discovered. The sections of these mouldings are exhibited full size in the accompanying drawings.

The architecture certainly departs from the recognised Roman type, but in some measure it recalls the Greek Ionic in the base, and the capital is not altogether unlike a section which is preserved at Trieste, which may also be attributed to the same style of architecture.

But I am far from wishing to identify these remains too closely with any of the four orders; I would rather consider them to be the work of a military engineer who had a remembrance of architectural works which he had seen, but had no models to refer to. In the base he has curiously approached a mediæval form, but all the other circumstances connected with this discovery preclude that idea from being entertained. At any rate the base is a very effective one, and suits the dull light of the high latitude of Lincoln perhaps better than a more accurately profiled Attic base would have done.

A considerable number of Roman antiquities, fragments of vases (one vase sufficiently complete to be pieced together), some marble hand-mills, and other implements, and several coins have been found, one a Nero, another a Lucius Verus, a very perfect Constantine, and one of the same era, viz. Constantius Chlorus, to the memory of the Empress Theodora, besides others.

The discoverer, Mr. Allis, is entitled to the thanks of all antiquaries for the spirit which he has shown, at great inconvenience to his building operations, in providing for the preservation of these remains, but funds are very much wanted both for the *complete* preservation of what has been found, and also for the search for further objects.”

General A. H. LANE Fox, F.R.S., F.S.A., communicated a

Paper on Excavations in Mount Caburn, near Lewes, Sussex, which will be published in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications

Thursday, June 27th, 1878.

The EARL OF CARNARVON, President, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Author :—The History of the County of Monaghan. By E. P. Shirley, Esq., M.A., F.S.A. Part III. Folio. London, 1878.

From the Royal Society :—

1. Proceedings. Vol. xxvii. No. 187. 8vo. London, 1878.
2. Philosophical Transactions. Vol. 165, Part 2; Vol. 166, Parts 1 and 2; and Vol. 167, Parts 1 and 2. 4to. London, 1876-78.
3. List of the Royal Society. 30th November, 1877. 4to.

From the Author, J. C. Robinson, Esq., F.S.A. :—*Under revision.* Part I. Memoranda on the Madonna dei Candelabri of Raffaelle. 8vo. London, 1878.

From the Institute of Archæological Correspondence, Rome :—

1. Annali. Vol. xlix. Anno 1877. 8vo. Rome, 1877.
2. Monumenti Inediti. Vol. x. Tav. 37-48. Folio. Rome, 1877.
3. Bullettino per l'Anno 1877. 8vo. Rome, 1877.

From E. P. Shirley, Esq. F.S.A. :—Aneadote of King George III. and the late Mrs. Arthur Stanhope. [Miscellany of the Philobiblon Society.] Sm. 4to. 1878.

From the Author, M. Leopold Delisle, Hon. F.S.A. :—

1. Notice sur un Manuscrit Mérovingien de la Bibliothèque d'Épinal, communiquée à l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres le 14 Septembre, 1877. 4to. Paris, 1878.
2. Notes sur quelques Manuserits du Musée Britannique. 8vo. Paris, 1873.
3. Fragment du Dernier Registré d'Alexandre IV. (Extrait de la Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartres, t. xxxviii.) 8vo.
4. Les Ouvrages de Bernard Gui. (Extrait de la Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartres, t. xxxviii.) 8vo.

The President announced that the Council had granted the sum of twenty pounds to General A. H. Lane Fox, F.R.S., F.S.A. in aid of his Excavations on the sites of Ancient Camps.

John, Lord Hanmer, and Captain John Davis (Royal Surrey Militia) were admitted Fellows.

E. P. EARWAKER, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited, by permission of

MAJOR DIXON, of Astle Park, Chelford, Cheshire, three Documents with seals attached, which may be thus described:—

1. Charter of feoffment whereby John Porter of Kyrkestall gives to the Abbat and Convent of Kirkstall and their successors one messuage and one bovate of land with the appurtenances in the vill and territory of Allerton Gledhow which he had of the gift of Walter Milner of Hedinglay, with clause of warranty. Dated at Allerton Gledhow on St. Bartholomew's Day (August 24) 1380. Witness, Robert Passeelewe of Potter Newton, Roger de Le[des], [J]o[hn] Passeelewe, John Fraunkes, John Scot, William de Scedelay, and others.

Seal in bright red wax; circular, 1 inch in diameter. Under a triple canopy, three standing figures. Centre, the Blessed Virgin, crowned, with Divine Infant; dexter, St. John Baptist; sinister, a male saint holding a book in left hand. Legend :

S:.... de....

The legend is blurred. Part of the lower right-hand margin of the deed is worn away.

Allerton Gledhow, Headingley, and Potter Newton are all places in the immediate neighbourhood of Kirkstall Abbey, near Leeds.

2. Deed Poll whereby John de Brerehagh releases and quit-claims to the Abbat and Convent of St. Mary of Kirkstall and their successors all his right in lands, tenements, rents, &c. which the Abbat and Convent hold in Brerehagh, Arthington, and Allerton Gledhowe of the gift and feoffment of William Bakester, parson of the Church of Adell (Addle near Leeds), with clause of warranty. Witnesses: Roger de Arthyngtome, Nicholas Fraunk(es?), John Scot' of Neweton, William de Baildone, John de Roudone, Robert de Horsforde, Edmund Fraunk(es?), and others. Dated at Brerehagh, July 20, 1393, 17 Richard II.

Seal in red wax; circular, 1 inch in diameter; subject, under a triple canopy 3 standing figures; B.V.M. between Saint Margaret, with her dragon, on the sinister, and some saint unknown on the dexter side—probably St. John.

Legend—

NOMIN[I]S INTERPRĒS X̄P̄E JOH̄ES ALES

The second I of Nominis is wanting, but a dot over the space between the second N and the S indicates the omission. For want of space the final S of the last word is separated from the E by one of the crockets of the canopy. The meaning of the legend is sufficiently obscure, and neither grammar nor prosody are mended by the reading which has been suggested of “Johanne Siles” for “Johannes Ales”—a reading of which the inscription is certainly admissible. As the seal is presumably

that of a Brerehay whose Christian name was John, the legend might be made to mean,—“Oh Christ! the bird is the interpreter of the name John,” or: “John, the bird, is the interpreter of the name;” as if to say: “I am called after the Eagle, the Evangelist, not after the Agnus Dei, the Baptist.”

Arthington, Rawdon, and Horsforth are all very near Kirkstall. In Dugdale's *Monasticon* (v. p. 542) will be found (No. xlvi.) the deed of gift by which Mr. William Bakester, above mentioned, made over to the abbey of Kirkstall the lands in question. An account of the Scots of Newton, one of whom figures in this deed, will be found in Thoresby's *Leeds*, p. 116, from which passage it might seem as if this particular deed had at one time been in the Thoresby Collections. See also p. 125, where a pedigree of the ancient family of Brerehays is given, and where Thoresby affixes the following marginal note to the name of John Brerehagh: “Vixit 17 R. 2, in which year see his gift to Kirkstal Abby.” This tallies exactly with the date of this particular deed.

3. Mandate of Citation from Reginald, by the title of S. Maria in Cosmedin priest Cardinal, called Pole, Archbishop of Canterbury and legate à latèrè, to all clerks and literate persons in England, desiring them peremptorily to cite John Burton, John Smarhwayt, and George Bestyng, of the parish of Massham, diocese of York, to appear before himself or the auditor or auditors of his legatine Court of Audience at S. Paul's cathedral in the place of the Consistory there, on the twentieth day of citation made or on the next *dies juridicus* at the accustomed hour of causes to answer Marmaduke Wyvell, Esquire, farmer of the parish church of Massham, in a cause of subtraction of tithe. Dated at London July 9, 1557.

A fragment of Reginald Pole's seal as cardinal remains pendent from a strip of the parchment. (See woodcut.) This must have been a beautiful work of art, probably Italian. All that remains is a portion of the effigy of the Blessed Virgin seated on a throne with pillars of cinque-cento character, holding the Divine Infant



FRAGMENT OF REGINALD POLE'S SEAL.

on her knee. The field behind the figure has a diaper of fleurs de lis: a rose is on the panel of the throne, close to the knee of the seated figure; both allusive to Pole's royal descent.

G. L. GOMME, Esq., read a communication he had addressed to William J. Thoms, Esq., F.S.A., on traces of the primitive "Village Community" in English municipal institutions. He pointed out that no ascertained historical facts connected with the early history of English municipal institutions put any obstacle in the way of tracing them back to a primitive stage of society. By taking a comprehensive view of the proper materials for this purpose, and examining the institutions of every English municipal borough, it became possible to trace some of the progressive stages of development from archaic to political institutions, and even to fix as the starting-point the institutions belonging to the primitive village community. Leaving the later stages of this history, many important traces of the village community among English municipal institutions were pointed out; thus, examples of its most significant agricultural features were still extant a few years ago. Such towns as Nottingham, Berwick-on-Tweed, Marlborough, Arundel, Chippenham, &c., possessed some very peculiar methods of allotment to their burgesses of arable and meadow grounds surrounding the towns. The same group of boroughs, with the addition of many others, such as Huntingdon, Stamford, Northampton, Doncaster, &c. exercised peculiar proprietary rights over their common lands, which were evidently of a most primitive nature; and, finally, it was noticed that in many of the boroughs officers for purely agricultural purposes were still appointed, and were paid by grants of certain lands, which were named after the title of the office. Such evidence as this, minutely investigated and treated, not as accidental to the history of this or that town, but as an essential factor of English municipal history, sufficiently established that many, if not all, English municipal towns had an underlying institution based upon the primitive village community.

This paper will be published in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.

The Ordinary Meetings were then adjourned to November 28th, 1878.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES
OF LONDON.

SESSION 1878—79.

Thursday, November 28th, 1878.

WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., LL.D., D.C.L., V.P., in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Imperial Archæological Commission, St. Petersburg :—

1. Compte-Rendu pour l'année 1875. 4to. St Petersburg, 1878.
2. The Same. Atlas Fol. St Petersburg, 1878.

From the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences :—Bulletin for the year 1876, and List for 1877. 8vo. Minneapolis, 1877.

From J. C. Dent, Esq., F.S.A. :—Jottings during the Cruise of H.M.S. Curaçoa among the South Sea Islands in 1865. By J. L. Brenchley. 8vo. London, 1873.

From the Massachusetts Historical Society :—

1. Collections. Vol. iv. Fifth Series. 8vo. Boston, 1878.
2. Proceedings. 1876-1877. 8vo. Boston, 1878.

From the Author, Rev. T. Mozley, M.A., Rector of Plymtree :—

1. Henry VII., Prince Arthur, and Cardinal Morton, from a group representing the Adoration of the Three Kings on the Chancel Screen at Plymtree Church, in the county of Devon. Fol. London, 1878.
2. The Same. 8vo. London, 1878.

From the Author :—Architectural Notes on St. Alban's Abbey. (With Illustrations). By James Neale, F.S.A. Read before the Royal Institute of British Architects, London, 17th December, 1877. 4to.

From the Editor, R. Caulfield, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A. :—The Council Book of the Corporation of Youghal. 1610-59, 1666-87, and 1690-1800. From the original, with Annals and Appendices. 4to. Guildford, 1878.

From the Author :—La Conservation des Antiquités et des Monuments Nationaux en Danemark. Par J. J. A. Worsaae. (Extrait des Mém. de la Soc. roy. des Antiqu. du Nord. 1877). 8vo. Copenhagen, 1878.

From the Associated Architectural Societies :—Reports and Papers, MDCCCLXXVII.
Vol. xiv. Pt. I. 8vo. Lincoln.

From the Executors of the late Richard Woolfe, Esq., F.S.A., the following Books, bequeathed to the Society of Antiquaries of London by the deceased:—

1. Allies, Jabez. Observations on certain Curious Indentations in the Old Red Sandstone of Worcestershire and Herefordshire. 8vo. London and Worcester, 1835.
2. — On the Ancient British, Roman, and Saxon Antiquities of Worcestershire. 8vo. *Ib.* 1840.
3. Bennett, Hugh. Passages from the History of Elmley Castle, a Lecture. 8vo. Worcester, 1865.
4. Binns, R. W. A Century of Pottery in the city of Worcester, 1751-1851, to which is added a short account of the Celtic, Roman, and Mediæval Pottery of Worcestershire. 8vo. London and Worcester, 1865.
5. Blunt (Rev.), J. H. Tewkesbury Abbey and its Associations. 8vo. London and Tewkesbury, 1875.
6. Chambers, John. Biographical Illustrations of Worcestershire ; to which is added a List of Living Authors of the County. 8vo. Worcester, 1820.
7. Grazebrook, H. S. The Heraldry of Worcestershire ; being a Roll of the Arms borne by the several Noble, Knightly, and Gentle Families, which have had Property or Residence in that County, from the earliest period to the present time. 4to. London, 1873. (One vol. in two, interleaved).
8. Green, Valentine. The History and Antiquities of the City and Suburbs of Worcester. 2 vols. [*Bound in 1*]. 4to. London, 1796.
9. Hughes, John. The Boscobel Tracts relating to the Escape of Charles the Second after the Battle of Worcester. 2nd Edition. 8vo. Edinburgh and London, 1857.
10. Laird, Mr. A Topographical and Historical Description of the County of Worcester. 8vo. London, 1810.
11. Lees, Edwin. The Botany of Worcestershire, or the Distribution of the Indigenous and Naturalised Plants of that County. (Printed for the Worcestershire Naturalists' Club). 8vo. Worcester, 1867.
12. Niven, W. Illustrations of Old Worcestershire Houses, drawn and etched on copper. With Notes, Historical and Descriptive. Fol. London, 1873.
13. Noake, John. The Rambler in Worcestershire, or Stray Notes on Churches and Congregations. 8vo. Worcester, 1848.
14. — Worcester in Olden Times. 8vo. *Ib.* 1849.
15. — The Rambler in Worcestershire, or Stray Notes on Churches and Congregations. [*The second volume, see Preface.*] 8vo. London, 1851.
16. — Notes and Queries for Worcestershire. 8vo. *Ib.* 1856.
17. — Worcestershire Sects ; or a History of the Roman Catholics and Dissenters of Worcester. 8vo. London and Worcester, 1861.
18. — The Monastery and Cathedral of Worcester. 8vo. *Ib.* 1866.
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 2. Proceedings. Vol. i. Ser. II. No. 12. (Polite Literature and Antiquities), Vol. ii. Ser. II. No. 7. (Science), and Vol. iii. Ser. II. No. 1. (Science and Minutes). 8vo. Dublin, 1877.
 3. Leabhar Na H-Uidhri: a Collection of Pieces in prose and verse, in the Irish Language, compiled and transcribed about A.D. 1100, by Moelmuiri Mac Ceileachair: now for the first time published from the original in the Library of the Royal Irish Academy. Fol. Dublin, 1870.
 4. Leabhar Breac, the Speckled Book, otherwise styled Leabhar Mór Dúna Doighre, the Great Book of Dún Doighre; a Collection of pieces in Irish and Latin, compiled from ancient sources about the close of the fourteenth century; now for the first time published from the original manuscript in Library of the Royal Irish Academy. Fol. Dublin, 1876.
- From J. F. Davies, Esq., Literary Trustee of the late Author :—Aeneidea, or critical, exegetical, and Aesthetical Remarks on the Aeneis. By James Henry. Vols. 1 (in three parts) and 2. 8vo. Dublin, 1873-8.
- From the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland :—The Journal. Vol. vii. No. 4. [Completing the vol.] And Vol. viii. No. 1. 8vo. London, 1878.
- From the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society :—The Magazine. No. 52. Vol. 18. October. 8vo. Devizes, 1878.
- From the Author :—Notes on Elizabethan Communion Plate, in regard, especially, to the substitution of “Decent Cups” with “Covers,” for “Massing Chalices” and Patens. By the Rev. J. Fuller Russell, B.C.L., F.S.A. [From the Archaeological Journal, xxxv. 44.] 8vo. London, 1878.
- From the Editor, Ll. Jewitt, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Reliquary. Nos. 73 and 74. Vol. xix. July and October. 8vo. London and Derby, 1878.

From the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries :—

1. Aarbøger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie. 1877, and 1878, Første Hefte. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1877-8.

2. Tillæg til Aarbøger. Aargang 1876. 8vo. Copenhagen, 1877.

3. Mémoires. Nouvelle Série. 1877. [Completing the vol. 1872-77.] 8vo. Copenhagen.

From the Society of Biblical Archaeology :—Transactions. Vol. v. Parts 1 and 2 [completing vol. v.] and vol. vi. Part 1. 8vo. London, 1877-8.

From the Kent Archaeological Society :—Archæologia Cantiana. Vol. xii. 8vo. London, 1878.

From the Author :—The Church of St. Nicholas at Wade. By Joseph Clarke, F.S.A. [Reprinted from Archæologia Cantiana, vol. xii.] 8vo. London, 1878.

From the Archæological Society of the Province of Constantine :—Recueil des Notices et Mémoires. IV^e Volume de la Deuxième Série. 1870. 8vo. Constantine, 1870.

From the Author :—The Primitive Fortifications of the City of Rome, and other Buildings of the time of the Kings. By J. H. Parker, C.B., F.S.A. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. 8vo. Oxford and London, 1878.

From the Chetham Society :—Chetham Miscellanies. Volume 6. Edited by the Rev. F. R. Raines, M.A., F.S.A. (Publications, vol. ciii.). 4to. Manchester, 1878.

From the President and Council of the Royal Academy of Arts :—A Catalogue of the Books in the Library of the Royal Academy of Arts, London. 8vo. London, 1877.

From J. R. Appleton, Esq., F.S.A. :—The Illustrated Official Guide and Tourist's Hand Book to the North Eastern Railway. By J. Baxter Langley. 8vo. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1862.

From the Royal Society of Literature :—Transactions. Second Series. Vol. xi. Part III.

From the Numismatic Society :—The Numismatic Chronicle. New Series. Nos. 170 and 171. (Vol. xviii. Parts 2 and 3). 8vo. London, 1878.

From the Rev. J. T. Jeffcock, M.A., F.S.A. :—The First Book of the Marriage, Baptismal, and Burial Registers of Ecclesfield Parish Church, Yorkshire, from 1558 to 1619; also the Churchwardens' Accounts, from 1520 to 1546. Annotated by Alfred Scott Gatty. 4to. London and Sheffield, 1878.

From the Translator, the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, D.D., F.S.A. :—Epistola centum Episcoporum in Anglia Congregatorum, in Palatio Lambethano, mense Julio, anno MDCCCLXXVIII. Graecè et Latinè redditâ jussu Reverendissimi Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis. 8vo. London, Oxford, and Cambridge, 1878.

From the Royal United Service Institution :—

1. Journal. Vol. 22, Nos. xcvi. and xcviij. 8vo. London, 1878.

2. Index of the Lectures and Papers contained in vols. xi.—xx. 8vo. London, 1878.

From the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society :—Transactions for 1876. With Rules and List of Members; and Transactions, for 1877-8. Part I. With Index to Volume I. 8vo.

From the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society :—Transactions. Part I. Volume iv. Second Series; and Volume iii. Second Series. Title, Contents, Description of Plates, and Plate xxii. 4to. Exeter, 1878.

From the Author :—On the Desirability of Obtaining a National Theatre not wholly controlled by the Prevailing Popular Taste. By George Godwin, F.R.S., F.S.A. 8vo. London, 1878.

From the Architectural and Archaeological Society for the County of Buckingham :—Records of Buckinghamshire. Vol. v. No. 1. 8vo. Aylesbury, 1878.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—

1. Sessional Papers 1877-78. Nov. 14, 15, 16, and 17. 4to. London, 1878.
2. List of Members and Appendix. 4to. London, 1878.

From the Editor, J. Rose, Esq.:—

1. [Not Published.] The Diary of Roger Lowe, of Ashton-in-Makerfield, Lancashire. 1663-78. 4to. Leigh, 1877.
2. Lancashire and Cheshire Historical and Genealogical Notes. Part I. October. 8vo. Leigh, 1878.

From the Canadian Institute :—The Canadian Journal. New Series. Vol. xv. No. viii. 8vo. Toronto, 1878.

From the Author :—Notes on a Collection from the Ancient Cemetery at the Bay of Chacota, Peru. By John H. Blake. 8vo. Cambridge (U.S.A.), 1878.

From the Author :—Durham Castle Chapels. By the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., F.S.A. [Pages 5-8 of the Durham University Journal, July 12, 1878.] 4to.

From the Royal College of Physicians of London :—The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London. By William Munk, M.D., F.S.A. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. 3 vols. 8vo. London, 1878.

From the Society of Emulation of Abbeville :—Mémoires. 3^e Série. 2^e Volume. (1873, 1874, 1875, and 1876.) 8vo. Abbeville, 1878.

From the Royal Institution of Cornwall :—Journal. No. xix. Part 2, and No. xx. Edited by J. H. Collins, F.G.S. 8vo. Truro, 1878.

From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire :—Transactions. Thirtieth Session. Third Series. Volume vi. Session 1877-78. 8vo. Liverpool, 1878.

From the Royal Commissions of Art and Archaeology :—Bulletin. Dix-septième Année. 1—6. 8vo. Brussels, 1878.

From the Author :—Liverpool Art Club. Catalogue of specimens of Art Work in Chinese Snuff Bottles, and other Articles, in Enamel, Porcelain, Ivory, &c., connected with the Use of Tobacco. By William Bragge, Esq., F.S.A., F.G.S. 4to. Liverpool, 1878.

From the Author, J. A. Sparvel-Bayly, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. Essex in Insurrection, 1381. 8vo.
2. St. Hildeferth. [From *Archæologia Cantiana*, vol. xi.] 8vo.

From the Author, Walter Money, Esq., F.S.A. :—

1. Outline of the History of Donnington Priory, near Newbury, Berks. 8vo. Newbury, 1878.
2. Outline of the History of The Maison Dieu, at Donnington, Newbury, Berks. 8vo. Newbury, 1878.
3. Annals of the Church of St. Mary, Shaw-cum-Donnington, Berks. 8vo. Newbury, 1878.

From the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, Hon. F.S.A. :—

1. Additional pages to Hubbard's History of New England. Pages i.-xvii. 3-14 and 669-676. 8vo. 1878.
2. Peabody Education Fund. Proceedings of the Trustees at their Meeting, 2 Oct. 1878. 8vo. Cambridge, U.S.A. 1878.

From the Author :—The Antient Sepulchral Effigies and Monumental Sculpture of Devon. By W. H. Hamilton Rogers, F.S.A. 4to. Exeter. 1877.

From the Compiler, R. S. Boddington, Esq. :—

1. Genealogical Memoranda relating to the Browne and Hawkins Families. 4to.

2. Pedigree of the Family of Collier. Privately printed, 4to. London, 1878.

From the Author:—The Crimea and Transcaucasia; being the Narrative of a Journey in the Kouban, in Gouria, Georgia, Armenia, Ossety, Imeritia, Swannety, and Mingrelia, and in the Tauric Range. By Commander J. Buchan Telfer, R.N. F.S.A. Second Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. London, 1877.

From the Trustees of the Public Library of Victoria:—Report of the Trustees for 1877. 8vo. Melbourne.

From the Author:—Ptolemy's Geography of the Coast from Carnarvon to Cumberland. By T. Glazebrook Rylands, F.S.A. 8vo. Liverpool, 1878.

From the Author, J. Paul Rylands, Esq. F.S.A.:—

1. Genealogies of the Families of Culcheth, of Culcheth, and Risley of Risley ; both in the county of Lancaster. Privately printed. 4to. London, 1876.

2. Notes on the Family of Holcroft, with an Account of their Arms. [Reprinted from the Leigh Chronicle for private circulation.] 8vo. Leigh, 1877.

3. Genealogies of the Families of Bate and Kirkland. Privately printed. 4to. London, 1877.

4. An Attempt to identify the Arms formerly existing in the Windows of the Parish Church and Austin Friary at Warrington. By William Beaumont, Esq., and J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A. 4to. Warrington, 1878.

From the Author :—A Century of Potting in the City of Worcester, being the History of the Royal Porcelain Works from 1751 to 1851, to which is added a short account of the Celtic, Roman, and Mediæval Pottery of Worcestershire. By R. W. Binns, F.S.A., a Proprietor of the Royal Porcelain Works, and the Art Director since 1852. Second Edition. 4to. London, 1877.

Votes of Special Thanks were awarded to the following, respectively, for their valuable Donations to the Library :—

The Royal Irish Academy.

Rev. T. Mozley.

W. H. H. Rogers, Esq.

A. Carthew, Esq.

C. KNIGHT WATSON, Esq., Secretary, informed the meeting that in addition to the books enumerated in the above list, and which formed part of the bequest made to the Society by the late Richard Woolfe (as announced in the President's Address, April 1878, see p. 384), the following collections and objects had also reached the Society :—

Collections in MS. relating to Worcestershire :—

I. Quarto Note-book of Remarkable Events, Corporation Accounts, Statutes, &c.

II. The Fortifications of Worcester. A paper read to the Worcester Archaeological Club, Jan. 26th, 1861, and Feb. 20th, 1861.

III. A Note of Monies spent for the poor of St. Martin's,

4th April, 1671; and a Note of what Vincent Phillipps, Treasurer of All Saints, laid out, 1676.

IV. Sidebottom's Case. In the Matter of the Judgeship of the Court of Pleas of the City and Borough of Worcester. (Contains a List of Recorders, 1497-1831.)

V. 1831. General Schedule of Charters, Grants, &c., &c., belonging to the Corporation of Worcester.

VI. Particulars of Books. Enrolment of Leases, Leet Books, &c.

VII. Copies of several Grants to the City of Worcester.

VIII. Extracts from early Civic Accounts.

IX. Lists of Bailiffs (Mayors), Chamberlains, and Sheriffs for the City of Worcester. (Three Lists.)

X. List of Honorary Freemen of the City of Worcester.

XI. Roll of Magistrates of the City of Worcester in Commission of the Peace, dated Feb. 17, 6th Will. 4.

XII. City of Worcester. Members of Parliament. Chiefly from Browne Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria*.

Collections relating to the Woolfe Family:—

I. A printed portion of an intended Book on the Family or Woolfe, consisting of nine printed pages, folio, with engraved cuts of signatures and the Woolfe coat of arms.

II. Lithograph engraving representing the Woolfe Tankard. J. M. del., J. Worrall, lith.

III. Three MS. Note Books. 1. Folio, lettered on back "Wolfiana, R. W." containing the commencement of a collection of the Arms of the Woolfe surname. 2. Oblong octavo, metal clasped, lettered on side "Woofe Genealogy," full of genealogical and heraldic notes. 3. Small 12mo. Memorandum Book, containing extracts from Parish Registers, and Wills and Administrations.

IV. Miscellaneous MS. Collections relating to the Woolfe Family, consisting of:—A Long Pedigree, signed "William Woolphe;" Pedigrees of the "Wolfs" of Cheshire, Devonshire, Leicestershire, London, Shropshire, and other counties and places; Miscellaneous pedigree notes; Miscellaneous papers; Woolfe, modern pedigree; and Woolfe, ancient pedigree.

Fac-simile in silver, with the Britannia mark, of the Woolfe Tankard, made by J. Mayer, F.S.A., Liverpool, 1867. Height, $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Diameter, at base, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, at top rim, $4\frac{5}{16}$ inches. Weight, 2 lbs. 3 ozs. avoirdupois. Woolfe coat engraved on the front. The following are the inscriptions—one on the top of the lid, and the other on the underside of the base:—

1. "Given by King Charles II. at the Restoration to Wolf of

Madeley (with the crest and device, wolf supporting a crown), in whose barn he had been secreted after the Battle of Worcester."

2. "This fac-simile of the original tankard in the possession of William Rathbone, Esq., of Greenbank, Liverpool, was made by his permission for Richard Woof, F.S.A.," of Worcester, by J. Mayer, F.S.A. Liverpool, MDCCCLXVII.

Three Woodcut Blocks :—

1. Woolfe Coat of Arms.
2. Signature of "Edwd. Walker, Garter."
3. Signature of "Charles Rex."

The following letter from Lord Carnarvon, President of the Society, was read by the Secretary at the commencement of the proceedings. It was addressed to the Meeting, and dated Greystoke Castle, Penrith, November 26, 1878 :—

GENTLEMEN,—I have to express my sincere and unqualified regret that I am obliged to address you on your first meeting for our winter session by letter, instead of in person. But my absence, which is due to personal reasons of real importance, will not, I trust, prevent the full and fair discussion of a question in which I had much hoped to take part. You will have laid before you on Thursday evening a letter which, as your President, I thought it right to address, in the name of the Council and of the Society, to the Chairman of the St. Alban's Committee, after the expiration of the session and after the close of the Council meetings. I took this step after privately satisfying myself that I was fully confirmed in my view of the case by opinions of the highest weight and distinction, because time was of importance, and I was assured that it would be difficult at that season of the year to get together sufficient members of the Council to form a quorum. It would obviously be unreasonable to anticipate that on a question involving some difference of opinion I have been so fortunate as to carry with me every single Fellow of the Society; but I hope you will at least give me credit for a desire to promote, as courteously and temperately as I could, those views which are embodied in a well-known circular on Restoration, which conveyed the formal expression of the views of the Society, and to which my predecessor, Mr. Ouvry, adverted in felicitous language in his address for 1877. I trust, therefore, that the Society will see no cause to object to the course which I found myself compelled, in my opinion, to adopt.

At the time I wrote the letter in question, conveying, as it did, a protest against substituting a high-pitched roof on St. Alban's for one which has existed, as is believed, for upwards of

400 years, I was not aware that I might have availed myself of the authority of that most distinguished architect, Sir Gilbert Scott, to whose care St. Alban's was confided. In a letter addressed by his son, Mr. J. O. Scott, to the vicar of St. Alban's, as recently as June 25 of the current year,* he states that his father had *minutely examined the roof* and taken exact notes of the state of each of the main beams, and then adds these words :—“ I need not say that my father's object was twofold—*to preserve the old roof as an interesting portion of the abbey, and to render it sound and serviceable.*”

I have not overlooked the opinion which Sir G. Scott expressed in his Report of 1871, that the removal of all the high-pitched roofs had detracted from the external aspect of the building. It will, however, be observed that the correction of the defect appeared to him even then to involve difficulties far too “formidable” to allow him to propose such a change, and it is clear from the Report of his son, seven years later, that subsequent reflection had only confirmed him in the belief that the restitution of a high-pitched roof was under the circumstances impracticable and unnecessary. Those who remember

* The following is the letter referred to by Lord Carnarvon :—

31, Spring Gardens, London, S.W.,
June 25, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR,—I understand that a further Report, dealing especially with the western portion of the roof, is thought desirable. As this had already been dealt with by my father, I did not include it in my former letter. I have to-day been at St. Albans, and made myself fully acquainted with its condition. It had been most minutely examined previously by my father and his assistant, who was with me to-day. Exact notes were taken of the state of each of the main beams, and the special treatment each required was determined on. *I need not say that my father's object was twofold : to preserve the old roof as an interesting portion of the Abbey, and to render it sound and serviceable.*

The rafters, purlins, and other minor timbers, are in a fair state of preservation, and require about the usual amount of reparation. Some of the tie-beams, however, are in a bad condition, and need much more doing to them than those farther east. The treatment of each was laid down separately, scarfing, bolting together, and plating with iron being adopted as their varying defects suggested. *No doubt a sound roof would thus be obtained*, but, as so much has in some cases to be done, the question arises whether in these cases it would not be more satisfactory to substitute new oak tie-beams. The cost will be greater, but if the Committee should decide to do this I shall not feel disposed to raise any objection. There are in all seven tie-beams which this applies to.

A few words are necessary to make what I have said about the ceiling boarding clearer. In order to renew the joists and bearers which carry the boarding, and which are so defective, the boarding must be taken down ; such parts as are thoroughly sound and of oak will be resquared, and then supplemented by, I fear, a large proportion of new wood. The whole, when refixed, must be decorated afresh. This relates to the ten western bays, the remaining three having been already repaired and repainted.

Believe me, my dear Sir,

Yours very faithfully,

JOHN OLDRID SCOTT.

Rev. W. J. Lawrence.

the glowing eulogium which was passed upon Sir Gilbert Scott in this room in the last Anniversary Address will understand the satisfaction I felt on finding that, in urging the claims of the existing roof to preservation, I was in fact only endorsing the views of an eminent architect, and, if I may be allowed to say, of a personal friend.

I rejoice, however, not only to claim the authority of Sir Gilbert Scott, but to find myself agreeing with his son, Mr. John Oldrid Scott. In his letter to which I have already referred, after stating that he had made himself "fully acquainted"—that very day—"with the condition of the roof," he proceeds to enumerate various repairs which he considers advisable—he calls them the "usual amount of reparation"—and then adds, "*no doubt a sound roof would thus be obtained.*"

In the face of such evidence as this—evidence which I have reason to believe will be amply borne out in the communications made to the Society on Thursday evening—I confess to some difficulty in understanding the Resolution passed by the St. Alban's Committee on August 10—"That the roof of the nave having *become ruinous*, it is desirable to restore it to the original pitch indicated by the weathering on the tower, keeping so much of the painted and panelled ceiling as is in a sound condition, and restoring the rest in a similar style." I am indebted to a local paper for the words of this Resolution, for the Committee, either from oversight or unfamiliarity with the usual practice in these cases, returned no answer to my letter, but I am probably not wrong in assuming their correctness. If so, I can only commend to your impartial consideration the curious discrepancy between the Resolution of the committee and the Report of the architect, and shall leave it to others to furnish the explanation it seems to demand, and to draw the inferences it seems to suggest.

On the general question I think it right to refer you to my original letter of July 17, which the Secretary will read to you. I could add little to what I then and there said, and though my letter provoked at the time considerable criticism—some very fair and courteous, some more distinguished by vehemence of language than force of reasoning—there was nothing as far as I can remember which specially calls for a reply from me. But I have thought it due to myself, and the Society, and even to the memory of Sir Gilbert Scott, to remind you that in advocating as I have done the preservation of the low-pitched roof, I not only gave utterances to those principles which were formally put forth by this Society twenty-three years ago and to which it has ever since endeavoured to give effect, but I also, without

knowing it, recommended the very course to which both the past and present architects have (as far as I can understand) deliberately, and after minute and reiterated examination, set their seal.

I will only in conclusion express my confident expectation that whatever discussion may take place on Thursday evening will be carried on with that perfect courtesy and good feeling which, so far as I am able to judge, always characterises the meetings of the Society of Antiquaries. To all of us as Englishmen St. Alban's must ever be dear, associated as it is with some of the earliest memories of this Church and Nation. On such a subject acrimonious feelings and harsh words can only tend to defeat the object we have in view, namely, to ascertain whether the existing condition of the roof furnishes any justification or excuse for tampering with the truthfulness of a great historical monument, and for resorting to a so-called Restoration, which after all may prove to be destitute of any just pretensions to fidelity as a reproduction of an earlier roof, and will thus perpetrate irreparable mischief and give rise to unavailing regrets.

I am, &c.

CARNARVON.

The Secretary then read the letter addressed by Lord Carnarvon, as President of the Society, to Lord Verulam, as Chairman of the St. Alban's Faculty Committee, on July 17th last, and published in the *Times* of August 1st:—

Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House,
July 17th, 1878.

MY LORD,—I observe in the *Times* of July 8th, and in the *Guardian* of July 10th, a statement that the Restoration Committee of St. Alban's have decided on placing a high-pitched roof on the nave of that church, extending from the western porch to the tower, and a corresponding gable, &c., at the west front.

The meetings of the Council of the Society of Antiquaries are over for the session, but I feel sure from the information which has reached me, and from the opinions I have heard expressed, that I am only anticipating their wishes, and the wishes of the Society at large, if as President of that Society I venture, with all respect, to invite the attention of the Restoration Committee to one or two considerations which seem to me to be of weight. The magnificent folio on St. Alban's which this Society published from Carter's drawings in 1813, may perhaps be considered to give us a claim to be heard on the matter.

Of course I am quite aware that a high-pitched roof at

St. Alban's would not be a novelty, and at the first blush I can quite understand that the length (almost excessive) of the nave might seem to demand the restoration of a feature which was removed, as I have seen it stated, in the fifteenth century. But on the other hand it must be remembered that the accidental substitution of flat roofs throughout has ended by giving singular magnificence to the only really fine feature of the exterior, the central tower. But a high-pitched roof would, I fear, greatly impair the effect—especially as the tower has no longer the altitude which William de Trumpington gave it—and if one is added in the nave others will be required for the transept and choir.

Nor can it be said that the proposed changes would improve the effect of the interior, for I assume that no one even in this age of extensive Church restoration can contemplate an alteration of the flat ceiling.

I would also, with all respect, press upon the Committee the consideration as to the amount of new work which this proposal must involve, together with the obvious risks of the new work not being in harmony with the old. The western gable with the parapets on either side will all have to be new or altered : a change involving not only considerable cost, but doubtful perhaps in effect when the change is completed. The features which have been introduced into the building since the high roof was lowered have rendered such a roof incongruous. The *consensus partium* cannot be restored.

I have thought it was only respectful to the Committee to adduce some special considerations which seem to me adverse to their scheme ; but on more general grounds I would venture to urge, on behalf of the Society, a very earnest consideration of the further question, how far a measure which is incontestably destructive of the architectural history of a great building is justified by any architectural gain to be obtained—even assuming that there is such—by the substitution of a high-pitched roof. As a work of art, the exterior of St. Alban's can never be made beautiful ; but, if it is left in its present condition, it will continue to be interesting in the highest degree as evidence of successive additions and alterations in successive generations of men and centuries of time. To impair that evidence by changes so serious as those now in contemplation would be, I fear, a great mistake, redeemed by no counterbalancing advantages, and, as far as I can learn, opposed to the judgment and taste of some, at least, of the highest critics. At present the question has not gone beyond the power of reconsideration, and I trust that the Committee will not think that I am, in the name

and on behalf of the Society of Antiquaries, outstripping my duty if I very earnestly press this upon them.

I have the honour to remain,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

CARNARVON.

To the Earl of Verulam,
Chairman of the St. Alban's Restoration Committee.

The Secretary also read the following Resolution of the Council, November 26th, 1878 :—

"The Council desire to express their concurrence in the letter addressed by the President in their name to the St. Alban's Restoration Committee, on the proposal to erect a high-pitched roof over the nave of that building."

JAMES NEALE, Esq. F.S.A., proceeded to lay before the meeting some carefully prepared notes on the existing state of the roof, the object of which was to show that it was by no means in "a ruinous condition," as alleged in the resolutions of the St. Alban's Committee. These notes were illustrated by some of Mr. Neale's beautiful drawings on a large scale, from which the plates in his monograph on St. Alban's had been prepared.

According to Mr. Neale, the distance from the west wall of the great central tower to the east jamb of the great west window is 280 feet; and the distance between the north and south parapets of the nave is 43 feet. The pitch of the roof is about 18 degrees. The net area of the finished surfaces of the lead-work is about 12,700 superficial feet, or 1,411 superficial yards,—that is, more than a quarter of an acre. The lead covering is in fair condition on the whole. In constructing the roof, timber was used very liberally for all important parts, and although it may have no special scientific merit the roof does not fall short of much genuine mediæval work. Almost all the timbers are of oak; some of them in very good condition, and likely to last a very long time; some of them decayed or damaged and needing to be replaced at once. Out of 32 principals, the portion of the roof containing 12 principals has been already repaired; 20 then remain. Suppose we put the thoroughly good principals at 4 (the lowest number that seems at all likely) 16 are then left. Allow that half of these would be better replaced (an extreme supposition) and eight repaired, it seems an extreme measure to pull down a roof 280 feet long, because 40 to 70 feet might be displaced during the substitution of new timbers, in place of the worst of those now existing.

G. E. STREET, Esq. R.A., F.S.A., then laid before the Society the following paper:—

My apology for the remarks I am about to offer is that I have been appealed to on both sides in this controversy to give an opinion in their favour. I was unable at the time these appeals were first made to express any opinion on the subject, never having been able to examine the roof for myself. But when the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries wrote again to me, and complained that I seemed to shirk the question, I felt there was so much truth in what he said that I determined to go to St. Alban's to examine the building carefully, and to give the Society of Antiquaries my judgment, if I was able to arrive at any. I mentioned my intention at a meeting of the Committee for the Conservation of Ancient Monuments of the Institute of Architects last week, and two of the members present, viz. Mr. Ewan Christian and Mr. Blomfield, agreed to join me, and on Tuesday last, thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Scott, and the attention of Mr. Chappell, his clerk of the works, and with the help of the contractor, we were able to make a complete and careful survey of the roof in all parts.

I speak for Mr. Christian and Mr. Blomfield as well as for myself, when I say that we went down absolutely free from prejudice on one side or the other. I hope they are both of them present to-night, and that they will tell you for themselves whether or no they agree in the conclusions at which I arrived. I believe it will be found that they do. Before proceeding further, I think also that I ought to congratulate the Society on the extremely able and judicious letter which our noble President addressed to Lord Verulam on behalf of the Society in July last. It has not been without effect. It promoted discussion where discussion was certainly necessary, and I am extremely glad to say, that, whatever the reason may be, no steps have yet been taken for constructing the proposed new roof. If, therefore, further discussion and consideration prove that the resolution to erect it was a mistake, and lead to its being rescinded, everyone who cares for our ancient buildings will feel that he owes a great debt to Lord Carnarvon for his prompt and timely action.

I shall now have to ask your attention to some dry architectural details, which must be understood thoroughly if any intelligent decision is to be arrived at. This Society would refuse, I hope, to agree to any abstract resolution affirming or condemning the restoration of a high-pitched roof in place of one of different shape. But what I hope we all should agree to

would be that no such alterations in an existing structure should be made without the fullest and most patient investigation of the circumstances of the particular case. And further, that, if a "restoration" of any ancient feature is ever resolved on, it ought to be a real restoration, so far as an examination of the ancient remains enables us to make it so. So that in the present case, for instance, if it were first of all resolved that no objection existed to the removal of the present roof and the substitution of one of steep pitch, it would next be necessary that an examination should be made as to whether any authority or any evidence existed as to the design of the original roof, and that this evidence should be religiously followed in the new work. This is what all real restorers of old buildings always insist upon, and Sir Gilbert Scott was ever foremost in his assertion of the principle, and in his determination to act upon it.

I.

The original design of the roofs at St. Alban's was probably uniform throughout. The nave, choir, and transepts were all roofed with steep-pitched roofs, all abutting at the same level on the central steeple. The eastern chapels of the transepts, and even the north and south nave aisles, had similar roofs. This perfect uniformity of the Norman church is a characteristic feature of early buildings, for which, as we shall see, later architects had but small, if any, respect.

I have prepared a drawing which shows the sort of roof which beyond doubt once covered the Norman nave. A few more dimensions taken on the spot would enable anyone to make this drawing an almost absolutely correct representation of the original high-pitched roof. This statement you will think requires explanation, for you have been told and know that the Norman roof, or (which for our purpose is the same thing) a similar roof erected in its place by Trumpington, no longer exists.

But, though the roof does not exist as a roof, a vast quantity of the timber which formed it was used again when the present roof was made. On my drawing you will see a portion of the original rafter, coloured brown. This represents a great number of the common rafters of the existing flat roof which were cut out of the old rafters. They are of great size (8 inches by 6 inches and 9 inches by 6 inches), and are all marked by the same mortices and corresponding holes for pins through similar tenons. These mortices give the exact position on the common rafter of the intersection of the collars, ashlar pieces, and braces with the rafters, with the angles of the various junctions. In

my restoration you will see at once how very important such evidence is. It is, in truth, final and conclusive as to the character of the roof of which these timbers once formed a part. Next you will observe that in the west wall of the tower are two blocked-up doorways which opened towards the nave from the galleries of the tower. The lower doorway fixes the level of the tie-beams of the Norman roof on to which it must have led, for it would have been useless for any other purpose. And in the same way the upper doorway fixes the level of the upper side of the collar-beams of the roof. The upper of these two doorways is one of constant occurrence in such roofs. The lower is not so frequently met with, and is evidence in favour of the original roof having from the first (*i.e.* when the tower was built) had a flat ceiling; and, if there was such a flat ceiling, the tie-beams would probably have been fixed to every pair of rafters throughout the roof, as they were, for instance, in the remarkable example of the same age at Adel, near Leeds. These original roofs at St. Alban's undoubtedly had no parapets and no gutters at their feet. They finished just where the existing cornices below the parapets are built, and it will be impossible, therefore, to restore the old pitch of roof, and to keep the parapet, which has already been in part rebuilt. The absence of parapets is proved by the still remaining springing stones of the transept gables.

II.

The alteration of the old uniform appearance of the roofing of the abbey was made at an early period by the raising of the choir walls. In order to admit of the existing clerestory and of the groined roof of the choir east of the tower, the north and south choir walls were raised some 10 or 12 feet, and the choir was at the same time covered with a flat pitched roof. From the thirteenth century onwards the St. Alban's architects evidently liked flat roofs just as much as steep roofs. The whole eastern part of the church was designed from the first for roofs of flat pitch. I need hardly tell you that they were not singular in this. One of the best of our thirteenth-century churches—Warmington, Northampton—is similarly designed, and there are plenty of other examples.

After the altered design of the choir had been completed, I think there is little doubt that the church presented for a considerable period very much the appearance that it will again if the nave and centre roofs are all raised to their old levels—and for myself, I may say parenthetically, that, if the nave-roof is

raised, still more necessary will it be to raise the transepts also. I wish I could discover when the Norman roof of the nave was taken down. There may well be evidence on this point of which I am ignorant. It may be assumed, however, that the roof over the four western bays was taken down before they were rebuilt in the thirteenth century. But in the other nine bays, as the Norman wall was altered or taken down on one side only, I think it much more probable that the then existing roof was shored up and never removed. Mediæval architects were extremely fond of supporting old work whilst new was being built, to an extent and in a way which is not customary now; and they would have felt, just as one would now, the advantage of retaining a roof to work under as long as possible, especially when, as in this case, their design never involved any interference with the roof. It is important also to state that in the whole extent of the nave-roof there are hardly any, if indeed any, timbers, save the portions of Norman common rafters already described, which are older than the existing flat roof, for this leads to the inference that the Norman roof was never renewed until the present flat roof was constructed. This inference is not much weakened by the erection of parapets to the nave. These have already been renewed to a considerable extent at the west end by Sir G. G. Scott. But, where they are untouched, they have so little definite character that it is difficult to say at what date they were put up. The only untouched portion of cornice under them that I saw was not, I thought, earlier than circa 1320-1350. But, even if the whole or any part of this cornice is older than this, it proves nothing, as it might have been built as a cornice under the eaves of the steep-pitched roof, with which it exactly agrees, and not as a support for a parapet. The parapet wall is generally of brick, and it has in parts some stone coping, which is very simple in section, but not certainly older than the fifteenth century.

At this date an arch to support a passage was thrown across from the north wall of the nave to the west wall of the north transept, which would have been useless as long as the steep roofs stood, but which was necessary as soon as they were removed, and its character settles the time at which the alteration was made. It is, however, quite open to doubt whether this arch and the section of the parapet coping are of about the date of 1400 or of about A.D. 1500, and the character and age of the old woodwork in the roof will therefore help to determine this point.

A simple section of the existing roof hardly does it justice. For the most part it is executed in unusually good oak, and

with an attention to points of detail which shows that its makers respected their work, and wished to make it good of its kind. Each tie-beam has three vertical posts, which support a ridge-piece and two purlines, all placed vertically, and not, as is usual with the latter, at right angles to the pitch of the roof. From these posts small curved braces are framed to support the purlines and ridges, and these principal trusses are placed at distances from 8 to 10 feet from centre to centre. The common rafters are, as I have said, to a great extent cut out of the old Norman rafters, and are of immense size and solidity for the work they have now to do. The only evidence of work of a period before the flat roof that I noticed, was a mortice on each side of the king-post on the upper side of several of the tie-beams. The existing king-posts have no corresponding mortices, and it would seem therefore either that the original roof had tie-beams with strutted king-posts, or (which I think more probable) that some trussed tie-beams were inserted to strengthen the roof at some time between the twelfth and fifteenth centuries.

The tie-beams are now supported by wall-pieces resting on wooden blocks driven into the clerestory walls—a clumsy contrivance, which does not look like the work of mediæval men—and from these wall-pieces curved braces are fixed, which give a slight support to the tie-beams, with no addition to their beauty.

The roof I have been describing is best seen over the nine eastern bays of the nave. I suspect that it has not been much looked at or thought of by the committee which decided upon its removal. It has, however, some merits of which a good many modern roofs are destitute. It is all of oak, and had its gutters been attended to it would still, I believe, have been in fair condition. Its design happens to be one which is familiar to me. At South Mymms, only a few miles from St. Alban's, I have lately restored a roof of exactly the same design and construction, which still exists over the nave of the church. There is good evidence, I believe, to fix the date of the erection of this South Mymms nave at A.D. 1494, whilst its north aisle was built, and its windows filled with the existing stained glass, in the year 1526.

Between these two dates, therefore, we may safely venture to place the execution of the exactly similar carpentry of the nave-roof of St. Alban's, with confidence that if we err at all it is by giving it too early a date by a few years. Its antiquity is, therefore, respectable, though not what Mr. Neale supposes.

III.

I need say a few words only as to the ceilings. Probably the Norman roof had a painted ceiling throughout, and the tradition of this was never abandoned, though the thing itself was either destroyed or repainted from time to time from the eleventh to the eighteenth century. The ceiling over the three eastern bays of the nave (*i. e.*, over the monks' choir) is a very fine piece of work. It was taken down and replaced again when the present roof was framed, and subsequently Sir G. G. Scott had the boards which form it fastened together, so that each panel can now be easily lifted out and removed. The wood is in so rotten a condition that it ought now to be treated as one would treat a picture on a decayed panel, backing it with strong canvas, &c. The other ceilings throughout the nine western bays of the nave are, I think, for the most part modern, but evidently copied accurately from an old design. They are painted to a great extent on deal, and are in so dilapidated and decayed a condition that of the ceiling which has been taken down over the five western bays scarcely a fragment remains that can be put back into its place, a fact which we shall all regret, as some of the painting is no doubt old, and all of it copied from an old device with so good a general effect that it has usually passed muster as old work.

IV.

The question next to be discussed is whether the existing roof can and ought to be restored, or whether it ought to be removed and a steep roof erected in its place; and if so, what the design and material of the steep roof ought to be; and on these points I cannot conceive that there can be much difference of opinion among those qualified to form one. As to the first part of this question I cordially agree with what Mr. J. O. Scott told Mr. Lawrence in his report of June last was his distinguished father's and his own opinion after detailed and careful examination of every portion of the roof. (See p. 456. *Note*). The only portion of the roof which requires extensive renewal is that over the four or five western bays, where the work was never so good as in the eastern bays. In the rest of the roof the most complete work would be, as suggested by Mr. Scott, the putting of new tie-beams and wall-plates throughout most of the roof; but I am of opinion that the alternative treatment suggested by him, viz., scarfing, bolting, and plating with iron, would be a perfectly practicable and a wise course to adopt. The ends of the main timbers are

decayed, but are supported on very large iron shoes placed under the direction of the late Mr. Cottingham, and no very great mechanical ingenuity is now required in order to obviate the existing defects in this arrangement. The rafters, purlines, ridges, and principal rafters appear to be in unusually good condition, and the greater part of the roof is in such a state as to make it in my opinion quite unnecessary to remove it.

The advantages of not removing the existing roof are many, and have been touched on by Lord Carnarvon in his letter to Lord Verulam. We should most of us probably be glad to find as little alteration as possible made in the external outline of St. Alban's. It is impossible to suppose that the central tower will still produce the same effect that it does now when the ridge of the long nave-roof is raised 20 feet above its present level, reducing the height above the ridge to the top of the tower from 72 feet to 52 feet. At Winchester the tower rises 27 feet above the ridge of the roof, and much as I admire Winchester I should be beyond measure sorry to see the present apparent altitude of the central tower of St. Alban's reduced to anything at all like its proportions. The removal of all the parapets from the clerestory will be another great change, and, finally, the destruction of almost all the existing nave-ceiling will be much more certain if a new roof is erected than it will be if the roof is only repaired. Mr. Cottingham repaired the roof extensively, yet did not destroy the ceiling. The present contractor, assuming that he was going to erect a new roof, has taken the old ceiling down and destroyed it in the process; and, whatever the age of the ceiling may be, it is at least an extremely good reproduction of a mediaeval design, executed with a coarse vigour and effect which it would be almost impossible to secure in any work done at the present day.

Finally, if the existing low-pitched roof is retained, the old lead can be re-cast and relaid on it, to the great joy of all those who object to see such good material got rid of, and to our ancestors being thus made to pay for the alteration of their work.

V.

Next in regard to the proposal of a new roof; what I have already said will show that I do not think the erection of a steep-pitched roof desirable in this case, and I shall confine myself on this point to the consideration of the sort of high roof which ought to be adopted if it is finally resolved to erect one. I have shown that there is no difficulty whatever in ascertaining what the form of the old roof was. The design is shown roughly on my drawing. Mr. Scott could easily recover with accuracy

all its lines, if he has not already done so. And I wish to ask, and I think the public have a right to ask, whether or no this is the design which the Committee have resolved to copy in their new work. I believe it is impossible that it can be. But if it is not, then the Committee are evidently on the horns of a dilemma. They are going on erecting a parapet over the five western bays which was commenced by Sir Gilbert Scott, as to whose object in his work we are not left in the least doubt. It was, in Mr. John Scott's words, "to preserve the old" flat "roof" to which the parapet belongs, and not to "restore" the older steep roof, which would make the restoration of the parapets mere waste of money, seeing that they would all have to be removed. If, however, the Committee are seriously bent, as they would seem to be, on a combination of the steep roof and the parapet, *then their work will not be a restoration of anything that ever existed before at the same time on the nave of St. Alban's*, and it is impossible that it should agree with the old lines of the roof still visible against the tower walls on all sides. And if it does not, what, I should like to ask, is to happen when the transept roof has to be dealt with? Further, unless I very much misunderstood the contractor, the new roof is to be an ordinary modern fir roof, with no architectural character or beauty in itself. It is viewed as a thing to be hidden by a new ceiling, newly painted, from within, and by tiles, lead, slate, or copper from without. Simple as their work was, the carpenters who framed the existing roof did not take this view of what concealed work ought to be.

Again, what can one think of a proposal for substituting a comparatively light fir roof on a cathedral for an oak roof which is capable of being repaired? For my own part, my acquaintance with modern fir roofs obliges me to protest against it in the strongest possible manner. If the Committee can raise the funds, and will restore the original roof in its integrity, they will have a very grand covering to their nave, and, though I do not think it the wisest, it is at any rate an intelligible course, and I for one should be gentle in opposition to what would be a costly and magnificent work. But they will require vastly more money for this than they have hitherto mentioned as being required for their new roof. Such a roof would be (as no doubt the original roof was found to be) difficult to repair externally, for it would have dripping eaves and no external means of access; but its internal effect would be magnificent, if at the end of the vast open trussed oak roof over the ten bays of nave the eye rested at last upon the painted ceiling of the three eastern bays preserved with jealous care by Sir Gilbert Scott, and put back

without alteration, injury, or improvement into its old place above the monks' choir. But this, or anything like this, has not, I am persuaded, been the intention of the Committee up to the present time.

VI.

One word more, and I have done. I hope, and feel sure indeed, that the present architects of St. Alban's will pardon my intrusion on their domain. I have entered into this discussion with great hesitation, but with an anxious desire to assist them in their serious work if I could. I have not seen all the correspondence on the question, but I presume, since Mr. Scott's letter of June 25th was written (see p. 456 *Note*), giving his and his father's deliberate judgment on the roof, after they had made themselves, as they say, "fully acquainted with its condition," that their advice has been deliberately rejected by the Committee. My opinion is entirely in accordance with this Report of Mr. Scott's, and I am glad to be able to say so publicly, in hopes that I may strengthen his hands and enable him to carry out the advice he gave on June 25th. Mr. Christian and Mr. Blomfield, who joined me in the visit to St. Alban's, will no doubt state their views, and, if we are all three found to agree with the former and present architects of the Cathedral, I trust that it will not be too much to ask that the Committee should reconsider the resolution at which they have arrived.

There is still time for amendment. The new fir roof is not made, nor, I believe, contracted for. There is a very general feeling of doubt as to the proposed work, which will, I believe, be intensified when the facts of the question are better known. The work that is being done at St. Alban's is a vast undertaking, languishing for want of funds. The state of the eastern chapels is deplorable, in spite of much admirable work that has been done. How undesirable is it then to enter upon a great new expenditure upon a portion of the work which disquiets and offends so many, and which must, logically, lead to similar expenditure on the transept-roofs! Such successes as the raising of the south wall of the nave, the re-erection of the groining of the aisles, the discovery of the shrines of St. Alban and St. Amphibalus, and the recovery from ruin and desecration of the eastern chapels, are noble evidences of restoration well and properly done by a master of his craft. It would be sad indeed were the perfect success of this great undertaking to be marred by a work which I do not believe he contemplated or approved of.

A. W. BLOMFIELD, Esq. observed that he entirely concurred in the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Street: like him, he had

gone to St. Alban's wholly unprejudiced, and he was only too glad to find that the result of his inspection led him most cordially to endorse the wish of the late Sir Gilbert Scott (as recorded by his son) to preserve the old roof, and to render it sound and serviceable.

John Evans, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., and William White, Esq., F.S.A., also addressed the Meeting. Mr. White had visited and examined the roof the previous day, and entirely agreed that it ought to be preserved.

EWAN CHRISTIAN, Esq. made the following remarks :—

1st. As to the history :—Mr. Street's paper and diagram show so clearly the former existence of the Norman high-pitched roof, and its position in relation to the walls, that I need only say that I verified his statement from my own observation on the spot, and there remains in the roof, as it now exists, indisputable evidence as to the truth of facts as stated by him.

Mr. W. White's subsequent observations as to the brick and stone cornice at the eastern end next the tower also confirm Mr. Street's view that the roof was one of Norman, and not of later date.

That this roof was continued to the western end in the thirteenth century I cannot doubt, because the cornice on the walls of that date, now restored, was evidently formed to receive it, and the roof would therefore have been of the high pitch continuous throughout.

The catastrophe which Mr. John Evans stated I think to have happened in 1323, and destroyed a large part of this roof, consequent no doubt on the falling of a portion of the south arcade, must have shaken the stability of the whole, and probably gave reason for the entire reconstruction which followed in 1340.

That this roof was of the low pitch, and included many of the timbers now existing, I think there can also be but little doubt; the parapets are clearly of about that date, and many of the timbers are so moulded as to belong unmistakeably to that time.

It is probable that the eastern portion of this roof over the choir remains almost intact; the panelled ceiling may be, though I think not, of rather later date, but on this point, as I have not been close under it, I cannot speak positively; nor had I time on the day of my visit last week to examine the paintings which cover the under surface. There is a varying construction as the roof runs westward, and the westernmost part, which is to a great extent made up of older timbers, many of them belonging to the Norman roof, must, I believe; have been reformed in the seventeenth century. To this conclusion I am led, not only by the character of the

framing, but also by the fact that, whereas the eastern portion of the roof over the choir is still inclosed by the ancient oak boarding in panels, the western and middle portion has only plain boarding, the greater part of deal which did not come into general use in this country until that century; indeed, so far as I know, scarcely any is to be found in use before the time of James I.

This boarding is, as you know, decorated in distemper colour, in a somewhat rude, but by no means inartistic manner, probably a copy of earlier design.

2nd. As to substantiality and condition:—The westernmost portion of the roof is, as I have said, to a great extent formed with Norman timbers, many of which, especially on the south side, are undoubtedly in a far advanced stage of decay, and the repair of this portion must necessarily amount almost to reconstruction; but as regards the eastern part—and this in respect of soundness, includes nearly two-thirds of the whole length—the timbers are in very much better condition, and, excepting some of the tie-beams, which were never sufficiently strong, and are many of them decayed at the ends, most of them are of *good solid oak*, and almost all qualified to stand for a century or more if only duly cared for and protected from the weather.

I can speak with the more confidence on this point, because it has fallen to my lot to repair many such roofs, and I have never found any difficulty in making thoroughly sound and durable work, when the ancient timbers were in similar or even worse condition to these.

I think, therefore, as the work of the St. Alban's Committee is supposed to be that of *restoration*, it would in every respect be wrong to destroy such a roof.

As regards the proposition to remove this roof, and to erect in its stead another of the ancient pitch,—I think, first, that merely on aesthetic grounds such a roof could not be objected to either for external or internal effect, provided only it was a real reproduction of the ancient construction of solid oak timbers covered with good heavy cast lead, and finished in every respect in the best manner; but, irrespective of cost, which would for such a roof be enormous, such a proceeding, as Lord Carnarvon observes in his admirable letter, would be exactly contrary to all sound principles of church restoration. It would destroy a large portion of intermediate and very interesting history; would require the removal of the lateral parapets, and the erection of a western gable, which could only at best be a very conjectural restoration, if even it could be called by such a name; and would greatly change the general aspect of the old church such as it

has been known to successive generations during the last five centuries.

But, as I understand, something very inferior to this is contemplated ; we are to have a roof of high external pitch, but flat-ceiled within, of modern and slighter construction, covered with we hardly know what, slate, tile, copper, or lead, such as at the best would be unworthy of so grand a monument of ancient construction as the nave of St. Alban's, and such as I trust it may never be my unhappiness to see set up.

The true course, and what in my judgment is certainly in such a case the only wise one, is to repair and restore, so far as may be needed, what already exists, and to leave to posterity, some 150 or 200 years hence, to determine further as to what may be then still future work.

I would only add, that I trust that in any repairing work that may be done the utmost care may be taken of the grand old timbers which so plainly tell the history of the past.

CHARLES BARRY, Esq., F.S.A., President of the Institute of British Architects, observed that Mr. Street's paper was so logical in its arrangement, and so overwhelming in its facts, that he entirely agreed with the conclusion at which its author had arrived. He expressed an earnest hope that the St. Alban's Committee might see their way to retrace their steps, and if necessary to rescind the contract—if any had been entered into—to put up a new roof.

After some observations by J. T. Micklemwaite, Esq., F.S.A., who saw no reason why a high-pitched roof should not be erected, the following Resolution, &c. was moved by Joseph Clarke, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.H., seconded by Mr. Charles Barry, and carried *nemine contradicente* :—“ After having heard the Papers read by Mr. J. Neale, F.S.A., and Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., F.S.A., and the discussion which followed, this Meeting is of opinion that the existing roof can be made perfectly sound and serviceable, and that the proposal to substitute a high-pitched roof is under the circumstances very greatly to be deprecated, and opposed to the principles of all sound restoration.

“ This Meeting desires at the same time to thank the President of this Society, Lord Carnarvon, for his timely interposition to rescue a great national monument from the danger with which it was threatened, and which this Meeting hopes it may not be too late to avert.”

Thursday, December 5th, 1878.

C. S. PERCEVAL, Esq. LL.D. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From W. K. Foster, Esq. F.S.A. :—*Paleoetnologia. L'Uomo Preistorico nella Provincia di Como; ricerche del Professore Innocenzo Regazzoni.* Folio. Milan, Naples, and Pisa. 1878.

From the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland :—*The Archaeological Journal.* Vol. xxxv. No. 138. 8vo. London, 1878.

From the Trustees of the British Museum :—

1. A Catalogue of the Greek Coins in the British Museum. The Seleucid Kings of Syria. By Percy Gardner, M.A. Edited by R. S. Poole. 8vo. London, 1878.
2. A Guide to the second Vase Room in the Department of Greek and Roman Antiquities. Part ii. 8vo. London, 1878.
3. A Guide to the Exhibition Rooms of the Departments of Natural History and Antiquities. 8vo. London, 1878.
4. A Guide to the Autograph Letters, MSS. &c. Exhibited to the Public in the Department of Manuscripts. 8vo. London, 1878.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State, Home Department :—By the Queen. A Proclamation declaring the Parliament further prorogued to Thursday, 5th December, 1878. Given at Windsor, 27th November, 1878, in the 42nd year of reign. Broadside folio. (Two copies.)

From the Camden Society :—Publications. New series. Nos. xxii. and xxiii. Correspondence of the Family of Hatton, being chiefly Letters addressed to Christopher, first Viscount Hatton, A.D. 1601—1704. Edited by Edward Maunde Thompson. 2 vols. 4to. London, 1878.

From the Royal Institute of British Architects :—Transactions 1878-9. No. I. 4to. London, 1878.

From the Editor, S. C. Hall, Esq. F.S.A. :—Social Notes concerning Social Reforms, Social Requirements, Social Progress. Volume i. March to August, 1878. 8vo. London, 1878.

From the Bavarian Government :—Catalogus Codicum Manu Scriptorum Bibliothecae Regiae Monacensis. Tomi iv. Pars. iii. Codices Latinos continens. 8vo. Munich, 1878.

The following letter, addressed to C. Knight Watson, Esq. Secretary, from Frederic Ouvry, Esq. V.P., dated 12, Queen Anne Street, 11th November, 1878, was laid before the Meeting :—

My dear Watson,

I am afraid that at least at present my recent illness will preclude my attending the meetings of the Society of Antiquaries, as I am not allowed to be out at night.

I send for the Society's acceptance—

1. A folio volume containing observations, chiefly autograph,

by Dr. Ducarel, on Folkes's English Coins. It is addressed to the President and Council of the Society of Antiquaries, but I believe is unpublished. Date 1755.

2. Copy of a letter, dated 18th May, 1820, addressed to Henry Ellis, Esq. by Sir Samuel Meyrick. From a note to this letter it appears not to have been published by the Society, and you will find seven drawings by George Gwilt, Jun., viz. five of encaustic tiles and two of monumental effigies. Sir Samuel appears to have exhibited the original tiles to the Society. The initials G. G. subjoined to the note lead me to conclude that the copy was made by George Gwilt.

3. Three autograph letters—

1. Milner to Gough, dated August 18th, 1788.
2. Schnebbelie to Gough, dated June 26th, 1789.
3. Gough to Schnebbelie, dated September 28th, 1787.

4. Three sketch-books of Schnebbelie.

5. A folio volume of transcripts of manuscripts, which I believe belonged to Sir Francis Palgrave.

Yours very sincerely,
FREDERIC OUVRY.

C. Knight Watson, Esq.

Major ALFRED HEALES, F.S.A. exhibited and presented a Greek Sepulchral Monument which he had purchased at a sale of the effects of the late Mr. Charles Spence, of the Admiralty. The monument was a Greek Stèle, probably of a late period, representing a draped male figure taking leave of a seated female figure, probably his deceased wife, whose head is veiled, and whose feet rest on a footstool. At the side of her chair is a female figure of smaller stature in a mourning attitude. Behind the male figure stands a smaller male figure wearing a short chiton, and who is perhaps a slave. This marble may have come from Smyrna. Dimensions:—Extreme height, 22½ in.; breadth, 22¾ in.; average thickness at base, 4 in.

C. R. B. KING, Esq. exhibited and presented two Photographs, north side and south side, of the remains of the platform of the high altar, Rochester Cathedral, which were discovered July 1873 below the modern paving removed during the late restoration of the Presbytery.

He also exhibited and presented a series of twelve Photographs showing the condition of the piers and adjacent parts of Chichester Cathedral after the fall of the spire.

THOMAS MORGAN, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a Crucifix procured

in Spain, composed of an ivory figure (attributed to Alonso Cano) on an ebony cross, which he described as follows:—

“The cross is of ebony, measuring 1 ft. 11 in. in height, and the arms 1 ft. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. from end to end. It is raised on a plinth and pedestal 10 in. in height; the whole crucifix, therefore, from ground to top of cross, measures 2 ft. 9 in. exclusive of a small silver ornament at the top. The figure of the Saviour is of ivory; the head, inclined to the right, falls forward on the breast in the usual attitude; the height of the figure in its contracted position is 8 inches.

The cross is inlaid with a narrow fillet of ivory, which forms the outer edge both of the shaft and the arms, and down the centre of these is let in a plaque of silver $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, embossed in the style of the renaissance, with emblems as follows: At the junction of the cross shaft is the napkin with head of Christ depicted thereon, lower down scourge with three thongs, and in succession downwards, pincers, cloak, sponge on a reed, ladder, and column, on which appears to be the holy wafer. The cross is let into a square pedestal $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. wide by 4 in. high, which is inlaid with narrow fillets of ivory to form the outer edges, as in the case of the cross, and the lower plinth is inlaid in the same way, on which the pedestal stands. This latter is enriched on three sides with designs in rather high relief on rectangular silver plates, representing on dexter side an angel with wings in tunic without sleeves, looped up over the right knee, holding a reed or stem of plant in right hand. An arch, supported on each side by a column, is in the background.

Front of pedestal.—The Virgin mother supporting the dead body of the Saviour and leaning against a cross. The towers of Jerusalem are in the distance.

Sinister side.—An angel with wings holds in right hand an object somewhat damaged, probably the crown of thorns. A similar arch in background as on dexter side. In the apex of the pedestal, leading up to the cross, are three triangular silver plates, let in and cut off square at the top, on which are designed a hammer and pincers on dexter side, in front a chalice and paten, and on sinister a lanthorn and dice. The plinth, having four equal sides of 9 inches each, is surmounted by an inclined apex leading up to the pedestal. The plinth is ornamented on three sides with plaques of silver $\frac{1}{8}$ in. wide, with ornamentation similar to that on shaft of the cross, and each side having three shields or labels bearing the following emblems.

Dexter.—Scourge, a gauntlet, a cock.

Front.—Bag of money, cup and two scourges, sword and a human ear on the blade.

Sinister side.—A lily, a hammer, a trumpet. The subjects

on the inclined plates of silver on the apex of the plinth leading up to pedestal, which are $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep at the widest part and $7\frac{5}{8}$ in. long at the bottom, represent the Creation, Temptation, and Fall.

On dexter side.—Adam asleep on his face reclines on a bank under a tree, while a figure of the Almighty is seen creating Eve. His hand is on her head; she sits with flowing hair and hands raised as in prayer. On the ground are trees, a dog, an elephant, a crane eating a serpent, and sheep.

In front compartment.—A naked figure of Eve stands up with flowing hair. She offers with her left hand an apple to Adam, who is sitting on a bank under a large tree in high relief, round which a serpent is coiled, speaking with large open mouth to Eve. Behind Adam is a lion and beyond a stag. A goat, a crane, a wild-boar, and dog, are in the background of the scene.

On the sinister compartment.—A paling in the background has in it an opening to show the gate of the garden over which in clouds is suspended an angel with flaming sword. Adam and Eve are walking away to the right, clothed in skins and surrounded by a rocky waste with weeds and rough ground. No animals in this scene.

The ivory figure of the Saviour, attributed to Alonso Cano, is a masterpiece of carving. On the top of the head a piece of metal indicates either a rayed nimbus or crown of thorns to have been affixed, which is now wanting. The hands and feet are fastened to the cross by nails of metal. The features of the face are beautifully rendered; the expression divine yet true to nature, and the anatomy of the bones and muscles of the body and limbs shows the hand of a master, as indeed was Alonso Cano, who has been called the Michael Angelo of Spain, for his skill, not only as a sculptor, but as a painter and architect. He lived A.D. 1600 to 1676, under Philip IV. of Spain, having adorned the churches of his native city, Granada, where he lies buried under the choir of the cathedral. His sculptured works are also to be seen at Lebrija, Malaga, Murcia, Valencia, and Toledo. Crucifixes seem to have been his forte; his skill in carving one for the Carthusian Convent of Porta Cœli, near Valencia, whither he had fled from the hands of justice, caused him to be recognised there, though he was afterwards acquitted.

When a badly-executed crucifix, the workmanship of which he despised, was given him as a religious consolation in his distress, he is said to have quoted the words, 'Lord, forgive them, for they know not what they do' (or make); the equivoque is rather lost in the English; the Spanish '*hacer*' signifying either 'to do' or 'to make.'

W. H. H. ROGERS, Esq. F.S.A. Local Secretary for Devon, exhibited a small reliquary and a medal which he thus described :—

“ 1. A small gold box with bow for suspension attached. This was dug up in a garden in or near Colyton, and found its way as old gold to a local jeweller, who has entrusted it to me. Dimensions, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; thickness, $\frac{1}{8}$ in. On one side is our Lord’s head, nimbed, the pensive expression of the features being remarkable for so small a representation. On the other evidently St. Christopher wading through water, leaning on his staff, with a figure on his shoulders.

I take it this is a reliquary, or charm, and was possibly suspended by a ribbon round the neck. There are two small holes by the sides near the bottom, as if some further attachment formerly belonged to it. I believe St. Christopher’s name has always been associated with deliverance from misfortune, hence its appearance here (if a charm) against the approach of evil. The date of this little object is probably the fifteenth century.

2. A silver medal of Frederick the Great, which has lately come into my possession, and which appears to be of very fine execution.

It may be thus described. *Obv.* Bust of Frederick, to the left, in a three-cornered hat. Legend, FRID. INCOMPARABILIS DEI GRATIA REX BORUSS. ETC. *Rev.* At the top, an eagle soaring towards the sun: underneath, a pedestal bearing an urn out of which fumes of incense are escaping. They are inscribed, *Philosophe de Sans Souci*. On each side of the pedestal are grouped all manner of trophies. Beneath is the following inscription: Natus xxiv. Jan. MDCCXII. Denatus XVII. August. MDCCCLXXXVI. Legend—RESTABAT ALIUD NIHIL. The medal bears on the edge of the bust the initials of the engraver, Johann Gottfried Held. Diameter, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in.”

EVERARD GREEN, Esq. F.S.A. exhibited a portrait of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, which he described as follows :—

“ The panel portrait of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, came into my possession in 1873, with eleven portraits of members of the family of Lynn, of Southwick Hall, in Northamptonshire, a list of which is printed in *The Genealogist*, vol. i. p. 62.

In 1736 my ancestor, Maurice Johnson, of Spalding, in Lincolnshire, described and sketched this portrait for the Fellows of the Society, as appears by our Minute books, and from Nichols’s *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century*, vol. vi. p. 16.

Bridges (Whalley), in his *History of Northamptonshire*, vol. ii. p. 469, mentions this portrait as being at Southwick Hall, and he likewise describes another panel portrait there (now

lost) of Mary, Duchess of Suffolk, Dowager Queen of France and daughter of King Henry VII., an engraving of which portrait may be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. lxxv. p. 697. In the same Magazine, vol. lxxiv. p. 997, is an engraving of a portrait of King Edward IV. which was once in the picture gallery at Southwick, but which also is now lost.

In the opinion of the late Major George Francis Lynn the Southwick portrait of Charles Brandon is the original, a replica of which is in the possession of the Duke of Bedford, which replica has been engraved by Lodge."

On the above portrait George Scharf, Esq. F.S.A. Keeper of the National Portrait Gallery, communicated the following notes in a letter to the Secretary dated December 3rd, 1878 :—

" I can only offer a few very hurried notes on Mr. Green's portrait which I saw at the Society's Rooms yesterday morning. I recognise it as a portrait of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in advanced life. It is similar to one in the possession of the Duke of Bedford at Woburn Abbey. There is another at Long-leat (the Marquess of Bath's). At Woburn also is a portrait of the same nobleman with his consort Mary, Queen Dowager of France and sister of King Henry VIII. Therein the duke appears much younger, and his wife wears a French hood, in contrast to the English pentangular head-dress such as Catherine of Arragon wore, and as Mary herself is represented in, in the picture by Johannes Corvus, described in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxix. page 49. The picture of the two together is engraved by Vertue among the historical portraits.

Another version of the husband and wife belongs to Lord Yarborough, and a third, very inferior, in which a fool is introduced, was contributed by Mrs. Branfell to the portrait exhibition at Kensington in 1866. The single aged figure at Woburn has been engraved in Lodge's Portraits, plate 13, by E. Scriven, from a drawing by Satchwell, but showing less all the way round than the picture itself. That is, the hand wearing a glove appears nearly complete in the painting, and there is space also on each side of the elbows.

The main difference between Mr. Green's picture and that at Woburn is that the latter is more elaborate and has a coat of arms surrounded by a Garter in the right-hand corner, whilst Mr. Green's has that corner plain, but folds of a curtain appear to the left which the Woburn picture has not. The knobs of the chair in the Woburn picture are highly ornamented with tops or finials to them without gilding. In Mr. Green's picture the four knobs are simply gilt balls, the gold being shaded off with a transparent brown colour. His left hand, holding the flowers, is better drawn in Mr. Green's, and set at a different angle to the arm. The black

'works' upon the white edge of the shirt and cuffs are more pronounced in this than in the Woburn picture. The outer curve of the broad fur next to his left sleeve is also very different. Mr. Green's picture is in a very sad but not irretrievable condition. There is no gilding on the picture at Woburn."*

The Rev. J. T. FOWLER, F.S.A. Local Secretary for Durham, exhibited a large drawing of a Romano - Palmyrene Monumental Slab found at South Shields, and a cast of its inscription. This monument was brought before the British Archaeological Association in November last, and has been so fully described and figured by Mr. Walter De Gray Birch, who has availed himself of the information supplied by Professor Wright, Dr. Hübner, and others, that it is unnecessary to give a detailed account of it here. See Journal Brit. Arch. Association xxxiv. 489 ; Archaeological Journ. xxxvi. 157 ; Hübner Ephem. Epigr. iv. 212. The following are the notes furnished by Mr. Fowler :—

"I send for exhibition a large drawing of the now famous monumental slab lately found at South Shields, which has been carefully executed, half the size of the original, by Mr. Mawson, pupil of C. Hodgson Fowler, Esq. F.S.A. of Durham. The dimensions of the stone are as follows: Extreme height 4 feet; extreme width 2 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; height of seated figure 2 feet 6 in. I believe, moreover, that Professor Wright, of Cambridge, is about to bring it before the Society of Biblical Archaeology.†

I need only say, then, that the stone was found lying face up, to the west of the Roman station at South Shields, near the road leading from its western gate, and that cinerary urns were found near it. We may infer from this that the cemetery was, as at York, on the western side of the camp.

The figure is that of a woman on a throne, with flowers in her lap, a basket of fruit on her left, and what seems to be an altar on her right. It will be noticed that in the arched top of the recess is a sort of elliptical panel, giving the effect of a *nimbus*. So in a much later work, the pontifical chair in the church of S. Maria-in-Cosmedin, at Rome, a circular piece of red porphyry is inlaid in the wall behind the chair, so as to give the effect of a nimbus around the head of the bishop sitting in it.

The Latin and Palmyrene inscriptions at the foot of the stone, of which I send a paper cast, are happily quite perfect. There

* Since the exhibition of this portrait in the rooms of the Society it has become national property. It was purchased by the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, and has undergone a careful restoration.

† See Transactions of the Society of Bibl. Arch. vi. p. 436.

has been, owing to obscurity of grammatical construction, a good deal of difference of opinion as to the interpretation of both; but I think that on the whole these renderings seem the best. The Latin is as follows:—

D.M. REGINA · LIBERTA · ET CONIUGE ·
BARATES · PALMYRENVS · NATIONE ·
CATVALLAUNA · AN · XXX ·

and may be thus translated, in accordance with the views of Dr. Hübner:—

‘To the Gods, the Manes. To Regina, freedwoman and wife, Barates the Palmyrene (*dedicates this. She was*) by nation a Catuallaunian. Aged 30.’

The words ‘Regina,’ ‘Liberta,’ and ‘Conjuge,’ appear to be ablative forms used for datives.

The line of Palmyrene is transcribed into modern Hebrew characters, and translated by Professor Wright as follows:—

Regina liberta τοῦ Barate. Eheu!

It occurred to me at first that the last word might, perhaps, mean ‘sailor,’ but Professor Wright’s reasons against this and for ‘Eheu’ appear quite conclusive. I leave them for him to set them forth elsewhere in his own way.

I also inclose paper casts of a little bone or ivory object, from the same place, with the two Phoenician letters, *Mem* and *He*, incised and reversed, as if for the purpose of stamping some soft substance. It will be observed that there is a small hole for suspension. It has been found recently within the area of the station.”

JOHN EVANS, Esq. F.R.S., V.P. communicated the following account of a hoard of Bronze Antiquities found in Berkshire:—

“By the kindness of Mr. A. Waterhouse I am able to exhibit this evening a hoard of bronze objects discovered during the spring of this year at Yattendon, about seven miles north-east of Newbury, in digging for the foundation of a new house. They lay about 18 inches below the surface of the sod, in a mass of gravel, that had been turned red, purple, and black by the action of fire, which had also split up many of the pebbles in the gravel. The bronze objects all lay together, but there was no sign of their having been inclosed in any box or vase, and the earth immediately around them was stained of a greenish colour.

In close proximity to them were two balks of oak, about 22 feet long, placed crosswise, in which had been framed raking struts to support a central post, which is thought to have been intended to carry a beacon; for the scene of this discovery is a

hill-top, about 450 feet above the sea level, and about midway between Beacon Hill, above High Clere in Hants and Nuffield in Oxfordshire, two of the highest spots in that part of England.

The articles discovered all came into the possession of Mr. Waterhouse, who instituted a further examination of the gravel, but without finding anything more. The metal of which these objects are composed has suffered much from its sojourn in the ground, and in many cases it has become extremely brittle. In some instances the articles have been broken at or since the time of their discovery. In others, they were already broken at the time of their deposit in the ground.

They may be thus classified :—

I. Flat celt	1
II. Fragments of palstaves	3
III. Socketed celt and fragment	2
IV. Socketed gouges	6
V. Socketed knives	2
VI. Tanged knives and fragment	3
VII. Tanged chisels	3
VIII. Fragments of swords	4
IX. Scabbard end	1
X. Spearheads and fragments	28
XI. Flat pieces of bronze	3
XII. Conical piece	1
XIII. Perforated disc	1
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	58
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It will now be well to describe these objects more particularly, and in speaking of the different types I shall venture to allude to my *Petit Album de l'Age du Bronze*.*

I. The flat celt is $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, of the same character as Pl. I. No. 2, but in outline like Pl. II. No. 2. It has been considerably used, and the edge has been frequently drawn out by hammering. Neither the faces nor sides are ornamented.

II. The palstaves consist of :

1. A small specimen nearly perfect in form, like Pl. IV. No. 3, but without a loop, and with a central rib and two side-flanges to the blade. It must originally have been about 4 in. long, and is the smallest I remember to have seen, being thinner and lighter than those of which a number were found at Stibbard, Norfolk, about the year 1806. It was probably used as a chisel rather than as a hatchet.

2. Part of the blade of a looped palstave like Pl. IV. No. 1. The upper part is broken off at the stop-ridge, and the cutting part of the blade is also wanting.

3. The lower part of the blade of an instrument possibly of the same character.

III. Socketed celts. Of these one is perfect, $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, in form much like Pl. V. No. 3, but entirely devoid of ornament, and with a single bead round the neck. The other has lost the lower part, and has a double bead round the neck like Pl. V. No. 3. When perfect it must have been about $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. long. The fracture is old, as is the case with the broken palstaves already mentioned.

IV. Of the six socketed gouges four are of the same pattern, like Pl. VIII. No. 3. They vary, however, in length, being $3\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{3}{4}$, $3\frac{5}{8}$, and 3 in. long respectively. The three smallest are damaged at the socket end. The other two are somewhat different, showing at the back a small bead about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. from the socket end like Pl. VIII. No. 4. One of these, $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, is perfect, and made of very stout metal. The other, $2\frac{5}{8}$ in. long, is much lighter, and is damaged at the mouth of the socket.

V. The two socketed knives differ slightly in form. One of them, broken at the point, is like Pl. XII. No. 4, but with the sides of the socket straight. It has two rivet-holes in the usual manner, and, when perfect, was probably somewhat less than 4 in. long. The other is broken at both ends, but the sides of the socket curve inwards like Pl. XII. No. 2. It seems to have been originally about $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long.

VI. Two of the tanged knives are nearly perfect. One of them, $5\frac{3}{8}$ in. long, is in form like Pl. XI. No. 3, but has not the projecting rib on the tang, the sides of which are somewhat "upset" by hammering. The other, which was originally about 4 in. long, is like Pl. XI. No. 1, but the tang has only one rivet-hole. It much resembles a not uncommon French form. The fragment, $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. in length, may have belonged to either a tanged or a socketed knife.

VII. The three tanged chisels are all fairly perfect. Two of them, $3\frac{3}{4}$ and $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, are like Pl. VII. No. 5, having a collar all round between the blade and the tang. The blades are $1\frac{3}{4}$ and $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. long, and about an inch wide at the cutting-edge. The third chisel is of a different character, having merely projections at the sides instead of a collar. It is also much longer, being about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in extreme length. The part beyond the side-stops is about $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, and has a cutting-edge $1\frac{1}{8}$ in. in width. The Rev. W. Greenwell, F.S.A. possesses a chisel of the same character but shorter, found at Thixendale, Yorkshire.

VIII. The four fragments of swords appear to be parts of two blades only, which, however, are far from being complete, the pointed ends of both being wanting. In one of these are two rivet-holes on either side of the broad part of the hilt-plate, the narrow part having been broken off. In the other there is a single rivet still in position in the narrow part of the hilt-plate, the expanding wings at the root of the blade being gone. The centre of the blades is rather more than usually thick.

IX. The scabbard end is unfortunately imperfect at the upper end. In character it is like Pl. XV. No. 2, but it is now only 3 in. long, with a single rivet-hole in the face 2 in. from the end.

X. The spearheads are, without exception, more or less injured. Their number is probably not less than 24, but there is some difficulty in matching the fragments of sockets and of blades together. About 18 are of the plain leaf-shaped type like Pl. XVIII. No. 1, but without any ornament. Their usual length has been from 5 to 7 in. These all appear to have had rivet-holes through the socket, which, in one instance, is almost hexagonal in section, instead of being, as usual, round. Two have been provided with sideloops at the base of the blade like Pl. XVIII. No. 3. These have been about 7½ in. long, but are not from the same mould. Two others have been small javelin-heads with loops at the sides of the socket like Pl. XIX. No. 5. Another, the blade of which is nearly 9 in. long, appears to have been of the type Pl. XX. No. 2, but unfortunately the socket is broken off, and the base of the blade injured. There is also a part of the upper end of a blade apparently of the same character. On what seems to be a socket broken off from a spearhead there is at the broken end a thick incrustation of rust of iron, with impressions on it apparently of other sockets of spearheads.

XI. The three flat pieces of bronze are of very irregular shape, from 5 to 7 in. in extreme length and about 4 in. in extreme width. They are very thin and remarkably even in substance. One face especially is highly planished, and it is difficult to conceive how with rude appliances metal could be so admirably well-wrought. All three pieces probably formed part of one and the same article; but whether it was a broad girdle like some of those from the cemetery of Hallstatt, the covering of a shield, or of some other object, it is impossible to say. The fragments will not now fit together, and I am doubtful whether the holes which at first sight look like rivet-holes are not merely the result of decay.

XII. Equally puzzling is the conical piece of bronze, which may be best described as resembling an extinguisher. It ex-

pands slightly towards the mouth, the lip of which has been broken. Its greatest length is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Whether it was intended as a kind of ferrule, as a peak or horn for a helmet, or for the boss of a shield, I cannot pretend to say. It is the only object of the kind which I remember to have seen.

XIII. The perforated disc is almost identical with that from the Isle of Harty hoard, engraved as Pl. XXV. No. 6. The projecting collar does not, however, show any trace of runners of metal, but is smooth and rounded. I have hitherto regarded the disc from Harty as the waste piece from casting some article with a circular socket like a gouge, but this Yattendon example shows so much finish all over that it would appear to have been destined for some special purpose, and not to be merely a piece of waste metal. As to what that purpose may have been it is difficult even to speculate. Possibly future discoveries may throw some light upon the subject. Another disc of the same character was found in the Haynes Hill hoard,* and was regarded as the upper portion of a utensil.

Such is a brief account of the various objects comprised in this interesting hoard. In general character it resembles numerous other hoards which have been found in different parts of this country, but which it seems needless to enumerate. Like them also it appears to consist rather of the stock-in-trade of some ancient bronze-founder than any deposit of warlike material. The broken condition of the swords, palstaves, and several other articles, rather betokens their being put by as old metal than as ever being in store for sale or barter, though possibly some of the more perfect articles might have been regarded as possessing more than their mere intrinsic value. The great number of spearheads and the comparatively large proportion of gouges and tanged chisels are special features of this hoard. As to the date to be assigned to it, it would appear, like so many analogous hoards, to belong to the close rather than the beginning, or even middle, of the bronze period of Britain. The flat celt may indeed be of early date, but the socketed celts and knives, the gouges, the thin laminæ of bronze, and the general *facies*, is that of a late hoard. If the conical object was destined to form part of a helmet it will call to mind the horns on some of those of the late Celtic period.

Assuming that the oxide of iron already mentioned is the result of the decomposition of some article formed of that metal, and not merely of the accidental presence of a piece of iron pyrites, or of a nail connected with the beacon, this circumstance would also give evidence in favour of a late date being assigned to this deposit. There must have been a time when

* Arch. Journ. xxx. p. 282, fig. 3. Anthropol. Inst. Journ. vol. iii. p. 230.

arms and tools of iron were superseding those of bronze, while the latter metal for some ornamental and useful purposes still retained its pre-eminence, and we can readily imagine the bronze-founders at such a time becoming possessed of numerous weapons and instruments formed of the metal in process of becoming obsolete, and having a store of them as old metal destined to reappear no longer as cutting-tools, but as subordinate in the form of hafts for knives forged from the newly-discovered iron or steel, or in the peaceful guise of vessels for domestic use, or ornaments or accessories for which bronze was still the superior metal. However this may be, we should not I think be wrong in placing the date of this hoard at a period when iron was either already beginning to be used in this country for cutting instruments, or was destined shortly to come into use."

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications, a Special Vote being awarded to Mr. Ouvry and Major Heales.

Thursday, December 12th, 1878.

C. S. PERCEVAL, Esq. LL.D. Treasurer, in the Chair.

The following Presents were announced, and Thanks ordered to be returned to the Donors :—

From the Author :—J. H. Cooke, Esq. F.S.A. :—

1. The Tyndales in Gloucestershire. Read at Cirencester, August 29th, 1877. Reprinted from the Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society. 8vo. Bristol.
2. A Sketch of the History of Berkeley: its Castle, Church, and the Berkeley Family. Second Edition. 8vo. Berkeley.

From the Hon. Mrs. Joyce :—Remarks upon the Fairford Windows. By the Rev. J. G. Joyce, F.S.A. rector of Stratfieldsaye. Read in Fairford Church, 30th August, 1877, before the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, and reprinted from the Transactions of the Society. 8vo. Bristol.

From the Rev. W. L. Scott, through J. Pilbrow, Esq. F.S.A.:—Antiquities of an Essex Parish; or, Pages from the History of Great Dunmow. By W. T. Scott. 8vo. London, 1873.

From the Royal Irish Academy :—

1. Transactions. Vol. xxvi. Science xvii. 4to. Dublin, 1878.
2. Proceedings. Vol. iii. Ser. 2. No. 2. 8vo. Dublin, 1878.

From the Cambrian Archaeological Association :—Archæologia Cambrensis. Fourth Series. No. 36. [Concluding Vol. ix.] 8vo. London, 1878.

From the Royal Academy of Sciences, Letters, and Fine Arts of Belgium :—

1. Mémoires. Tome xlvi. 4to. Brussels, 1878.
2. Mémoires Couronnés et Mémoires des Savants Étrangers. Tomes xl. et xli. 4to. Brussels, 1876-78.

3. Bulletins, 2^{me} Série. Tomes xli.-xlv. 8vo. Brussels, 1876-78.
4. Mémoires Couronnés. Collection in 8°. Tomes xxvii. et xxviii. 8vo. Brussels, 1877-78.
5. Annuaire. 1877-1878. 8vo. Brussels, 1877-78.
6. Commission Royale d'Histoire.
 - (1.) Chronique de Jean des Preis dit d'Outremeuse, publiée par St. Bormans. Tome iv. 1877.
 - (2.) Table Chronologique des Chartes et Diplômes imprimés, publiée par A. Wauters. Tome v. 1251-79. 1877.
 - (3.) Chroniques relatives à l'histoire de la Belgique sous les Ducs de Bourgogne, publiées par M. le Baron Kervyn de Lettenhove. Tome iii. 1876.
 - (4.) Collection des Voyages des Souverains des Pays-Bas, publiée par M. Gachard. Tome i. 1876.
 - (5.) La Bibliothèque Nationale à Paris. Notices et Extraits des manuscrits qui concernent l'histoire de Belgique, par M. Gachard. Tome ii. 1877.
 - (6.) Correspondance du Cardinal de Granvelle, 1565—86, publiée par M. Edmond Poulet. Tome I. 1877. [6 vols. 4to. Brussels. 1876—77.]

Notice was given that a Ballot would be held for the election of Fellows on Thursday, January 9th, 1879.

EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Esq. F.S.A. communicated the following account of some discoveries at Winchester:—

“I know as a general rule that the Society of Antiquaries would be chary of taking a newspaper description of an object of antiquity, but as I myself have seen the particular objects, and can vouch for the accuracy of the description, I hope the Society will excuse me for referring to the extracts from the Hampshire Chronicle, which I propose to read.

They refer to two curious lead coffins which were discovered in St. John's Street, a street leading north from the High Street of the city of Winchester, and apparently running over the site of an ancient cemetery. I saw the two coffins myself within a very few days after their removal, when they were lying in the premises under the town hall. They will at some time be removed into the museum, but they are both of considerable weight.

With regard to the first coffin, which is, I suppose, in many respects the most interesting, it seemed to me that there had been some substance between the two coffins, such as concrete, or something of that nature; but I would speak with great hesitation upon the point, as the writer of the annexed account does not mention it. I would add (though it is not stated in the Hampshire Chronicle) that before any of the responsible authorities could get to the place the workmen had broken open the double coffin, and had cleared everything out

of it. This was a great disappointment to the authorities, who had given strict orders that in the case of anything being found it should be carefully examined, and the contents sifted ; and it is a further disappointment to know that the authorities had some good reason to believe that a gold coin was found in the coffin, which is not now forthcoming.

These coffins were discovered in consequence of an excavation that is being made by the Corporation for the purpose of re-draining the town. The only other object of interest which has yet been discovered is a very fine Roman pavement, in a street called Little Minster Street, at the west end of the Cathedral Yard. It lay about 10 feet below the surface, and, as far as I can make out, is about 8 feet square. It is ornamented with a pattern of large semi-circles, and the corners are ornamented with dolphins.

The pavement is being very carefully removed by Messrs. Minton, and will be preserved in the museum of the Corporation. I believe that the Corporation are going to have a careful drawing made of it, and in due time I will apply for a copy of it for the Society."

Mr. Freshfield proceeded to read the following extracts from the Hampshire Chronicle of October 26th and November 2nd, 1878 :—

DISCOVERY OF A ROMAN COFFIN.

" In the course of the excavations which are being carried on for the sewerage of the city on Monday last in St. John's Street, some thirty yards south of the church, the workmen, in opening a trench parallel with the street, for the laying down of the drainage pipes, about four feet below the surface, discovered a large leaden coffin lying obliquely across the roadway, in a line about west-south-west to east-north-east. The lid was speedily cut across by the men, so as to lift off the middle portion, about a third of its length ; and mingled with the earth that had recently fallen were discovered the bones of a human body, which were carefully removed. Attention having been called to the discovery, instructions were given that the cutting should be extended, so as to get the coffin out in as perfect a state as possible. It proved to be a coffin of great size, and within it was a second coffin, also of lead, each having a lid of the same material, and four iron bars placed across the top of the coffins, two under each lid, clamped at each end, and laid within notches cut in the sides of the coffins. The coffins were afterwards raised by a windlass, one within the other, as discovered, and removed to the Guildhall, somewhat battered and misshaped. The weight is estimated to be upwards of a ton, the lead varying from half-

an-inch to three-eighths of an inch in thickness. The ends and sides of the coffins were straight, and there was only a slight difference in width between the head and foot of the coffins, the outer coffin being six feet nine inches in length, and the inner one six feet; the outer one about two feet ten inches or three feet wide at each end, and the inner one two feet two inches. The sides of the coffins are somewhat high, the outer one being two feet five inches, and the inner one nearly two feet. The sides of the coffins were bent up and lapped over at the ends, and below, the covers were also lapped over the sides some three inches or more. One of the iron bars or clamps has been preserved. It is in a very good state of preservation, and belonged to the inner coffin. It is nearly half-an-inch thick, and one-and-a-half in width. The remains found in the coffin were those of a middle-aged woman. The skull was rather small, and very narrow across the frontal. The shape and manner of make indicate that these relics belong to the Roman period, many similar remains having been found in various parts of England; and close to the same spot a similar coffin (single) was discovered by the workmen some twenty year ago in digging out the foundations in the house known as St. John's Tavern. It is to be hoped that these interesting memorials of the Roman occupation will be preserved by the city officials. It is doubtful if another instance of a double coffin similar to this has been discovered or known to be in existence."

"Mr. Roach Smith writes, with respect to this coffin, 'I don't know any example of this kind,' viz., a similar double coffin 'being found.'"

DISCOVERY OF ANOTHER ROMAN COFFIN.

"On Monday last the workmen in laying down the drainage pipes in St. John's Street noticed at the side of the trench the end of another lead coffin. The attention of the city officials being called to it, the ground was carefully excavated around it, and the coffin removed with the lid lying upon it. The upper part of the lid was somewhat damaged and sunken, and partly split down the middle. This coffin was situated about twelve yards nearer the church than the one previously found, and it was also nearer the east side of the street and extended under the pavement. It was lying nearly due east and west, and the top of it was scarcely two feet below the pavement. The coffin proved to be in a good state of preservation, and was not only smaller in size but the lead was not quite so thick as that of the coffin disinterred on the 21st ult. It measures six feet in length, across the head twenty-one inches, and at the foot or lower end thirteen and a half inches, and its height is

thirteen inches. The sides were turned up and the ends were also turned up and lapped over the sides to the extent of two or three inches; the lid was also turned down about three inches so as to lap over the top edges of the coffin. On removing the lid it was found to contain the skeleton of a man, apparently about sixty years of age. Most of the bones remained in their articulations, the skull was partly injured by the falling-in of the upper part of the lid, and its long contact with the lead had blackened the bone near the orbits. On the left side of the head, near the shoulder, was discovered a medium brass coin, of the Emperor Constantine, minted at Treves. On the reverse of the coin is a figure bearing a spear and orb, and the legend "*Soli invicto comiti.*" The obverse has the head of Constantine, with his title round the rim. There were some slight remains of wood, showing that there probably had been an inner coffin as well as an outer coffin of wood. The outer coffin must have been very thick, three or four inches at least, as among the remains were discovered several large iron nails, eight inches in length, with fragments of wood still adhering. The cutting in the upper part of the street was through a mass of pure chalk—the ground, no doubt, was levelled in the formation of the street—and the chalk dug away around it for many years previous to the erection of the church, which in charters and other ancient documents is always designated as St. John's-upon-the-hill, or upon the hills. The eastern part of the church was erected in the latter part of the fifteenth century, and it was not till then that the east end took the contour or line of the street, at a variation from the right angle of the side-walls. We may add, for the information of those who have made few mythological notes, that it was usual to place a coin under the tongues of deceased persons before interment, in order that they should have the wherewithal to pay the ferryman (Charon) for giving them a passage across the rivers Styx or Acheron—the imaginary floods that, in the opinion of the ancients, intervened between this world and the next."

Mr. Freshfield also exhibited the lid of an ancient Chest at Winchester Cathedral, on which a further communication will be made to the Society.

H. C. COOTE, Esq. F.S.A. communicated an account of a discovery of a Mithræum, or Cave of Mithras, which had recently been made in the city of Spoleto, which presented features of considerable interest and novelty. This paper will be published in the *Archæologia*.

Thanks were ordered to be returned for these Communications.



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ERRATA.

- P. 41, l. 9 from the bottom, *for "A. B. Eden" read "R. A. Eden."*
- P. 48, l. 9 from the bottom, *for "Romance-British" read "Romano-British."*
- P. 189, l. 10 from the bottom, *for "quum," read "quem."*
- P. 254, l. 11 from the bottom, *for "Cores," read "Cases."*
- P. 257, Note, *for "King Man," read "King of Man."*
- P. 258, Note, *for "Momy," read "Mo(my)."*
- P. 265, last line, *for "jurejurandu," read "jurejurando."*
- P. 266, l. 7, *for "nici," read "nisi."*
- P. 288, Note, *for "Armory General," read "General Armory."*
- P. 299, l. 5, *for "Sutton" read "Scotton."*
- P. 330, l. 7, *for "nineteen" read "thirteen."*
- P. 331, l. 6, *for "town" read "tower."*
- P. 332, l. 12, *for "a grotto" read "Apollo."*
- P. 398, l. 2, *for the first three words of Hebrew, which have been misprinted, read לְעֵד בָּאָזָר וַיַּחֲזֹק אָזָן.*
- P. 398, l. 4, *for "in æternum," read "in eternum."*
- P. 401, l. 9, *for "Davidi," read "David."*
- P. 429, l. 16 from the bottom, *for "Barron" read "Baron."*
- P. 472, l. 13 from the bottom, *for "F.R.I.B.H." read "F.R.I.B.A."*

